REPORT

OF THE

Bombay Millowners' Association

For the year 1924.

(Established 1st February 1875.)

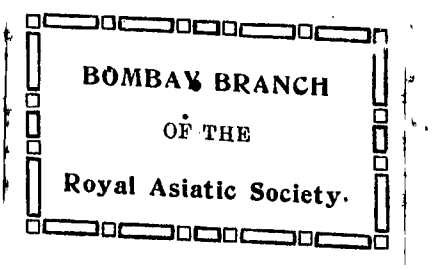
00133728

Bombay
PRINTED BY G. CLARIDGE & CO., LTD.
1925.

Presented

by

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.



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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875

List of Members.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.
ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.
BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. COY., LTD.
BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BENGAL LAXMI COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BENGAL-NAGPUR COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BIRLA MILLS, LIMITED.
BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JALGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MILLS, LIMITED.
KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KILACHAND MILL LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWRAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.
MEYER SASSOON MILL, LIMITED.
MODEL MILLS (NAGPUR), LIMITED.
MOON MILLS, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CHINA MILLS.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AMD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED.
NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW OIL MILLS, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
P. D. PATEL GIN AND PRESS FACTORY.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL..
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS.
SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIR SHAPURJEE BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI GUNGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TATA MILLS, LIMITED.
TINNEVELLY TEXTILES, LIMITED.
TINNEVELLY MILLS LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Bombay Legislative Council—C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—N. N WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E.
Bombay Port Trust—N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ. AND RATANSI D. MORARJI, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—S. D. SAKLATVALA ESQ.
Central Cotton Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation—W. H. BRADY, ESQ.
Development of Bombay—Advisory Committee—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
Royal Institute of Science—Advisory Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
League of Nations—Commissions of Enquiry—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee—A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee—MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, ESQ., J.P.

COMMITTEE FOR 1925.

N. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E. (*Chairman*).
RATANSI D. MORARJI, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR VICTOR SASSOON, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
J. A. KAY, ESQ., M.L.C.
H. P. MODY, ESQ.
LALJI NARANJI, ESQ., M.L.C

JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, ESQ., J.P.
N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E.
S. D. SAKLATVALA, ESQ.
H. H. SAWYER, ESQ.
F. F. STILEMAN, ESQ.
F. STONES, ESQ., O.B.E.
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.C.
T. WATTS, ESQ.

T. MALONEY, ESQ., M.C., *Secretary*.
J. P. WADIA, ESQ., *Asst. Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. MAXWELL, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.
J. A. FORBES, 1878-79.
SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.
SIR GEORGE COTTON, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.
JOHN R. GREAVES, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, 1903.
SIR SASSOON J. DAVID, 1904, 1905.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, 1906, 1907.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, 1908.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, 1909.
HERBERT R. GREAVES, 1910.
N. N. WADIA, 1911.
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, 1912.
J. F. BRADBURY, 1913.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, 1914.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, 1915.
N. B. SAKLATVALLA, 1916.
SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, 1917.
C. N. WADIA, 1918.
N. G. HUNT, 1919.
RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY, 1920.
J. A. KAY, 1921, 1922.
CAPT. E. V. SASSOON, 1923.
S. D. SAKLATVALA, 1924.
N. N. WADIA, 1925.

Secretaries.

JOHN GORDON, 1875-1884.
DAVID WATSON (Acting), 1881-82.
JOHN MARSHALL, 1884-1898.
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, 1898-1905.
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, 1905-1911.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, 1912-1920.
C. B. SAYER, 1921-1924.
T. MALONEY, appointed 1924.

* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

Section I.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

Annual General Meeting.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Sohrab House, on Monday, the 23rd February, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1924.

2. To adopt and confirm, with or without alterations, the revised Rules and Regulations of the Association and to appoint two Trustees in whose names the securities of the Association shall be invested.

3. To appoint Auditors of the Association's accounts for the year 1925, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

MR. S. D. SAKLATVALA, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were :—

L. S. Hudson, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; L. J. Sedgwick, Esq., F.S.S., I.C.S., Director, Labour Office ; T. W. Johnstone, Esq., M.B.E., A.R.C.Sc., Chief Inspector of Factories ; D. R. MacIntosh, Esq., Chief Inspector of Boilers ; B. C. Burt, Esq., B.Sc., M.B.E., I.A.S., Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee ; D. Milne, Esq., W. Roberts, Esq., Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik and Prof. S. C. Shahani, from the Indian Central Cotton Committee ; Col. French and Mr. Jackson from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation ; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., and F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., David Mills, Ltd., E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.; B. K. Lahiri, Esq., of the Bengal-Luxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., and D. F. Batliwala, Esq., of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ; T. Watts, Esq., of the Bradbury Mills, Ltd., Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., Kasturchand Mills Co., Ltd., Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Mathradas Mills, Ltd., Pearl Mills, Ltd., Premier Mills, Ltd., and Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd.; Kaikobad Cawasjee Dinshaw, Esq., of the Burhanpur-Tapti Mills, Ltd. ; N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E., of the Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and Tata Mills, Ltd.; C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C., of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; J. A. Kay, Esq., M.L.C., and T. Bradley, Esq., of the Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., and New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ; Ratansi D. Morarji, Esq., of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd, Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd., Morarji Goculdas Spg.& Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Sholapu Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ; A. Geddis, Esq., of the Finlay Mills, Ltd., and Swan Mills, Ltd. ; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and Jehangir B. Petit, Esq., of the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. and Manockji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; V. A. Grantham, Esq., of the Gokak Mills, Ltd. ; Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., J.P., of the Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Mfg. Co. and Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; Lalji Naranji, Esq., M.L.C., and Cavasji Cursetji Dalal, Esq., of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd. ; F. F. Stileman, Esq., of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.; H. H. Sawyer, Esq., of the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Union Mills, Ltd.; and T. Maloney, Esq. M.C., Secretary, and J.P. Wadia, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, **Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,** in opening the proceedings, said:—

GENTLEMEN,

To-day we meet together to adopt, with your approval, the Annual Report for the year 1924 and to transact such business as is ordinarily brought forward at the end of each year. But to-day's meeting—and I am using no language of exaggeration when I say this—is of special importance and marks a definite stage in the history of our Association. Our Association has this month completed 50 years of its existence, and if I refrain now from giving you a brief review of our past history, it is only because I shall have an opportunity of doing so at to-night's function to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our Association. This meeting is also the first annual meeting to be held in the rooms of this Association. The year has also been a record one for the amount of constructive work done by your Committee during the period. I therefore consider myself very fortunate indeed that it should have fallen to my lot to address you on such an occasion.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The year that has just ended has been so full of events that I can deal with only a few important matters at any length and merely enumerate the remaining items which had engaged the attention of your Committee during 1924. The year, as was anticipated, has proved a very unfavourable one for our industry and several causes, to which I shall refer presently, combined to bring about this result. It is usual at this time of the year to indulge in a little prophecy as to what the current year may have in store for us. From most quarters we hear that trade generally is going to improve. There is, no doubt, some justification for a little optimism as regards trade in general, as just before the commencement of the year the outlook in Europe grew distinctly better than it had been for months past. In England, too, owing to the almost unprecedented majority of votes secured by the Conservative Government, the fear of constantly recurring general elections was removed and it was believed people would settle down to trade. Improvement in world conditions would no doubt bring us considerable relief. However, I am afraid such expectations at present are based more on sentiment than on reality. Every one wishes to see the end of this long-continued depression, and the slightest indication of an improvement in any direction is eagerly snatched at and made the most of. As far as our industry is concerned, signs of any substantial improvement of the present situation are very faint indeed. Last year's poor result was brought about, as already stated, by a combination of various factors—comparatively high prices of cotton, a heavy burden of taxation, serious Japanese competition, high exchange, a very poor response from consuming centres, and, finally, the strike, about the beginning, and sickness, about the end of the year. The price of cotton has since fallen but in sympathy with it also the price for cloth. The burden of taxation not only remains the same but we are actually threatened with an increase in Municipal taxation. The water rate has been increased from 12 to 16 annas, and the discussion in the Municipal Corporation shows the attitude of our City Fathers towards the premier industry of this city. Town duties on articles of everyday consumption in our mills are also proposed. Your new Committee will tackle this question, but I think it is my duty to protest against this tendency and to say it is high time that a check was put on this policy of enhancing Municipal taxes all round and especially in case of an industry struggling to emerge from a long spell of depression. As to Japanese competition, this is a growing menace and it is little consolation to know from the Hon'ble the Commerce Member that he is watching this competition—I hope he will not watch in the same manner as Nero did when Rome was burning but take effective action before it is too late. The problem of exchange is now receiving more attention than it ever did before and let us hope, before long, a solution will be found which will inspire confidence amongst the merchants and remove the uncertainty that prevails at present. You will thus see that so long as these factors prevail there is little chance of any improvement in the position of our Textile Industry in the near future.

Strike and its Lessons.

As you are aware, gentlemen, the year practically began with a prolonged strike of our workmen. The causes which led to the strike and the subsequent events are all well known to you. As the subject was dealt with at some length in the Presidential Address last year, I shall not detain you in discussing the question further. I shall only say that it is gratifying that, although during the progress of the strike the attitude of the millowners met with much adverse criticism, the position we had taken up was thoroughly vindicated by an impartial tribunal appointed by Government and presided over by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay. On the publication of the Inquiry Committee's report the strike collapsed. I have no desire to rake up old controversies but I hope, as a result of the strike, it is now realised in responsible quarters that no encouragement should be given to those whose business it is merely to excite class warfare and who interest themselves in the Labour movement for the sole purpose of gaining an ephemeral notoriety. We have never objected to outsiders interesting themselves in the trade union movement and helping our workers to form unions on right lines. We realise our workmen are incapable of forming unions unaided and require the guiding hand of disinterested workers, but that by no means signifies that every political busybody should be encouraged to take a hand in inciting strikes. It is unfortunate for the cause of Labour that some people should be determined to import into every question connected with our workers the idea that Capital and Labour are hostile to one another and that the interests of the one are necessarily opposed to those of the other. Such an attitude is bound to come in the way of the healthy growth of a genuine Labour movement in India. I hope such persons will realise in time that mutual good-will is essential for the furtherance of the objects which they themselves profess to have at heart, and that Capital and Labour are natural friends and not enemies. Blind attacks on Capital can lead us nowhere. Undeterred by hostile criticisms, your Committee will adopt the same policy in future that it has done in recent years during which it cannot be denied that a considerable improvement has been effected in Labour conditions. The last strike has made it abundantly clear to the public that the mistaken methods of those who, whilst affecting the rôle of Labour leaders, are merely bent on stirring up strife can only lead to disaster, and I have no doubt, gentlemen, public opinion will support us in the attitude we have taken up.

Excise Duty.

Last year when we had met together the strike which was then in progress was uppermost in our minds; this year it is the Excise Duty which occupies that place of honour. You are aware, your Committee has done everything in its power to bring home both to Government and to the public at large the absolute injustice of maintaining this iniquitous duty any longer. Although much has already been said in connection with this question, in view of the fact that the Excise Duty is likely to be again in the forefront in the discussions which will shortly take place in the Legislative Assembly when the Budget is presented, I wish to dwell to-day on one particular aspect of this question. One of the most striking proofs of the thoroughly unjustifiable nature of the Cotton Excise Duty is afforded by the manner in which Government officers have changed their ground from time to time to justify its continuance. The so-called principles of Free Trade and justice to Lancashire were the chimerical arguments originally invented to defend the Cotton Excise Duty. After these arguments had been proved to be mere shibboleths, others equally untenable were advanced from time to time. Mr. Clark, the Member for Commerce in 1911 was, I believe, the first to invent the fiction of the Excise Duty being necessary as a protection to the hand-loom industry, but the fallacy of this argument has now been conclusively demonstrated. Subsequently the duty has been defended on other grounds. For instance, in the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly the increase in the import duty on piece-goods was represented as having nullified the injustice of the Excise Duty; the duty was also defended in the interests of the poor Indian consumer and again as being an indispensable source of public revenue. All these arguments have been effectively controverted and to-day the Excise Duty stands condemned historically, politically and economically on all hands.

The present is an opportune moment for undoing the great injustice perpetrated on India some thirty years ago. On the one hand the Cotton Industry has been passing through a period of almost unparalleled depression from which an early recovery appears most unlikely. On the other hand it is generally expected that the revenue receipts for 1923-24 will exceed the national expenditure by a sum much more than sufficient to cover the loss which would be incurred by the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. In view of the increased revenues that are known to be pouring into the Treasury since 1st April last, specially in respect of salt, custom duties and net railway earnings, a handsome surplus is naturally expected at the time of the Budget. The Finance Member of the Government of India did not create a very happy impression when, last September, he offered the Legislative Assembly a choice between the remission of the duty and a reduction in provincial contributions. To-day the alternative is between the remission of the Excise Duty and reduction in provincial contributions; next year the alternative may be the provision of funds for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine, the year after next it may be compulsory education and so on to the day of resurrection (hear, hear). The plea of financial stringency cannot logically be advanced by the Government of India as a reason for delaying the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty when it is remembered that no such plea is made as regards the provision of the money required to cover the cost of giving effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. If the revenue required to cover the cost of the Lee Commission's recommendations can be found, then it is idle for Government to suggest that a slightly larger sum cannot be found for the purpose of a reform which has also popular support behind it.

In the famous report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford wrote: "After the war the need for industrial development will be all the greater unless India is to become a mere dumping ground for the manufactures of foreign nations which will then be competing all the more keenly for the markets on which their political strength so perceptibly depends. India will certainly consider herself entitled to claim all the help that her Government can give her to take her place as a manufacturing country." The perfect justice of this remark can hardly be gainsaid. The rapid strides Japan has been making towards capturing both the home and foreign markets of the cotton textile trade of India invest the words of the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford with a prophetic ring. It is a matter for infinite regret that as far as the greatest indigenous industry of the country is concerned, instead of rendering that help which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford so strongly advocated, Government should continue to hamper the industry by a tax on production unparalleled in any civilized country and thereby afford indirect protection to India's chief competitor.

Sir Edwin Stockton, in a speech recently delivered in Manchester, pointed out how all the nations of the world were endeavouring to protect their industries to the fullest possible extent, and in this connection made sympathetic reference to the strong agitation in India for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. It is noteworthy that Sir Edwin Stockton admitted in his speech that this agitation was not directed against Lancashire but against Japan. His remarks in this connection should provide serious grounds for reflection to the Government of India. Let us hope, gentlemen, that the present Government of India which is sincerely desirous of helping our industries, as is evident from its sympathetic treatment of the Steel Industry, will not fail in its duty to the most important of India's indigenous industries.

Hedge Contracts.

Another matter of great importance which your Committee had to deal with—by no means for the first time—was the subject of Hedge Contracts. Your Committee have from the very start maintained that the number of Hedge Contracts should be materially reduced, and in their letter to the Government of Bombay regarding the new by-laws of the East India Cotton Association, they had expressed the same opinion and agreed that the new by-laws might be put into effect for a period of one year. At that time it was hoped that within a period of twelve months—and the controversy had already dragged on for three years previously—the Board of the East India Cotton Association would bring about

this much-desired reform in the interest of all genuine traders. In order to facilitate matters and to bring about the desired change very gradually, your Committee devised a scheme of three contracts, details of which will be found in the Report before you, and proposed that the three contracts should be made tenderable throughout the year, *i.e.*, for each month's delivery. The view taken by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association appears to be that the time is not yet ripe for such a reform, and that the question could only be considered after adequate facilities to the cultivators and middlemen engaged in the cotton trade have been provided for financing cotton. On the other hand, we maintain that the proposals we have made are not only reasonable but perfectly equitable to all engaged in the cotton trade, the growers and the consumers alike. A conference with a Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association has been arranged, when the matter will be discussed fully, and let us hope, a satisfactory solution will be arrived at. Let me also express the hope that the other sections of the Cotton Trade will realise that we have made every endeavour to arrive at a reasonable compromise, although we are convinced that in the interests of all genuine traders there should be one, or at the most only two, contracts for Indian cotton. I think we must make it sufficiently clear to all engaged in the cotton trade and to all who desire to bring Bombay into line with the Liverpool and New York markets, which are rightly looked upon as world markets, that the present system is a great handicap to consumers in Bombay as compared with consumers in other parts of the world. Our difficulty is of a two-fold nature. In the first place, we cannot obtain the required varieties of cotton throughout the year—specially the stapled varieties—and, secondly, facilities for covering purchases of raw cotton or sales of yarn and cloth are inadequate. We naturally desire to maintain the quality of our mixings and are therefore compelled to buy our year's requirements within three, or at most four, months and this means a heavy capital outlay and storage and insurance charges—a burden from which spinners in Lancashire, America, and Japan are comparatively free. As to Hedge Contracts, the two principally dealt with in our market are Broach and Oomras, but the total quantity of cotton of these varieties is so small compared with the enormous quantity of American crop that the contracts can easily be manipulated and are so manipulated from time to time. With such Hedges our trading becomes more speculative than it is in other countries. I am aware the Board of the East India Cotton Association are also desirous of introducing reforms so as to prevent, to some extent at least, the frequent crises in the cotton market of Bombay, and I hope this desire will now take practical shape and the first step in the right direction will be taken without delay.

Labour Legislation.

During the year we had also to comment upon several important Bills dealing with Labour legislation, such as the Statistics Bill, Industrial Disputes Bill, Maternity Benefits Bill and Weekly Payment of Wages Bill, and you are no doubt familiar with the views expressed by the Committee on each of these. I shall not detain you by going into any details again as regards any of these Bills, but I must draw your attention to the proposed Bill for making weekly payments as this Bill well illustrates the tendency of hastily introducing into India legislation on Western lines without giving due consideration to the totally different conditions prevailing in this country. I admire the enthusiasm of the mover of the Bill, but I can scarcely congratulate him on the result of his labour. The danger of legislating in advance of public opinion and without due consideration for the differences between Eastern and Western industrial conditions is obvious and I need not labour this point.

Special Committees of Inquiry.

During the year under review several important representations had also to be made in connection with the various Committees either appointed previously or in the course of the year by the Local as well as the Imperial Government, such as the Coal Committee, Indian Reforms Committee, External Capital Inquiry Committee, Tariff Board in connection with the protection to Magnesium Chloride Industry, Indian Taxation Committee, Medical Relief Committee and University Reform Committee. Special Sub-Committees had to be appointed with reference to each question, and I trust you will agree with the views expressed after careful deliberation in each case.

Questions of General Importance.

But other questions more directly connected with our industry were also discussed and commented upon in the course of the year, the most important of these being the revised railway regulations for the packing of piece-goods and yarn, the humidification report, the Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and pressing factories, and standardisation of weights and measures. From 1st October, 1924, Railways in India introduced the revised Risk Note forms based on the recommendation of the Risk Notes Revision Committee of 1922. The slight gain to the public through the adoption of the new risk notes would have been more than counterbalanced by the revised packing conditions, and this Association along with other important bodies made a vigorous protest. The introduction of the revised rules has been deferred and now forms the subject of discussion at the Railway Conference. Your Committee will continue to press their point of view so as to safeguard your interests. Mr. Maloney's report on humidification was also considered by your Technical Sub-Committee who have made certain recommendations which I have no doubt will receive serious attention from the Government of India.

The Bill to provide for the better regulation of gins and presses as drafted by the Central Cotton Committee has met with the approval of your Committee who have supported the same. As regards standard weights and measures, it is satisfactory to note that all important bodies, such as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the East India Cotton Association, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and ourselves have unanimously recommended to Government that the pound (avoirdupois) should be prescribed as the unit, and the joint representation made through the Chamber of Commerce will be found in the Report. Mention might here also be made of the scheme prepared by your Committee for the improvement of industrial designs. Prizes consisting of a silver medal with Rs. 75 and bronze medal with Rs. 50, and a cash prize of Rs. 30 will be awarded by the Association for the best collection of woven fabrics of candidate's own design and execution duly certified by responsible officials and forwarded to the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Constructive Work.

At the beginning of my speech a reference was made to the constructive work done during the year. What I had meant was that besides dealing with several questions of general importance which arose from time to time, your Committee also dealt with larger issues which might be of permanent benefit to our industry. In the forefront of the work of this nature I would place the propaganda work done in connection with the Excise Duty. A special pamphlet has been issued covering the entire ground of the work performed so far, and as this is already in your hands, I need not detain you on this subject. Another event of outstanding importance was the flotation of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Limited, duly incorporated under the Companies Act as a company limited by guarantee. For the present the activities of this Association are confined to insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act only, but powers have been reserved to extend its scope and undertake fire and other risks also. This company is managed by a Board of Directors who, with the exception of an expert director, are all members of your Committee. I trust members will not fail to support this extremely useful institution whose success will be of immense value to our members. The question of an Employers' Federation has also been taken up. This is, of course, no new idea as you will probably remember a tentative scheme was already prepared during the chairmanship of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. However, no further progress was made since then. It was felt that the existence of such a Federation was very necessary in order to express the views of all employers of labour jointly, particularly on matters of Labour legislation. All important Associations and employers of labour have been approached on the subject, and your new Committee expect to call a meeting of the various representatives shortly. The Rules of the Association have also been revised and brought up to date and these are already in your hands and, I hope, will meet with your concurrence.

Concluding Remarks.

Your Committee, gentlemen, you will admit, had a very strenuous time but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they had the hearty support of the members in whatever action they took. I am specially indebted to all the Sub-Committees who met from week to week to discuss important affairs, and frequently devoted the best part of their time and energy in the interests of the Association. The amount of work done could also never have been put through unless our staff had worked in a most zealous and loyal manner. Gentlemen, I am speaking from personal knowledge when I say each one has performed his part in a creditable way. Our special thanks are due to our Secretary. Few even among our Committee members are aware of the actual work done by him. I can only tell you that Mr. Maloney has never once failed me, although I have made extremely heavy demands not only on his ability but also on his energy. Mr. Maloney proceeds home on leave and we all wish him the best of time during a well-earned holiday. I am sure during his temporary absence his duties will be carried on in an efficient manner by our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wadia. Gentlemen, before I conclude I might just draw your attention to the accounts attached to our Report which I hope you will find satisfactory. Although we have had to spend about ten thousand rupees on furniture, office requisites and so on, and although the whole of this amount is written off this year so as not to leave any burden on future Committees, we are still able to show a credit balance of nearly Rs. 8,000.

Finally, I have to thank you all, on behalf of myself and the Committee, not only for your presence to-day but for attending on several occasions at special meetings during the period of the strike, and on one or two occasions thereafter. During the strike your Committee felt the need of consulting you frequently and I was obliged to call special meetings of members at practically a few hours' notice. Gentlemen, not only was your response immediate but your help most valuable during a period of difficulty. I will only say that if this spirit prevails—and may it prevail always—our Association will continue to flourish and the interests of our industry be duly safeguarded.

With these remarks I have great pleasure in moving that the Annual Report for the year 1924 be and is hereby adopted.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., in rising to second the resolution, said :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

After the very able and exhaustive speech our Chairman has just delivered, there is little left for me to add.

At the outset I would take this opportunity of thanking your Chairman and the outgoing Committee for the work they have done in the past year, and the amount of time, devotion and care which they have bestowed in the interests of our Association. I also take this opportunity of thanking you for the honour you have done me in electing me as your Chairman for this year. I appreciate it, and I hope, with the support of the Vice-Chairman and the gentlemen of your Committee, I shall be able, at the end of the year, to present you as good an account of the working of your Association as your present Chairman has done. I hope the clouds that hover over our industry will all fade away, and it will again emerge in prosperous times, so that we can progress and hold our own against all competitors.

Japanese Competition.

The first point to which I would like to draw your attention is the serious competition we have encountered and are encountering from Japan. As your Chairman has remarked, the Commerce Member has acknowledged that there is no competition between cloths manu

factured in Lancashire and cloths manufactured by us. Sir Edward Stockton, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber, has also acknowledged this fact. The agitation that we have been carrying on against the repeal of the Excise Duty was directed not against Lancashire but chiefly against Japan who are competing with us. It is a wonder and surprise to me how that country, importing its raw cotton from India, shipping it to Japan and paying freight thereon, manufacturing it into yarn and cloth and shipping it back to Bombay and paying a duty of 5 per cent. on yarn or 11 per cent. on cloth, can undersell us at our very doors in Bombay to the extent that at the price at which they are competing with us in Bombay, we cannot manufacture yarn or cloth at a profit, and if that is the position in the Bombay market, you can imagine how much more severe the competition is in markets like Calcutta, Madras and other ports where the Japanese can import direct at the same rate of freight from Japan as they do to Bombay, while we have to add to our Bombay prices the heavy rail freight from Bombay to these markets. As is well known to you, they have been selling 20s yarn at prices varying from 15 to 16½ as. per lb., and cloth, especially drills, at as low a price as Rs. 1-2-0 per lb., a price at which even the best mills in Bombay could not compete with them. How is this brought about is for us to look into. Of course we know they get shipping rebates and other concessions, but that would not fully account for the competition we are facing, or enable them to manufacture at such a low price. It behoves us, therefore, to look at the question as how our manufacturing charges compare with those of Japan. No reliable figures for cost in Japanese mills can be obtained, but the very fact that shipping subsidies are only given to the members of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Federation indicates that there is more in it than meets the eye.

We have been hampered here from various causes, by the large increase that has taken place in the cost of manufacture, principally due to the wages we pay our workmen which are about two and a quarter times what they were in 1914, due also to the shorter working day—that with our consent has been enacted by legislation—and further legislative enactments which have been imposed on us, like the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is our business and duty to do everything that is possible to ameliorate the condition of our workmen, and to meet the wishes of the Government of India in any legislation they may bring forward with that view, but if we carry out the obligations laid upon us, then in fairness I ask that we should not be exposed to unfair competition from countries which work not for 10 hours a day, but 22 hours, in two shifts, which employ even women labour at nights, and which do not pay their workmen the same rate of wages as we do. There was a very forcible article in October last in the London *Times* as to the conditions of labour in China and Japan, the hours of work and the treatment meted out to the workmen there. If the facts stated therein are correct, then we must contend, and put before the Government of India with all the force that we can command, that it is utterly unfair that "international conventions which even Japanese millowners have not carried out are imposed in India by buoyant doctrinaires who return from Geneva with breezy ideas of instant communalisation" as that brilliant writer in *Capital* has said. We therefore require the Government of India to give us such treatment, as will allow us to exist, and the industry that we have established for the welfare of India, by protection against unfair competition. It is for them to find out by what means they can do so, whether by a protective tariff against that country or by provisions similar to the Safeguarding of Industries Act in England, which the British Prime Minister has commended to the House of Commons.

In the debate that took place in the House of Commons as recently as February 16th, Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, said that before an industry could obtain inquiry it had to show not only that some countries' wages were lower, but that the competition was exceptional and imports were abnormal. Applying this test, I think I can prove that the competition we are suffering is exceptional, and that imports are abnormal can be seen from the figures in annex.

Figures of Yarn Imports from Japan.

	Lbs.	*Value in Rs.*
1914-15	921,730	12,25,280
1915-16	701,929	7,78,135
1916-17	4,007,635	53,10,625
1917-18	4,206,491	82,89,480
1918-19	27,280,386	5,32,91,503
1919-20	1,917,955	60,70,600
1920-21	20,122,799	4,89,93,773
1921-22	14,915,009	2,25,65,181
1922-23	26,546,905	3,20,42,449
1923-24	20,430,025	2,85,17,605

Imports of Piece-goods from Japan.

Years.	Grey.		White Bleached.		Coloured Printed.		Total.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1914-15	15,264,548	27,35,384	....	....	709,422	1,31,729	15,973,970	28,67,113
1915-16	34,852,218	60,70,237	....	....	3,348,781	6,49,571	38,200,999	67,19,808
1916-17	75,620,590	1,70,11,804	....	....	21,936,803	65,82,961	97,557,393	2,35,94,765
1917-18	73,278,195	2,49,66,750	2,601,847	10,26,870	18,676,305	66,57,915	94,556,347	3,26,51,535
1918-19	206,838,198	9,00,33,559	10,483,894	54,00,701	20,806,046	1,09,73,879	238,128,138	9,64,08,139
1919-20	62,743,594	2,90,00,244	2,753,233	15,29,564	10,455,547	63,32,771	75,952,374	3,68,62,579
1920-21	150,428,376	7,17,30,642	3,819,617	22,49,446	16,074,155	97,16,140	170,322,948	8,36,96,228
1921-22	83,490,368	3,37,40,763	1,860,766	8,77,367	4,924,076	20,83,457	90,275,210	3,67,01,587
1922-23	90,036,967	3,52,37,503	2,375,105	12,09,810	15,366,024	60,42,754	107,778,096	4,24,90,067
1923-24	96,172,300	3,61,28,899	2,307,209	9,58,539	23,422,240	88,57,156	121,901,749	4,59,44,594

I have heard rumours which I do not believe for a moment, that there is a treaty between the British Government and Japan under which for certain defensive measures promised by Japan in the Far East, the British Government, on behalf of Great Britain and its Dominions, have promised that they would not put protective duties against Japan. I do not believe these rumours, and have confidence in our own Government to protect our interest. We now place the facts before them as we find, and ask them to give us fair treatment, and the manner in which it should be given should be left to the judgment of the Government of India with the object of safeguarding the principal industry of this country.

The first step towards that consummation, as our Chairman has just said, is the repeal of the obnoxious Cotton Excise Duty which has been condemned from its very inception by all parties in this country. Sir James Westland in his famous speech in introducing this Cotton Excise Duty, distinctly mentioned that it was " the duly instructed decision of the British Government which they were called upon to follow and enact, and which the Government of India, if left to themselves, would not have passed." Your Association has, as the Chairman has just said, carried on an active propaganda with that view, and I hope that in three or four days we shall hear some results of our agitation to repeal this duty. From the telegrams I see Egypt has now taken steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty.

Taxation.

The other point that I would like to put before you is the burden of taxation we have to bear—Imperial, provincial and municipal—all of which have added considerably to our costs of production. Let us first see clearly what these taxes are. To the Government of India we pay 3½ per cent. Excise Duty and in addition 15 per cent. on all stores, dyes, chemicals, etc.,

we import for use in the mills. Besides that we have to bear practically what may be called a " Capital Levy " of 2½ per cent. on all machinery imported by us. Then, if we make profits, we have in addition to pay income-tax of 18 pies per rupee and one anna company super-tax. So these last two taxes, when we make profits, go to swell, much more than we can imagine, the coffers of the Government of India, inasmuch as besides getting 2½ annas in the rupee from the companies, they levy on all shareholders, specially the large shareholders of our companies, super-tax on a comprehensive scale. The result is that if we do make profits, Government take a very large proportion by way of income-tax and super-tax, and altogether they take from us the lion's share of our profits. The Government of India have abolished none of the taxes which were imposed during war time, while the House of Commons in England has already reduced very materially, as you know, the income-tax from 6*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound and there are rumours that a further shilling is coming off next month. They have totally abolished the company super-tax of 1*s.* in the pound which they charged during war time. If, therefore, the British Government have recognised the needs of the industry in that country, have realised that for the prosperity of the industries of that country it is necessary to reduce taxation to such an extent, the same argument applies, but with much more force, to a country like India, where the Government have so far taken no steps in the direction of reducing taxation.

Coming to the taxation by the Local Government, it must not be forgotten that the Government of Bombay by a special Act, got the Municipality to increase the general taxes on the rateable value of property by 2 per cent. for the work of the Improvement Trust in 1897. They have lately imposed on us a tax of Re. 1 per bale of cotton which we use in our mills, for the Development Department of Bombay, with a view to reducing the rent charged for workmen's dwellings, a benefit which I doubt very much has materialized, as our workmen won't go in for Development Department's chawls at the rents of Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12-8 fixed by them ; also a further tax of 4 annas per bale for the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Then again, the Municipality have increased the rateable value of our property nearly twofold during the last ten years. Our water rate in the last five years has been increased from Re. 0-7-6 to Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, a rate equivalent to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 gallons, a price unheard of in any civilised town in Great Britain or elsewhere. Formerly, we used to get a concession for water used for drinking and flushing purposes, but now this has been withdrawn and we have to pay at the full rate of Re. 1 for all water consumed. Owing to the increase of the rateable value, our Halalkhore tax also has been proportionately increased. The following figures will show how the Municipal taxes have increased during the last few years :—

In 1914, the net rateable value of our mills in Bombay was Rs. 33,66,610. This has increased in 1924-25 to Rs. 83,73,920.

The general tax in 1914-15 was 9⅞ per cent. and that was giving to the Municipality a revenue of Rs. 3,32,452 from our mills, while in 1924-25 at 11½ per cent. gave a revenue of Rs. 9,62,886.

Correspondingly the Halalkhore tax, owing to the increase of the rateable value, although remaining at 3 per cent., still has increased from Rs. 1,02,539 to Rs. 2,52,138.

Water tax, which we used to pay at 8 as. in 1914-15, used to give to the Municipality a revenue of Rs. 3,07,826 on the basis of 8 as. per 1,000 gallons. In 1924-25, on the basis of 12 as. per 1,000 gallons, it gave a revenue of Rs. 7,61,856, and this year, on the basis of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, for the same quantity of water used, the revenue will be Rs. 10,15,808. The total taxes, therefore, which the Bombay mills used to pay in 1914-15 to the Municipality, *viz.*, Rs. 7,42,818, had increased last year, to Rs. 19,76,881, and owing to the further increase of water rate, will be again increased by Rs. 2,56,952 to a total of Rs. 22,29,833 next year.

It will be seen therefore that even the Municipal taxes have become a tremendous burden, a burden which in the difficult times we are passing through is much too heavy for us to bear. I said in passing before that we used to get concessions as regards water used for drinking and flushing purposes. In pre-war days, an allowance of 2 gallons per person employed at

the mills was given, and water used for flushing purposes charged at 4 as. per 1,000 gallons, and both these concessions have now been withdrawn. I say, therefore, that owing to the taxes imposed by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Municipality, we have reached the limit of our taxable capacity, and if we are to survive we must ask these bodies to cry halt as regards taxation, and our Committee will have to take very serious steps towards that end during the coming year, more especially as now we are threatened with an additional terminal tax from the Municipality.

East India Cotton Association.

Our Chairman has in his speech referred at length to the correspondence that has taken place between us and the East India Cotton Association regarding the widening of the Hedge Contracts, and as a Sub-Committee of that Association is soon going to meet a Sub-Committee of our Association to discuss this matter I will not say anything further.

I should, however, like to make here some strong remarks regarding the conduct of that Association in the past year. Trading By-law No. 48 prohibits speculative transactions in cotton known as " Kachha " kandy and Kutcha Americans under a penalty, as provided in the By-laws, of suspension or expulsion from the membership of the Association but, as is well known, that by-law is observed more in the breach than in the observance. The members of that Association trade in these transactions in different names from amongst their clerks or munims. Then again, Rule 50 provides for trading hours between 12 noon and 6 p.m. The Board of the East India Cotton Association, in its wisdom, and under the power given to it of suspending certain by-laws, which is given in all large Associations to the Board to be used in cases of emergency, allowed trading from 12 noon to 12 noon, that is, all through the 24 hours. A stranger procedure on the part of the Board one cannot imagine. Rule 51 makes trading on holidays illegal. But it is a well-known fact, and known to most members of that Association, that a great many members were hauled up before their Board for breaking this rule and were let off with a caution. I ask, sir, is the East India Cotton Association carrying on the functions allotted to it under Act XIV of 1922 passed by the Bombay Legislative Council ? Is there any Association in the world where proper business hours and holidays are not observed? If members of an Association cannot in all honesty and fairness deal with each other, but rather try to take advantage of each other, then I ask, what is the use of, or necessity for, an Association like the East India Cotton Association ? I am sorry, sir, I have to make such strong remarks because I was a member of the Indian Cotton Committee who recommended the formation of the East India Cotton Association on certain definite lines, and it was categorically laid down what functions that Association was to carry out. It is therefore with infinite regret that I myself have to make these remarks against this Association, which was established as a result of the proposals of the Indian Cotton Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member. In this connection, I would like our members, and even the Directors of the East India Cotton Association, carefully to study a paper read by Mr. A. Bryce Muir on the " Futures Contract " before the Empire Textile Conference held at the British Empire Exhibition last year. It shows the functions and nature of the Hedge Contracts, and clearly states their proper uses and advantages.

Indian Coal Committee.

Regarding the Indian Coal Committee which has been travelling round India and recently held a sitting in Bombay, I was co-opted a member of the Committee on behalf of your Association. The facts given before that Committee were very interesting, but a point that was forcibly made before them was that if the Bengal mines would honestly send good quality coal, properly screened and certified, and in good condition, there was no reason why they should not recapture the Bombay market even against the good quality of Natal coal coming in. But, as one witness pointed out, if Bengal cannot supply coal of guaranteed quality properly screened, and if a countervailing duty is put on Natal coal, then that duty will not be advantageous to the Bengal mineowners at all, inasmuch as for bunkering purposes ships will go to other ports where they would be able to get cheaper coal of good quality, and boycott Bombay and Karachi as far as bunkering coal is concerned. As regards the mills, as you are aware, most of the mills have gone on electricity or are burning liquid fuel, and I am afraid that nothing that the Bengal mineowners can do now can bring us to use coal again.

With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report.

Mr. J. A. Kay, M.L.C., in rising to support the resolution, said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

In supporting the resolution now before the meeting, there are two subjects I would like to touch briefly upon. The first is the work of the " Indian Central Cotton Committee " — on which body I have the honour to be your representative—and a body which is now entrusted with work of great importance to the Cotton Trade of India. You are aware, of course, that the work it has in hand may be divided into two parts, *viz.*,

first, that relating to the handling and marketing of cotton, and

second, research in cotton growing and technological matters.

I am pleased to report considerable progress in both directions since we met a year ago. The Cotton Transport Act which has now been in force a year, has proved of immense value in Surat and Kumpta areas. In the former case a tangent result has been manifest in the appreciation of prices as compared to Broach cottons, whilst in the latter case we all know the improvement which has taken place in Kumpta and Dharwar cottons, since the transport of short-staple cottons, and cotton waste, into this area has been stopped and controlled.

The Bill for the Regulation of Ginning and Pressing Factories, which is really a natural complement to the Transport Act, has recently passed its second reading in the Legislative Assembly ; and this is another important step which enables the trades to protect itself against abuses and malpractices, which up to now have meant losses to the grower and annoyance and dissatisfaction to the spinner. On the scientific side of the Committee's operations, progress, of necessity, has been much slower, but a considerable number of schemes for the improvement of cotton growing are well in hand, but as research work on the improving of crops obviously takes a considerable period, it will be some time before any definite results are obtained. It will interest you to know, I think, that there are already 33 more scientific workers on cotton in India to-day than there were 18 months ago, and in addition there are 10 research students under training with experienced investigators in cotton problems.

As most of you were present at the opening of the Committee's Technological Research Laboratory at Matunga in December last by His Excellency the Viceroy, you will not expect me to refer in any detail to that aspect of cotton research, except to say that the testing of cottons for Agricultural Departments and the trade, if necessary, is now being done. The scheme for the establishment of the Institute of Plant Industry at Indore—where cotton research forms the main item of its programme—has now been launched, and we may look for important work from this quarter at a no distant date.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The other matter I would touch upon is that of the International Labour Office—a subject I raised just a year ago at our General Meeting. At that time I drew your attention to the importance of watching for the application of conventions. As you are aware, your Committee have during the year had occasion to draw Government's attention to the non-ratification by other countries of that all-important Washington Convention of 1919 which relates to the 60-hour week, but the result of our overtures gives little or no satisfaction. As an industrial organisation we have the right to bring this matter to the notice of the International Labour Office, and I hope that the employers' representative this year will not fail to take up this matter with a view to getting this Convention ratified and applied by all other Eastern countries. We have reason to expect that our Government would have brought

pressure to bear in the right quarter, instead of shielding themselves behind technicalities such as " legal obligations " and " preoccupations of Privy Councils." It is in matters of this description where an all-India Employers' Federation would be of much value, and I trust as a result of our endeavours this Association will be brought into being at an early date.

With these remarks I beg to support the resolution.

On a motion by **Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.,** and seconded by **Mr. H. H. Sawyer,** it was resolved :—

" That the revised Rules and Regulations of the Association be and are hereby adopted and confirmed and that Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and H. P. Mody be and are hereby appointed Trustees in accordance with Rule 100 thereof."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit then moved :—

" That the following donations be sanctioned and paid out of the Association's funds :—

	Rs.
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1,000
The Police Comforts Fund	1,000
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund	750
The Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association Fund	250
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association	500
The Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital	250
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250

The resolution was seconded by **Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji,** and carried.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., moved and **Mr. F. F. Stileman** seconded and it was resolved :—

" That Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co. be and are hereby appointed Auditors of the Association on the usual remuneration hitherto paid to the Association's Auditors."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman for his able conduct of the Association's affairs, proposed by **Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., M.L.C.,** and carried with acclamation.

The Jubilee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

" Whatever one may do, one cannot dissociate the Millowners' Association from the industry. There is probably no organisation in the country which challenges comparison with it. There are very few non-official institutions in this country that can look back upon a record of fifty years of continuous existence. Though more than once in its history, it failed to rise to the full height of its opportunity, it has, on the whole, a record of which it can legitimately be proud. Institutions, like individuals, will commit errors, but when the record of the Bombay Millowners' Association during the past fifty years is surveyed from a proper standpoint, one sees little, if anything, for criticism. The Association has become not merely a power in the land but also the higher executive of the industry. . . . . The great ideal in industry to-day is the increase of output per unit of cost, and those who work under its inspiration are not rivals but associates. To the Bombay Millowners' Association belongs the distinction of having set that ideal before industry in India. It has been the sheet anchor of the industry. It has saved it from disaster in more than one grave crisis, and the links which now bind its members together are capable of resisting the heaviest strain. What an example of that practicality with which business-men are so justly credited !"—(THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL, 21-2-1925.)

IN commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Association, a dinner was given by the Chairman and Committee at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday, the 23rd February, 1925, at 8-30 p.m.

There was a large attendance of millowners and other prominent citizens of Bombay, and HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Governor of Bombay, was the chief guest of the evening.

Among the other gentlemen present were :—

Mr. Yusuf G. Allana, Mr. J. Addyman, Mr. Bomanji Adurji, Mr. D. F. Batliwala, Mr. J. S. Buckner, M.B.E.; Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S.; Mr. B. C. Burt, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Mr. T. Bradley, Mr. F. J. Bussell, Mr. H. F. Commissariat, Mr. T. E. Cunningham, Major R. W. Clarke, Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G.; Mr. Cecil Caroe, The Hon. Rai Bahadur Chaudrilal Chand, Mr. F. J. Cheminias, Dr. Clouston, Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O.; Mr. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr. B. J. Desai, The Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. ; Mr. H. B. Edwards, Mr. T. L. Foreman, Col. French, Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S.; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C.; Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. A. G. Gray, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Mr. Harry T. Gorrie, Mr. A. K. Graham, The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt.; Mr. L.S. Hudson, M.L.C.; Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Mr. F.E. Holsinger, The Hon'ble Mr. Hidayatullah, Mr. L.W. Hartley, I.C.S.; Mr. J. H. Hardie, Mr. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, Mr. Byramji Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. ; The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Mr. T. W. Johnstone, M.B.E.; Mr. W. Ellis Jones, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C.; The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. Jackson, Mr. J. A. Kay, J.P., M.L.C.; Mr. David Kydd, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.; The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S.; Mr. R. Lindsay, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Mr. Leslie Blunt, Mr. A. B. Morrison, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarjee, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. M. Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. Meyer Nissim, Sir Norman Macleod, Kt.; Sir Henry Macnaughten, Kt.; Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. J. Muller, Major H. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. T. Maloney, M.C.; Mr. Mafaltlal Gagalbhai, Dr. Mann, Mr. D. MacIntosh, Mr. R. MacLean, Mr. D. B. Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Mr. K. S. Pauvala, Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C.; Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Mr. Albert Raymond, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., K.B.E.; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.; Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E.; Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. D. S. Shellim, Mr.

F. F. Stileman, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna, O.B.E.; Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, F.S.S. I.C.S.; Prof. S. C. Shahani, Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E.; Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Sir Lalubhai Shah, Mr. Shahzad Ahmedkhan, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt.; Sir D. J. Tata, Kt.; Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. J. Tinker, Mr. A. J. Turner, Mr. A. James Turner, Mr. L. F. Tucker, Mr. W. P. G. Taggart, Mr. F. C. Travers, Major Vaux, Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; Mr. T. Watts, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. C. P. Wadia and Sir Norcot Warren, Kt.

His Excellency the Governor's Band rendered a delightful programme of music during the course of the proceedings.

The toast of H.M. THE KING-EMPEROR was proposed by His Excellency the Governor and was heartily received.

In proposing the toast " OUR GUESTS COUPLED WITH THE NAME OF SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON," Mr. S. D. SAKLATVALA, the retiring Chairman, said :-

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN,

I rise with a certain amount of pardonable pride to give you the toast of " Our Guests coupled with the name of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay." The presence of Sir Leslie Wilson, His Majesty the King-Emperor's representative in Bombay, as the chief guest of our Association to-night, to my mind confers upon the Association an honour which it will remember and appreciate until, and perhaps even after, the Association celebrates its centenary. But conspicuous as is the honour done to the Association by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his official capacity, it is an honour equally great to have with us that gallant soldier and gentleman, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson. Gentlemen, we have with us to-night many distinguished friends, but not one amongst them is more welcome than Sir Leslie Wilson, whose courtesy, tact, and last, but by no means least, his friendly smile have endeared him to the people of this Presidency. Gentlemen, I do not wish to eulogise, but I think I am justified in saying that this room to-night holds more distinguished representatives of Indian public life than it has ever held before or is ever likely to hold again, and in your official capacities I welcome you on behalf of the Association ; as individuals I welcome you and thank you for your presence on behalf of myself and the members of my Committee.

Perhaps on an occasion such as this you will pardon me if I digress for a few moments and briefly trace the early history of our Association, and the very useful work done during its fifty years' career. It would have been very fortunate if Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who has been on the Millowners' Committee for the past 37 years, were here to give us his own impressions. However, he finds it impossible to leave Delhi. Sir Dinshaw is the one man who could have told us how inferior or otherwise the present generation of millowners is compared to the past, for he knows both intimately. Fortunately for the present Committee, a great scientist has come to our rescue, and if you accept his authority we, the present members, cannot in any way be inferior to our predecessors. Sir Jagadish Bose—that scientist of European fame—in reply to an address given him recently, remarked: " In the West it is the ancestors that ennobled the descendants ; in the East it is the descendants that ennoble the ancestors."

Our Association was formed in February, 1875, or about 23 years after the establishment by that enterprising Parsi merchant, Mr. Daver, of the first mill in our city. Although Bombay holds the premier place as regards the textile industry, Calcutta had the honour of having the first cotton mill in India which was established about 1838. But as you know, gentlemen, Bombay has more than made up for the deficiency, and to-day in a single mill in Bombay—I am referring to my friend Mr. Wadia's mill—there are more looms than are to be found in the entire Presidency of Bengal. When the Association was established there were 48 cotton mills in India with roughly a million spindles and 10,000 looms, Bombay claiming the lion's share. Gentlemen, it will interest you to know that the immediate cause which led to the formation of the Association was the very first attempt Manchester made in 1874 to repeal the duty then levied on Manchester yarn, and it is a strange coincidence that the first important

question the Association had to tackle was in connection with the fiscal policy of the Government of India in respect of the cotton industry which is in the forefront of the Association's activities at the present day.

Manchester was alarmed at the very beginning of the expansion of cotton mills in India. Lord Northbrook was then the Viceroy, and in his budget speech he declared that the duty then levied was for revenue purposes and he declined to be a party to the abandonment of the revenue. This affair created a great stir amongst the few millowners of the day and they seriously thought of starting an Association to protect their interests. The chief inspirer was John Gordon who was then Secretary to the Chamber. There were 29 members, and the Committee consisted of 10 persons, 3 of whom were Europeans. From the very beginning to the present day Europeans and Indians have heartily co-operated and in this fact, to my mind, lies the great strength of the Association. H. Maxwell was the first President. He belonged to Messrs. Nicol & Co., who were pioneers of cotton pressing factories in India. He was followed four years later by J. A. Forbes, of the old Banking house of Forbes & Co. He was the person who had taken active part in the first important agitation for Municipal reform. His firm had also ginning and pressing factories which were considered of great importance at that time. During these years the main questions dealt with were the subjects of tariff legislation, and the threatened factory legislation. Several representations were made to the Viceroy, Members of Parliament and others, and a perusal of these will show that from the very beginning the Association brought to bear on important questions very deep and thoughtful study. The big expansion of cotton mills in Bombay began with 1880 and ended with 1893, which period coincided with the term of office, as Chairman, of that great pioneer of the textile industry, Sir Dinshaw Petit, who was destined to play so important a part in the history of our Association. He was, indeed, one of the founders of the Association, and he was ably seconded in his efforts by the late Mr. N. N. Wadia. The suburb of Parel, a rural place where Governors and high officers of State resided, came to be invaded by the new mills one after the other.

That was an epoch-making period for the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry. Yet another great Bombay millowner turned his attention to a more favourable spot for the erection of a cotton mill, and the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, whose fame as a millowner has almost been overshadowed by his other greater achievements in the realm of industry, erected a cotton mill in Nagpur, which commenced working in 1887. Mr. Tata was soon followed by Mr. Morarji Goculdas at Sholapur. These examples led to the establishment of the industry outside Bombay. During those years a great deal of activity prevailed in England to foist on India a Factory Act. The first Factory Act was passed in 1881. In this agitation the leading part on behalf of the millowners was taken by Sir Frank Forbes Adam, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia and Dr. Bahadurji, who showed that the picture drawn in England of the Indian factory workers was more imaginary than real. After a great deal of controversy since the appointment of a Commission in 1884, the amended Factory Act of 1891 was passed. An important event was the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, towards which the Association donated, in 1887, a sum of Rs. 2,000, and the Government of Bombay accorded to the Association the right of appointing one representative on the Board of the Institute, the first such representative being Sir Dinshaw Petit. From this year grew the practice of making donations to other institutions also, and up to now we have donated a sum of 1½ lakhs in all, and a special donation of over a lakh to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in 1923.

In 1891 the Committee also tackled the question of standardised wages, but without result. Then came the historic event of the closure of the Mint in 1893. The mills passed through a severe monetary crisis at the heel of the closure of the Mint, and again bad years were in store for them during 1896 when plague broke out, and 1897, a year of famine. That was the time when the mills underwent the sorest trial. Fortunately for the Association, we had at the head of affairs a man of the calibre of Sir George Cotton during those days of trial. In 1894 an able address of welcome was presented to Lord Elgin on arrival dealing with the closure of the Mint. Two of the signatories to the memorial, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, are still happily amongst us. In 1896 the Excise Duty on cloth was imposed, but as the whole history in this connection is familiar to you—or ought to be—I shall not weary you with details. It did at least one good—it provided successive

Chairmen with a theme for their annual speech. The second severe famine intervened in 1900. It was not until 1903 that the mills could recover from the prejudicial effects of the combined physical calamity. Between 1880 and 1903 exports of yarn to China rose year by year, and also to Japan. But the latter began erecting its own mills from 1900 so that exports gradually fell, and Japan to-day stands as our keenest competitor, not only in our foreign markets but even in our own country. Good years, however, began with 1907.

In spite of all these disturbing events which affected the margin of profits, cotton mills have been able to hold their own. Then came the great war that enabled mills that were not in a sound financial condition to wipe off their capital debts and earn large profits. But the cycle of depression again seems to have got hold of our industry. In more recent years the Association had to deal with problems connected with strikes, lock-outs, inquiry committee, trade unions and labour legislation, which shows that we are not only keeping abreast of the times but also that India is fast picking up, though somewhat indifferently, the good as well as the evil points of Western industrialism. The last year of its fifty years' existence was a very eventful one in the history of the Association when a good deal of constructive work was performed. During this year the Association agreed to separate from the Chamber and established its own organisation, and I take this opportunity to again thank the Chamber for most valuable help rendered for well-nigh half a century. A considerable amount of propaganda work was done in connection with the Excise Duty—the result remains to be seen. During this year the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Limited, also came into existence. The rules of the Association have been revised and brought up to date, and our activities in the future are likely to be even greater than in the past. This briefly, gentlemen, is the outline of our history. Our Association has now established itself as one of the most important bodies in India, and this importance has been recognised by Government, both Local and Imperial, and we have been granted representation on all public bodies from early times. This importance can also be gauged from the fact that it can claim amongst its past Chairmen such public-spirited citizens as Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Sassoon David, the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji amongst others. To Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet; Sir George Cotton, the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, father of our two Wadias; and John Marshall, the indefatigable Secretary of the Association for fifteen years—we owe a deep debt of gratitude. It is owing to these gentlemen that the foundations were well and truly laid. The Association has grown with the growth of years and strengthened with its strength and now stands as firm as the oak. If the Excise Duty is removed our Jubilee year will be a remarkable year indeed. But I am afraid I have dwelt too long on the subject and I shall now ask you to drink the toast of "OUR GUESTS."

In responding to the above toast, His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the guests, proposed the toast "THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION," and said :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

It is a great privilege to myself, as I feel sure it is to all the other guests present for whom I have the pleasure to respond to this toast, so admirably proposed by you, Mr. Chairman, and so heartily welcomed by all, to be present at this, which is an historic occasion in the history of the Bombay Millowners' Association. There is only one occasion in our lives, or in the life of an Institution or an Association, when we can celebrate a Jubilee. We welcome this occasion more heartily in connection with an Institution than perhaps we do when the wheels of time remind us, as they remind me, that the Jubilee of our lives is unpleasantly close, for the only personal Jubilee one can look forward to, after that, is the 50th anniversary of one's wedding day—which must be, however pleasant, a painful reminder of old age, and an expensive occasion for one's friends.

Your Association need have no such qualms—and I sincerely congratulate you on this important epoch in its life and express the sincere wish that my successor in fifty years to come —if such people as Governors exist then—will be able to congratulate you, as I do now, on a record of work well done, and achievements well accomplished.

This is the second occasion in the course of a single day on which I have been called upon to make some remarks on the subject of cotton. I alluded this afternoon to the difference of opinion which exists in this country as to the way in which cotton ought to be turned into cloth. I take it that there are three principal schools of thought on this important matter. Some people hold the view that all cotton should be spun and woven in India by hand; others think that advantage should be taken of the modern facilities which machinery provides for the production of cloth in India, which I fancy most of you favour; while there is a third class who prefer to send the raw material several thousand miles across the sea and bring it back in the form of piece-goods to distribute amongst the population of this country. I think there is a good deal to be said for each of the three methods, and if I were to look at this problem, as I believe most of my fellow-guests do, as a consumer, and not as a producer or a manufacturer, I should feel that there is room for all three methods of supplying cotton cloth to the people of India. Your guests, who are consumers, are naturally only in favour of getting the best value they can for their money, and must welcome, therefore, all forms of healthy competition which tend to provide cheaper or better cotton goods.

I know it is very generally believed that the interests of Lancashire and of the millowners of Bombay and of other parts of India, are antagonistic, but of late years there has been, I think, a considerably improved feeling, not only in India, but also in England, on this question. Evidences of better feeling, better understanding, and more sympathetic insight in regard to Indian affairs can be found to-day in Manchester than ever existed there before. Just before leaving England I visited, not for the first time, Manchester, and was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at one of their well-known luncheons. I was asked there as the Governor-elect of Bombay, and I knew Manchester well enough to realise that anything I said to please Manchester fully would not be equally pleasing to Bombay. I was, therefore, believe me, very cautious in my remarks. I found there, however, a comprehension of Indian politics, and an understanding of India's difficulties, which will inevitably draw the two countries closer together as time goes on; and, from letters I have had since from my old Manchester friends, and from what I have learnt from those from Manchester and Liverpool who have visited India, I am convinced that in Manchester there is no disposition whatever to claim to dictate the fiscal policy of India. The people of Manchester, naturally, do not wish to see new obstacles placed across their commercial path, nor old ones increased. As business men I think that you can easily understand this, and that you will feel with me that it is quite natural; but they also realise there how poor the consuming population of India is, and they appreciate the hardship which high prices inflict when they are related to an article of prime necessity such as cotton clothing is to the people of India. I believe that the surest way to bring raw cotton to a level with other commodities, and so make it possible for the latent demand which undoubtedly exists to be translated into definite orders for cloth, is to give every possible support to the improvement of the staple of Indian cotton, and I think I am safe in saying that we all appreciate the work which the Central Cotton Committee is doing in this direction. By adopting this course we shall not only provide the mills of India with more suitable cotton but also the world market. The costs of the products of Indian mills will never be appreciably lowered till world costs are lowered. It is the world price of cotton which controls the Bombay price, and the cotton trade of the whole world is cursed to-day by the high prices of the raw material. The interests of Bombay and Lancashire are identical in this great problem. Results which will benefit the one must inevitably benefit the other. I am satisfied that, when the price of cotton manufactures is once again brought within reach of the purchasing power of the people of India, there will be trade enough to meet the requirements of all who are dependent on the Indian market to keep their machinery running and their workpeople employed.

On the question of Factory legislation I do not think it is necessary to remind you that Acts regulating the conditions of labour in factories have been passed in all civilized countries, and the necessity for some sort of legislation is no less definite in India than it is elsewhere. It gives confidence to the workers to know that the conditions in which they have to live and work are established by law, and it gives confidence to the public also as regards the relations between the employers and the employed. You who are my hosts to-night, and are employers of labour on a large scale, realise to the full that the health and comfort of your operatives are factors which make for more efficient work, and consequently for larger profits. There are, however, other less well-informed employers who may

look for immediate returns at the expense of their operatives, and over those who are inclined to adopt such a short-sighted policy a good Factory Act and efficient factory inspection exercise a steadying influence and must, I think, in the end be as beneficial to the interests of the employers as they are to those of the workmen.

The Government of Bombay has given very careful attention to the numerous Bills which have been recently introduced in the Central Legislature in connection with industrial matters, and in making our recommendations on these Bills we have been guided by one consideration only, namely, the best way to secure the safety and prosperity of Indian industries. The conditions here are coming more and more under the scrutiny of international observers, and the interest in India which is now being taken at such centres as Geneva and Amsterdam is likely to increase rather than to diminish. We have before us many principles of legislation which have been accepted in the West, and a great part of our problem is to find out how far these principles can, or cannot, be applied to the East. In considering questions like these I am sure that I and my Government may rely on receiving, as they have done in the past, your valued advice and your hearty co-operation, and you may rest assured that we will not recommend any new principles unless we are convinced that they will be beneficial to Indian industry.

I am glad to learn that the relations of the Bombay Labour Office with your Secretary and your Association are now of a cordial character, and I should like to say that that Office has found your assistance readily forthcoming, and also of the very highest value. The Labour Office is now in a position to deal with the tabulation of figures on matters of industrial and general interest, and if employers have any such question into which they wish to enquire, it is only necessary for them to collect the observations and to hand them over to the Labour Office, which will tabulate the results, and make such use of them as those who have supplied the information desire. The object of our Labour Office is that it should be of the greatest practical use to the industries of the Bombay Presidency, and the Director will welcome any enquiries which any of you may wish to make on these matters, and will be glad to tabulate for you any figures which you may supply to him, or to advise you in regard to the direction in which useful enquiries might be made.

You have alluded, sir, to the Queen Victoria Technical Institute, towards the support and building of which your Association has acted with so much generosity. It is only a few days ago that I was at the Institute, and I was immensely struck with the training given there, a great deal of which fits the young man to take posts of importance and responsibility in your mills. You must know as well as I know that there are now, and have been in the past, students there who not only get a real grasp of the technicalities of work in the mills, but who show considerable originality. I believe that if the Association continues, as it has done in the past, to give every encouragement, and to increase its encouragement by larger financial assistance to this institution, not only will the millowners of Bombay benefit, but opportunity will be given for the development of ideas and proposals, many of which will be found of great benefit to the future of the mills in this City and Presidency.

I am tempted, when mentioning the Queen Victoria Technical Institute, to enlarge on another question, but, if I did, I should keep you here for a long time. Every country can only reckon its prosperity in terms of business. Commerce to-day is all-important. We can, and do, train a certain number of young men in a certain—and all too small—number of technical institutes, and to those institutes every possible encouragement should and must be given. But when we come to training for what our American cousins allude to as "big business," India lags far behind any other civilized country—and we in Bombay will continue to lag behind until an up-to-date technological institute is established here to enable the commercial and industrial genius of the Presidency to play the part it can, and I know will, in the economic development of this great country. All of us have hopes and ideals. Unfortunately in these days we cannot translate our hopes and our ideals into actual facts mainly because we come up against the rock of financial stringency; but, even if, in the comparatively short time during which a Governor is here, I do not see the foundation-stone laid of a great Technological Institute, I shall do all that lies in my power to impress on the citizens of this Presidency and this City the urgent importance to Bombay and to India of such an insti-

tution. I do not, of course, know what the recommendations of the University Reform Committee will be, but if they recommend, and you, gentlemen, the representatives of the greatest industry in India support, I am by no means without hope that, for once, ideals and hopes may materialise into accomplished fact.

I cannot miss this opportunity of mentioning one other point, and that is to emphasise the importance of improving in every way the conditions of labour in the Bombay mills. As I have said already, I consider that this policy promotes efficiency, and is a paying proposition ; but I wish further to enlist your sympathy in the movements which have already been started in Bombay for the welfare of the millhands, and in this connection I should like to refer particularly to the splendid work done in the créches, which are now supported so generously by more than one millowner. I gratefully acknowledge that this and other movements owe very much to your co-operation, and I trust that they will continue to receive your cordial assistance and support.

Gentlemen, I am really ashamed of the length of my speech. I have not consulted my fellow-guests, and I have spoken for myself alone, but I know—even if they may disagree with any of my remarks or opinions—they are fully agreed with me that they cannot find words in which to thank you for your great hospitality, and for your invitation to us to be present on what I have already described as an historic occasion in the great millowning industry of Bombay.

The toast was heartily responded to.

Mr. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E., the incoming Chairman of the Association, in replying to the toast proposed by His Excellency, said :—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. SAKLATVALA AND GENTLEMEN,

It is very kind of Your Excellency to propose in such felicitous terms, and you gentlemen to receive, the toast of our Association, and on behalf of the Committee and members of this Association, I thank you heartily.

I wish my friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, as requested by the Committee, had been here to respond to this toast instead of myself. His long connection with this Association, his service on the Committee for 37 years, and his vast knowledge of men and affairs during the major portion of the existence of this Association, entitle him to respond to this toast. No other man exists who has such an intimate knowledge of the past history of this Association and of Bombay itself as he, and he could have given you in more graphic terms than I, the history, vicissitudes and the progress of this Association during the last half century. Lord Willingdon, one of Your Excellency's predecessors, when present at the General Meeting of this Association, said about him, " Long years of strenuous service for his country have endeared him to, and acquired for him the complete confidence of, his fellow citizens, and I wish him all success in his responsible duties as the incoming Chairman." But he is at present in Delhi as a Member of the Council of State, and his doctors would not allow him to travel specially to Bombay, to be present with us to-night to perform the duty of responding to this toast.

To-night, I feel the proverbial " Prodigal son." Most of you are aware that in 1919, owing to some questions with reference to the hours of labour in the mills, my firm, the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., resigned from the Association, but last year during the strike and the troubles connected therewith, it became apparent to both the Committee of the Association and to my firm and myself that the time had arrived when it was necessary to have strength by combined action, and that no mill in Bombay could afford to remain outside the Association. Therefore, at the invitation of the Association, my firm agreed to rejoin the Association. We were duly elected as members in June 1924, and the Committee asked me, on behalf of my firm, to join their Committee at once. But the Committee and the members of the Association, so to say, " killed the fatted calf " by electing me Chairman of the Association for the present year, and I feel highly honoured at the confidence they have shown by asking me to take the Chair despite the fact that I had already once been Chairman, though as far back as 1911.

I wish I had more time to speak about the famous men of the past generation who took the foremost part in establishing this Association. As the Chairman has just remarked, the Association really came to be established owing to the first attempt Manchester made in 1874 to repeal the duty then levied on Manchester yarn. Lord Northbrook was the Viceroy at that time, and he took a vigorous stand against the abandonment of the duty then levied. The chief inspirer for the formation of this Association was Mr. John Gordon, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Maxwell of Nicol & Co., who used to own the Mofussil Press and Gins. He was a capable financier and was the first President of our Association. I wish I had the time to speak to you about Mr. J. A. Forbes whose statue is in the Town Hall and who took a prominent part in the important agitation for Municipal reform; as Chairman of this Association he spoke in very serious terms against the Indian Factory Act then proposed to be instituted in India at the dictation of Lancashire. I would like also, if I had the time, to refer to other prominent men like Mr. Morarji Goculdas, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet, who took a leading part in the early years of this Association and whose beneficent charities won for him a unique position in the city, and to Mr. Muncherji Nowrosjee Banajee, a prominent member of the Committee, who at the Annual General Meeting in 1879 remarked:

> "It is an undoubted fact that this Association has been the channel of doing immense good to the chief cotton industry of the place. It will not be denied that but for the opportune interference from time to time on all matters affecting us, our mills would have been subject to a number of vexatious and useless restrictions."

It is perhaps not generally recognised nowadays that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in this city owes its inception to a resolution passed by the Committee of this Association in March, 1882. A Sub-Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. D. M. Petit (afterwards Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.), Mr. James Greaves, my father Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Cursondas Vallabdas and Mr. K. R. Cama to develop that idea, and it was the magnificent donation of the first Sir Dinshaw Petit and the combined labour and organising power of Sir Frank Forbes Adams and my late father that brought about the inception of this institution which has done much successful work for the last forty years, and which was inaugurated to mark the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. It must not be forgotten that our Association only last year helped materially with funds when the Institute was moved to their magnificent new premises at Matunga.

I would like to have spoken also, if I had the time, about the great stand taken by Sir Frank Forbes Adams, my late father, and Dr. Bahadurji against the ill-founded representations about the condition of factory labour in India, and the campaign against it carried on by Mr. Holt-Hellett at the International Congress of Hygiene of 1891.

I should further have liked, if I had the time, to describe to you the growing influence of this Association which resulted in its official recognition by Government and led to representation being given to the Association on the Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay Port Trust, the Legislative Council of Bombay, the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Thus we have secured direct representation on all important public bodies. I would also like to have mentioned the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission whose formation was due to the influence of this Association, and to the Sydenham College of Commerce which has been greatly helped by our Association, and where our Association is represented on the Board of Management.

If I had the time I would like to have placed before you a few facts in my own knowledge of the results of the Indian Cotton Committee which went round the whole of India in 1917-18, and whose report led to the formation both of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

I should have taken pleasure in speaking to you at length on the services rendered to this Association by one of its most brilliant Secretaries, Mr. John Marshall, in the years 1884-98. He wrote many able reports, and his representation regarding the import and countervailing excise duties in 1896 was a masterpiece that is gratefully remembered by the members of this Association. He was a true friend and guide of this Association.

If I had the time, I could have also spoken about other predecessors in my office, such as Mr. John Greaves, Sir George Cotton, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy and also Mr. J. N. Tata, whose work in connection with this Association were most valuable and important, also of the leading banks of Bombay who fostered and helped on our industry, and specially Sir James Begbie, Sir R. Aitkin and Mr. Chalmers. But in an after-dinner speech of this nature, I know you won't like me to go into the past history, but gentlemen, their work remains, and it is to these great men of the past that we owe the progress of our industry and this Association, and their spirit remains with us.

It is with some diffidence that I shall assume the office of Chairman to-morrow, because the year ahead of us is going to be a difficult one for our industry. But I take comfort in the thought that our Association is the only large association in Bombay in which the controllers of industry, of whatever race or nationality, have combined to work together, and where any office, including that of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or Member of the Committee, is open to men of all castes and creeds. I wish I could see other large trading Chambers working together on the same lines without any distinction whatever, and if I can do something in my period of office to bring about a closer collaboration between the heterogeneous elements of our business community, I shall be highly pleased. In taking over my onerous duties, I take heart from the fact that I shall have the full support of the members of the Committee of this Association during the coming year.

It is going to be a year of difficulties. Our industry at present is faced with keen competition from outside. I had occasion to speak this morning in detail about the Japanese competition which we have to face. It is a wonder and surprise to us how that country, importing its raw cotton from India, taking it to Japan or China, manufacturing it into yarn and cloth and shipping it back to Bombay, and paying a duty of 5% on yarn or 11% on cloth, can afford to undersell us almost at the doors of our mills to such an extent that at the price they are quoting in Bombay, we could not manufacture yarn or cloth at a profit, and if that is the position in Bombay, you can imagine how much more severe the competition is in markets like Calcutta, Madras and other ports where the Japanese can import direct at the same rate of freight from Japan as they can to Bombay, while we have to pay, in addition to the Bombay price, heavy rail freight from Bombay to these markets. During the last ten years, owing to the high cost of living in Bombay, the doubling of the wages of the workers employed in our Bombay mills, the shorter hours of work and other legislative restrictions, our costs of manufacturing have more than doubled. We are very willing to do everything that is possible to ameliorate the condition of our workmen and to meet the wishes of the Provincial and Imperial Governments in any legislation they might bring forward with that object, but at the same time we ask for fair treatment. If we carry out the obligations which the Government demand from us, we should not be exposed to unfair competition from countries which work not for 10 hours as we do, but 22 hours a day in two shifts, which employ even women labour at night, and which do not pay wages at all commensurate with those paid in Bombay and up-country mills.

I understand more legislation is under consideration, notably Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill, Mr. Chamanlal's Weekly Wage Bill, etc. To quote my friend, Mr. Phiroze Sethna :—

> " We have strenuous times before us in the matter of keen and relentless competition from other well-advanced industrial countries, and if our industries are under such conditions to be loaded with the burden of laws and regulations for which this country is not yet ready, it will only mean that India will be left behind in industrial development and will continue to remain, as she has been in the past, a ready field for exploitation by industrially powerful nations."

These words are weighty, and I commend them to your consideration.

I also referred in my speech this morning at some length to the excessive taxation imposed on us by the Imperial and Local Governments, and the Municipality, which has added considerably to our costs of production. I need not repeat the facts here. We have gone beyond the limit of our taxable capacity, and if our industry is to survive, we must ask all

the bodies concerned to cry a halt as regards taxation. We do not refer to taxes on our profits. If we make profits, we will gladly pay our share, and when we cannot, as in the case of last year, it falls heavily on us. That is why I say that the taxation has gone beyond limit, and why something must be done in view of the severe competition we are having from other countries, if we are to survive.

It is a curious phenomenon that while the Government in Great Britain has realised the necessity of reducing taxes, no step has yet been taken by our Government with the same intent. The Company super-tax which has been taken off in England is still with us. The Excise Duty, as our Chairman has said, although condemned both by the Government and the public, is still retained, for revenue purposes, as it is said. It behoves our Government seriously to consider whether under the present circumstances, the continuance of some of the taxes which were imposed in war time can be justified in the interests of the industries of the country.

Mesopotamia is now levying duty on our piece-goods on an enhanced scale. I understand that in Zanzibar, where we have been doing a big trade, import traders are agitating for the abolition of the Rupee currency and substituting in its place 2*s*. Florin currency. If this comes about, then we shall lose this foreign market also. I am sorry, gentlemen, if I am worrying you with these details, but you will understand the difficulties which we are experiencing, and will have to face during the coming year.

Our Mill Industry, during the last fifty years of its existence, as our Chairman has said, has passed through many vicissitudes, but still it has progressed, and I hope it will continue to progress. I am an optimist always, and I still maintain that, given reasonable conditions, it will progress without any help from Government, if we are only given fair treatment. This we ask and nothing more.

Our Chairman has just described to you, sir, the rise and progress of our industry in the City and Island of Bombay during the last fifty years. To give a few figures :—

	No. of Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Hands employed.
1865	10	249,984	3,378	6,557
1875	27	752,634	7,781	13,551
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914
1924	82	3,427,621	71,133	148,414

Nearly half the total number of spindles and looms in India are in the island of Bombay. I wonder if our fathers, when they established this Association fifty years ago, ever imagined that the industry which they commenced and the Association which they then formed to look after the industry, would have progressed to the extent they have done owing to the enterprise and ability of the members of this Association. Bombay owes its great rise, progress and development to the Mill Industry alone. Half the population in Bombay even now exist by reason of the cotton mill and other allied industries. Even the Bombay Municipality owes its inception to a former member of the Association. If it had not been for our industry, Bombay would have been a third-rate city and not the *Urbs Prima in Indis*. It was due to the resolution passed on the proposal of Mr. J. A. Forbes in 1871 that Municipal reform was brought about. His carriage was then dragged, after being unhorsed, to his office opposite the new building of the Imperial Bank near the Town Hall where he had a magnificent ovation. But I must confess that the Municipal Corporation thus formed has risen to the occasion from time to time and has advanced as the city has grown and its needs increased under the guidance of a series of able men like Mr. Blaney, Sir Phirozesha Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Commissioners like Messrs. Arthur Crawford, Sheppard, Cadell, Monie and Clayton. Therefore, it behoves the present Corporation not to attempt to kill our industry but rather to co-operate with us.

I can, in my imagination, picture Bombay fifty years hence having absorbed the whole of Salsette in its boundary, the present Corporation being the County Council with suburban municipalities working under it, and our industry taking its leading part with double the number of mills and double the number of spindles and looms at present existing in Bombay.

Our fathers fifty years ago, laid the foundation of our industry on solid rock and I hope that my successor in office who assumes the Chairmanship of this Association for the hundred and first year of its existence as I am doing to-morrow in its fifty-first year, will be able to say that we of this generation consolidated the foundation, and commenced to erect a building on this solid foundation which our fathers had already laid, and that they in the second fifty years of the existence of the Association have completed a building worthy of this city and this great industry we represent.

I hope that times will change, that the competition which we fear will somehow be overcome, and that during my term of office our Mill Industry will begin to see again better and prosperous times, and if in my humble way I could do anything towards securing that end my purpose in assuming office will be amply achieved.

Your Excellency and gentlemen, I thank you again for the cordial manner in which you have received this toast, and Your Excellency specially for being present here and wishing success to our Association.

After dinner, a pleasant hour was spent in conversation, and His Excellency was introduced to many of the guests.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

Section II.

REPORT OF THE YEAR 1924..

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

For the period 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

FOREWORD.

ALTHOUGH the year 1923 was far from prosperous as far as the Cotton textile trade was concerned, it was anticipated that the year 1924 would, if anything, be still more adverse. This unfortunately proved true and during the year we witnessed a further curtailment of the narrow margin of profit of the preceding year. The industry during the year passed through an exceedingly trying time. In the beginning of the year there was a prolonged strike over the question of Bonus, and all mills in the city remained closed for about eight weeks—the longest period on record for a strike in the City of Bombay.

The trade depression noticeable in the previous year continued in the year under report, and there was a steady decline in the price of cloth more or less in sympathy with the decline in the price of cotton. The depression was unrelieved by any of those periodic spurts which characterised the preceding year. Standard long-cloth opened in January at Rs. 1-9-0 but owing to the depletion of stocks caused by the strike, this price remained steady till the beginning of June when there was a drop of one anna in the rate. The new level of Rs. 1-8-0 was maintained for about five months, but the price fell to Rs. 1-7-0 at the end of October, and again to Rs. 1-6-0 in the middle of December, and remained at this figure till the end of the year.

The demand for cloth was never very active, as purchasers fought shy of making large commitments owing to the continued fall in prices. At the same time, as the mills showed their readiness to meet the buyers by accepting easier rates, when the cotton market was in their favour, they were able to effect sales from time to time, and stocks consequently never rose to an alarming level. It should, however, be pointed out that throughout the year, the increasing imports of Japanese piecegoods into India had very

adverse effects on the home trade. In certain instances the Japanese goods were placed on the market at prices lower than the cost of production of similar goods manufactured in India.

The Cotton market opened in January with Broach April/May at Rs. 658, New York May being quoted at 35.80. The rate declined steadily on free arrivals from up-country and settled round about Rs. 550 throughout March, and rising again in April and May until the old 1924 contracts closed finally at Rs. 595 for Broach and Rs. 557 for Oomras. Business for forward months in both Broach and Oomras had, however, temporarily to be stopped for fear of a corner owing to scarcity of these styles. The new contracts for April/May 1923 opened at Rs. 513 and this price rose steadily until it reached Rs. 542 at the end of May, falling in July to Rs. 490, from which point it rose again to Rs. 540 at the end of the month. The next two months, August and September, registered another heavy decline in the new crop prices, but in the last three months the market appeared to have settled down both here and in America, Broach remaining steady around Rs. 455, and New York around 25.00. Although the crops in both the countries were expected to be fairly large, untimely rains in Berar and Khandeish damaged the quality and also partly affected the quantity of the crops there, and the Oomra contracts was, in consequence, at a very small discount compared to Broach.

Japanese shippers showed very little activity during the last month or two of 1924 and European shippers were practically out of the market owing to the small disparity between Indian and American prices. Punjab/American cotton which last year commanded a premium of Rs. 150 over Broach, in December was fetching only Rs. 50 more, owing to absence of Liverpool enquiry on account of deterioration in quality. Neither was the demand from local mills active, as owing to the constant fall in cloth prices, the mills generally preferred to cover their requirements from hand to mouth.

As regards Yarns, the year was very unsatisfactory. The opening prices in January for 6s, 10s and 40s were 14½, 16½ and 23¼ annas respectively. These rates fell steadily, with the exception of a slight spurt in March and April, until at the end of the year they were quoted about 2 annas less per lb. for 6s and 10s. As regards 40s, chiefly owing to the competition of European and Japanese yarns which could be sold much cheaper owing to their depreciated exchanges, the price went down by no less than 5 annas per lb. The demand was very slack, and the margin at times was so low as to make it impossible for the mills to turn out yarns at any profit.

During the months of August, September and October, production was very severely affected by absenteeism due to sickness and at times during this period, in certain mills a considerable percentage of spindles and looms had to remain idle.

Exchange opened at 1/5¼ in January, and after experiencing a fall of almost ¾*d.* in March, commenced again an upward move, gradually rising as high as 1/6-9/32 in October. At the end of the year the exchange rate closed at 1/6⅛.

COTTON CROP, 1924-25.

The total area in all territories reported on is now computed at **26,415,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **2,838,000 acres** or **12 per cent.** on **23,577,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **5,988,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **5,140,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **848,000 bales** or **16 per cent.**

The following statement (taken from the *Indian Trade Journal*) compares the figures for the last two years (figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each :—

APPROXIMATE CROPS.

	YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST.	
	1924.	1923.
Exports to United Kingdom	288	223
,, to Continent	1,447	501
,, to Far East	1,654	2,135
,, to Other Countries	61	614
Total	3,450	3,473
Home Consumption—*		
Mills	1,879	2,109
Extra Factory or Local	750	750
Total	2,629	2,859
Grand Total	6,079	6,332
Less Imports	100	62
Approximate Crop	5,979	6,270
Estimated in forecast	5,140	5,073
Excess (Neglecting 'carry over')	+ 839 or 16·3 per cent.	+1,197 or 23·6 per cent.

* Conventional Estimates.

YARN PRODUCTION.

The quantity of Yarn produced in India during the official year 1923-24 amounted to **608,627,572 lbs.** as against **705,893,599 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or a decrease of **97,266,027 lbs.** or **13·77 per cent.** Of this amount **361,101,633 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **404,433,829 lbs.** cloth and **38,531,288 lbs.** were exported to Foreign Countries.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian Yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1923-24 amounted to **38,531,288 lbs.** as against **56,861,490 lbs.** in 1922-23, showing a decrease of **18,330,202 lbs.** or **32·23 per cent.** The quantity exported during the first 10 months of the official year **1924-25** amounted to **30,147,497 lbs.** as compared with **35,105,996 lbs.** in 1923-24, showing a decrease of **4,958,499 lbs.** or **14·12 per cent.**

CLOTH PRODUCTION.

The production of Cloth in India during the official year 1923-24 amounted to **1,700,397,693 yards** as against **1,725,284,187 yards** in 1922-23, showing a decrease of **24,886,494 yards** or **1·44 per cent.** The exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1923-24 compared with 1922-23 show an increase of $8\frac{1}{3}$ **million yards** and with 1921-22 also an increase of $4\frac{1}{3}$ **million yards.**

	Yards.
1908-09	77,988,964
1909-10	94,137,558
1910-11	99,788,315
1911-12	81,429,410
1912-13	86,512,812
1913-14	89,233,716
1914-15	67,194,430
1915-16	113,465,214
1916-17	263,845,251
1917-18	189,449,666
1918-19	149,088,495
1919-20	196,554,975
1920-21	146,364,793
1921-22	160,966,778
1922-23	156,951,235
1923-24	165,327,567

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December 1924 :—

Yarn—		Lbs.
1924		646,638,759
1923 (Revised)		651,836,730
Decrease ..	—	5,197,971
or		·79 %

Cloth—	Yards.	Lbs.
1924	1,840,251,681	432,358,953
1923 (Revised) ..	1,777,660,249	420,623,136
Increase ..	+ 62,591,432	+ 11,735,817
	or 3·52 %	or 2·79 %

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statements show the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August)	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do.	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do.	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174
1917 do.	87	2,933,715	57,921	125,713	3,971,849	1,134,814
1918 do.	87	2,882,648	59,162	124,199	3,739,722	1,068,492
1919 do.	85	2,934,476	60,778	126,368	3,499,146	999,756
1920 do.	83	2,964,526	60,634	140,208	3,350,025	957,150
1921 do.	83	3,025,488	62,763	147,740	3,712,093	1,060,598
1922 do.	82	3,117,284	65,521	149,224	3,759,693	1,074,198
1923 do.	81	3,349,082	68,946	148,771	3,708,705	1,059,630
1924 do.	82	3,427,621	71,133	148,414	2,875,131	821,466

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	4,065,618	37,584	144,335	4,553,276	1,300,936
1898	185	4,259,720	38,013	148,964	5,184,648	1,481,328
1899	188	4,728,333	39,069	162,108	5,863,165	1,675,190
1900	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189	5,086,732	1,453,352
1901	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883	4,731,090	1,351,740
1902	192	5,006,965	42,584	181,031	6,177,633	1,765,038
1903	192	5,043,297	44,092	181,399	6,087,690	1,739,340
1904	191	5,118,121	45,337	184,779	6,106,681	1,744,766
1905	197	5,163,486	50,139	195,277	6,577,354	1,879,244
1906	217	5,279,595	52,668	208,616	7,082,306	2,023,516
1907	224	5,333,275	58,436	205,696	6,930,595	1,980,170
1908	241	5,756,020	67,920	221,195	6,970,250	1,991,500
1909	259	6,053,231	76,898	236,924	7,381,500	2,109,000
1910	263	6,195,671	82,725	233,624	6,772,535	1,935,010
1911	263	6,357,460	85,352	230,649	6,670,531	1,905,866
1912	268	6,463,929	88,951	243,637	7,175,357	2,050,102
1913	272	6,596,862	94,136	253,786	7,336,056	2,096,016
1914 (year ending 31st August)	271	6,778,895	104,179	260,276	7,500,941	2,143,126
1915 do.	272	6,848,744	108,009	265,346	7,359,212	2,102,632
1916 do.	266	6,839,877	110,268	274,361	7,692,013	2,197,718
1917 do.	263	6,738,697	114,621	276,771	7,693,574	2,198,164
1918 do.	262	6,653,871	116,484	282,227	7,299,873	2,085,678
1919 do.	258	6,689,680	118,221	293,277	7,154,805	2,044,238
1920 do.	253	6,763,076	119,012	311,078	6,833,113	1,952,318
1921 do.	257	6,870,804	123,783	332,179	7,420,805	2,120,230
1922 do.	298	7,331,219	134,620	343,723	7,712,390	2,203,540
1923 do.	333	7,927,938	144,794	347,380	7,530,943	2,151,698
1924 do.	336	8,313,273	151,485	356,887	6,712,118	1,917,748

The undernoted figures show the **quantity of yarn produced in Bombay** during the years 1905 to 1924 :—

Year ending 30th June.	*Yarn produced.	Cotton. Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
	† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
912	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August)	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do. do.	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do. do.	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528
1917 do. do.	8,89,748	11,34,814	16,30,455	31,20,347
1918 do. do.	8,93,221	10,68,492	15,13,147	23,06,445
1919 do. do.	7,65,475	9,99,756	10,90,854	25,43,033
1920 do. do.	7,94,297	9,57,150	22,31,751	34,27,024
1921 do. do.	8,56,141	10,60,598	19,00,919	28,78,716
1922 do. do.	8,71,736	10,74,198	25,92,445	34,62,479
1923 do. do.	8,70,248	10,59,630	29,89,993	36,41,287
1924 do. do.	6,73,966	8,21,466	27,14,849	32,91,494

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton. † Mill Consumption.	Cotton. F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Yarn. Production.	Yarn. Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Cloth. Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899 ..	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900 ..	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901 ..	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902 ..	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903 ..	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904 ..	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905 ..	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906 ..	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907 ..	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908 ..	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909 ..	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910 ..	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911 ..	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912 ..	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913 ..	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914 ..	*75,00,941	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550
1915 ..	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,70,05,900
1916 ..	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,554
1917 ..	*76,93,574	21,98,164	60,81,314	17,02,768	1,57,81,32,789	37,77,28,816
1918 ..	*72,99,873	20,85,678	58,97,996	16,51,439	1,61,41,26,458	38,14,04,170
1919 ..	*71,54,805	20,44,230	54,91,432	15,37,601	1,45,07,26,160	34,95,80,450
1920 ..	*68,33,113	19,52,318	56,76,430	15,89,400	1,63,97,79,227	38,38,46,936
1921 ..	*74,20,805	21,20,230	58,92,880	16,50,006	1,58,08,49,746	36,74,81,791
1922 ..	*77,12,390	22,03,540	61,92,604	17,33,929	1,73,15,73,296	40,35,20,881
1923 ..	*75,30,943	21,51,698	63,02,621	17,64,733	1,72,52,84,187	40,52,53,739
1924 ..	*67,12,118	19,17,748	54,34,174	15,21,569	1,70,03,97,693	40,44,33,829

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877..	10	14,400	..	....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878..	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879..	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880..	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881..	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882..	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883..	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884..	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885..	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886..	2,302	29,88,890	..	....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887..	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888..	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889..	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890..	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891..	4,564	61,02,250	..	....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892..	7,416	99,84,335	..	....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893..	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894..	4,949	60,68,702	..	....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895..	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896..	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897..	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898..	947	13,18,478	..	....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899..	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900..	1,080	13,72,980	..	....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901..	418	5,59,100	..	....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902..	500	5,69,758	..	....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903..	138	1,68,081	..	....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904..	2,410	27,98,025	..	....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905..	10,085	1,16,72,521	..	....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906..	557	7,04,090	..	....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907..	262	3,53,092	..	....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908..	2,803	32,45,175	..	....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909..	2,484	31,37,627	..	....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910..	1,804	23,56,642	..	....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911..	279	3,05,684	..	....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912..	822	10,39,900	..	....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913..	638	7,62,280	..	....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914..	98	1,40,120	..	....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915..	223	3,24,720	..	....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916..	200	2,84,044	..	....	200	2,84,044
Do. do. 1917..	6	5,528	..	....	6	5,528
Do. do. 1918..	1	798	..	....	1	798
Do. do. 1919..	241	3,41,900	..	....	241	3,41,900
Do. do. 1920..	196	2,70,960	7	8,780	203	2,79,740
Do. do. 1921..	9	13,530	..	....	9	13,530
Do. do. 1922..	14	12,120	..	....	14	12,120
Do. do. 1923..	4	2,200	..	....	4	2,200
Do. do. 1924..	.. 6	10,435	..	....	.. 6	10,435

Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877 ..	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. do. 1878 ..	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. do. 1879 ..	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. do. 1880 ..	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. do. 1881 ..	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. do. 1882 ..	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. do. 1883 ..	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. do. 1884 ..	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. do. 1885 ..	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. do. 1886 ..	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. do. 1887 ..	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. do. 1888 ..	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. do. 1889 ..	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. do. 1890 ..	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. do. 1891 ..	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. do. 1892 ..	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. do. 1893 ..	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. do. 1894 ..	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. do. 1895 ..	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. do. 1896 ..	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. do. 1897 ..	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. do. 1898 ..	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. do. 1899 ..	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. do. 1900 ..	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. do. 1901 ..	5,36,195	....	5,36,195
Do. do. do. 1902 ..	5,55,487	....	5,55,487
Do. do. do. 1903 ..	6,04,044	....	6,04,044
Do. do. do. 1904 ..	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. do. 1905 ..	6,51,870	....	6,51,870
Do. do. do. 1906 ..	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. do. 1907 ..	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. do. 1908 ..	4,41,899	....	4,41,899
Do. do. do. 1909 ..	5,10,746	....	5,10,746
Do. do. do. 1910 ..	4,24,893	....	4,24,893
Do. do. do. 1911 ..	2,75,087	....	2,75,087
Do. do. do. 1912 ..	4,33,989	....	4,33,989
Do. do. do. 1913 ..	4,05,359	....	4,05,359
Do. do. do. 1914 ..	3,24,586	....	3,24,586
Do. do. do. 1915 ..	3,58,777	....	3,58,777
Do. do. do. 1916 ..	3,03,692	....	3,03,692
Do. do. do. 1917 ..	2,86,365	107	2,86,472
Do. do. do. 1918 ..	1,08,568	....	1,08,568
Do. do. do. 1919 ..	2,70,058	389	2,70,447
Do. do. do. 1920 ..	1,75,688	....	1,75,688
Do. do do. 1921 ..	1,52,911	10	1,52,921
Do. do. do. 1922 ..	1,18,970	....	1,18,970
Do. do. do. 1923 ..	58,241	....	58,241
Do. do. do. 1924 ..	31,161	....	31,161

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1924 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarn.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.) 1877	Yards. *1,30,49,35,496	Yards. 36,73,29,900	Yards. 2,71,50,300	Lbs. *3,60,30,025	Lbs. 1,79,62,200	Lbs. 1,51,05,700
Do. 1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
Do. 1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
Do. 1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
Do. 1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
Do. 1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
Do. 1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
Do. 1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
Do. 1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
Do. 1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
Do. 1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
Do. 1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
Do. 1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
Do. 1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
Do. 1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
Do. 1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
Do. 1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
Do. 1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
Do. 1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
Do. 1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
Do. 1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
Do. 1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
Do. 1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
Do. 1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
Do. 1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	3,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
Do. 1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
Do. 1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
Do. 1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
Do. 1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
Do. 1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
Do. 1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
Do. 1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
Do. 1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
Do. 1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,03,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
Do. 1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	....
Do. 1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	....
Do. 1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	....
Do. 1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	....
Do. 1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50,82,300	1,96,62,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	....
Do. 1916	1,93,51,28,900	37,74,25,700	1,72,87,000	2,68,80,400	3,13,700	....
Do. 1917	1,90,67,24,500	30,95,85,900	1,25,97,500	1,79,00,100	1,88,500	....
Do. 1918	93,53,88,800	21,63,70,400	1,09,58,500	82,70,200	67,800	....
Do. 1919	76,77,76,300	30,44,35,600	1,07,06,200	93,63,700	3,50,800	....
Do. 1920	1,37,43,77,200	45,26,53,600	2,60,49,700	2,28,50,200	26,54,300	....
Do. 1921	1,09,20,67,700	21,10,63,100	1,34,06,800	3,46,78,400	34,67,400	....
Do. 1922	1,40,11,42,300	30,89,92,000	2,10,24,600	3,75,53,000	60,44,800	....
Do. 1923	1,41,09,19,800	23,53,29,400	1,63,07,500	2,08,98,000	4,86,900	....
Do. 1924	1,64,19,42,100	29,25,67,900	1,98,83,300	2,01,79,700	9,86,300	....
Average for 10 years (1915 to 1924)	1,43,73,56,210	30,83,50,590	1,67,88,390	2,36,49,200	15,23,910	....

*Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1915 to 1924).	1924.	Average of 10 years (1915 to 1924).	1924
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ..	186,443	31,161	Yards.	Yards. ....
,, lbs.	74,577,200	12,464,400	126,623	10,435
United Kingdom, lbs.	1,523,910	986,300	30,83,50,590	292,567,900
Total lbs. ..	76,101,110	13,450,700	....	....
Total yards ..	....	....	308,477,213	292,578,335

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	11-7/22	175-1/22
1895	91	12	188-11/26
1896	92	9-11/12	186-6/13
1897	83	9½	163-89/100
1898	71	3	141¼
1899	73	15-15/23	149-3/23
1900	73	3¾	147
1901	75	4-9/32	151-17/50
1902	67	1-3/7	138-8/23
1903	60	4¾	119½
1904	70	10-6/23	137-8/11
1905	72	1	139-11/26
1906	79	10⅜	155-11/36
1907	83	14-7/11	162-1/16
1908	70	1-2/23	142-19/30
1909	62	8¼	131-2/13
1910	68	10-7/22	130-13/24
1911	70	13-8/23	134½
1912	78	9-7/23	143-21/26
1913	75	8	143¾
1914	77	11/16	142¾
1915	70	⅜	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	87	15	175¼
1918	103	6	218
1919	116		215
1920	111		226
1921	88	4	188
1922	90	12	187
1923	83	1	179
1924	81	14	171

Imports of Cotton Piece-goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Cotton Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods Woven in Cotton Mills in India		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-goods imported into India
	Piece-goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	90,07,884
1897-1898	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	78,01,777
1898-1899	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	82,78,732
1899-1900	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	89,73,619
1900-1901	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	91,00,176
1901-1902	34,827	....	18,31,079	17,77,965	1,01,11,719
1902-1903	24,934	....	19,31,754	18,91,010	93,87,417
1903-1904	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	95,23,405
1904-1905	344,897	....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,16,84,300
1905-1906	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,27,48,661
1906-1907	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,23,32,014
1907-1908	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,45,79,857
1908-1909	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,12,46,445
1909-1910	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,17,69,806
1910-1911	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,34,16,705
1911-1912	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,48,14,180
1912-1913	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,83,73,890
1913-1914	8,900,578	1,000,260	56,77,256	56,01,064	2,01,24,750
1914-1915	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,47,77,610
1915-1916	39,101,998	701,929	51,15,846	50,30,382	1,30,71,285
1916-1917	100,122,516	4,007,635	47,08,749	46,27,726	1,69,79,850
1917-1918	94,655,510	4,206,491	80,05,559	79,30,032	3,71,85,521
1918-1919	238,128,138	27,280,386	1,43,24,924	1,41,87,143	3,70,98,138
1919-1920	75,952,374	1,917,956	1,64,05,268	1,61,45,449	3,92,08,418
1920-1921	170,322,948	20,122,799	2,40,58,772	2,38,37,729	6,41,19,084
1921-1922	90,275,210	14,915,009	2,29,24,345	2,22,35,647	4,66,60,190
1922-1923	107,778,096	26,546,905	1,98,87,349	1,85,76,139	6,38,81,309
1923-1924 *	† 121,901,749	20,430,025	1,69,20,363	1,66,37,043	6,16,12,136

* Subject to revision.

† Of these 96,172,300 yards are Grey Piece-goods.

The following table shows the **number of pounds of Yarn produced in India per spindle** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles Set up.	Average number of spindles at work daily.	Yarn produced.	Pounds per spindle.
			Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	Not recorded	38,60,287	109·93
1897	40,65,618	do.	37,78,436	104·08
1898	42,59,720	do.	41,30,320	108·59
1899	47,28,333	do.	45,74,867	108·36
1900	49,45,783	do.	45,87,708	103·89
1901	50,06,936	do.	31,51,563	70·49
1902	50,06,965	do.	51,15,519	114·42
1903	50,43,297	47,15,149	51,44,951	122·20
1904	51,18,121	47,01,318	51,57,338	122·86
1905	51,63,486	48,15,050	51,64,118	120·11
1906	52,79,595	50,17,537	60,79,630	135·70
1907	53,33,275	50,38,569	58,36,611	129·73
1908	57,56,020	52,91,336	56,99,063	120·63
1909	60,53,231	55,26,223	58,64,556	118·85
1910	61,95,671	52,90,473	56,01,484	118·58
1911	63,57,460	53,92,691	54,45,778	113·10
1912	64,63,929	54,93,477	55,80,626	113·77
1913	65,96,862	57,36,701	61,47,079	120·01
1914	67,78,895	58 48,283	60,96,222	116·74
1915	68,48,744	57,04,320	58,21,291	114·29
1916	68,39,877	59,00,896	64,50,219	122·42
1917	67,38,697	60,67,770	60,81,314	112·24
1918	66,53,871	59,87,685	58,97,996	110·32
1919	66,89,680	60,46,323	54,91,432	101·72
1920	67,63,076	62,38,771	56,76,430	101·90
1921	68,70,804	64,07,037	58,92,880	103·01
1922	73,31,219	65,49,112	61,92,604	105·90
1923	79,27,938	67,73,718	63,02,621	104·21
1924	83,13,273	69,62,533	54,34,174	87·41

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaum, Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1924.	d	Rs.		Rs.	
March	17·06	549¼	Ready.	522¾	Ready
April	18·36	564½	,,	544¾	,,
May	18·01	558	,,	548¾	,,
June	17·63	568	,,	553	,,
July	17·37	560	,,	540	,,
August	16·62	560½	,,	540¾	,,
September	14·29	522½	,,	504¾	,,
October	13·99	500½	,,	494¾	,,
November	13·55	497¾	,,	486½	,,
December	13·23	471¼	(New),,	434	(New) ,,
1925.					
January	13·01	457	,,	407	,,
February	13·56	456	,,	415	,,

WEEKLY CURRENT QUOTATIONS FOR LOCAL-MADE PIECE-GOODS AND YARN IN BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1924.

(From the Return published by the Bombay Millowners' Association.)

Week Ending	Piece-Goods. (Medium Class.)				Yarn (Medium Quality.)		
	State of Market.	Long Cloths.	T. Cloths.	Chudders.	State of Market.	Twist No. 10s.	Twist No. 20s.
	NET RATE PER LB. IN ANNAS.						
4-1-1924	Strong.	22¾	21	20¼	Quiet.	15¼	18
11-1-1924	,,	22	20½	20	,,	14¾	17
18-1-1924	Steady.	23	21	20¼	,,	14¾	16
25-1-1924	,,	23¼	21½	20¾	,,	14½	15½
1-2-1924	Quiet.	23¼	21½	20¾	Steady.	14¾	16¾
8-2-1924	,,	23¼	21½	20¾	,,	15¼	18¼
15-2-1924	,,	23¼	21½	20¾	Quiet.	14¾	17
22-2-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	,,	14¾	17
29-2-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Nominal.	14½	17½
7-3-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Quiet.	14½	17
14-3-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	,,	14¼	17
20-3-1924	Steady.	23½	21½	20¾	Steady.	14¾	17
28-3-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Quiet.	14¼	17
4-4-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Steady.	14¾	17
11-4-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	,,	15	17½
17-4-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	,,	15	17½
25-4-1924	Quiet.	23½	21½	20¾	,,	15	17½
2-5-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Quiet.	14¾	17½
9-5-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	Steady.	14¾	17½
16-5-1924	,,	23½	21½	20¾	,,	14¾	17¾
23-5-1924	Dull.	23	21¼	20½	,,	15	18
30-5-1924	,,	22¾	21¼	20½	,,	15	18
6-6-1924	,,	22¾	21¼	20½	,,	15	18
13-6-1924	,,	23	21¼	20½	,,	15	18
20-6-1924	,,	23	21¼	20½	Quiet.	15	18
27-6-1924	Steady.	23	21¼	20½	,,	14¾	17½
4-7-1924	,,	23	21¼	20½	,,	15	17¾
11-7-1924	,,	23	21¼	21	Steady.	15	18
18-7-1924	,,	23	21¼	21	,,	14¾	18
25-7-1924	,,	23	21¼	21	Quiet.	14¾	17¾
1-8-1924	Strong.	23	21¼	21	,,	14¾	18
8-8-1924	,,	23¼	21½	21½	,,	14¾	18
15-8-1924	,,	23¼	21½	21½	,,	14¾	18
22-8-1924	Steady.	23¼	21½	21½	,,	14½	17½
29-8-1924	,,	23¼	21½	21½	,,	14½	17½
5-9-1924	Quiet.	23	21½	21½	,,	14½	17½
12-9-1924	Steady.	23	21½	21½	,,	14½	17½
19-9-1924	Dull.	22¾	21¼	21¼	Quiet.	14¼	17¼
26-9-1924	Very dull.	22½	21	21	,,	14	17
3-10-1924	Dull.	22½	21	21	,,	14	17
10-10-1924	,,	22½	21	21	,,	14	17
17-10-1924	,,	22¼	20¾	20¾	,,	13¾	17½
24-10-1924	,,	22½	20¾	20¾	,,	13¾	17½
31-10-1924	,,	22	20½	20½	,,	13¾	17¾
7-11-1924	,,	21½	20	20	,,	13¾	17½
14-11-1924	,,	21½	20	20	,,	13¾	17
21-11-1924	,,	21½	20	20	,,	13¾	17
28-11-1924	,,	21¼	20	20	,,	13¾	17
5-12-1924	,,	21½	20	20	,,	14	17
12-12-1924	,,	21½	20	20	,,	13½	16½
19-12-1924	,,	21	19¾	19¾	,,	13½	16¼
23-12-1924	,,	21	19¾	19¾	,,	13¼	16

SPINDLES AND LOOMS SET UP IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	....	7,132,415	33,995,000	....	....	....
1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875	....	....	....	4,200,000	....	....
1876	1,100,112	....	....	....	....	....
1877	1,244,206	....	....	.. .	....	....
1878	1,289,706	....	....	....	....	....
1879	1,452,794	....	....	...	....	....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	....	....	....	....
1881	1,513,096	....	....	....	....	....
1882	1,620,814	....	....	....	30,000	....
1883	1,790,388	....	....	....	....	....
1884	2,001,667	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1885	2,145,646	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1886	2,261,561	....	42,700,000	....	....	....
1887	2,421,290	....	42,740,000	....	....	....
1888	2,488,851	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1889	2,762,518	....	43,500,000	....	....	....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	....	....	....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	....	....	....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	....	385,314	....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	....	381,781	....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	....	530,074	....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	....	692,384	....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	....	768,328	....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	....	1,170,337	....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	....	1,230,697	....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	....	1,381,306	....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	....	1,345,585	....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,795,879	....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,000
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,176,748	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,414,499	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,657,174	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	10,163,000	2,807,514	....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	....	2,875,904	1,029,218
1917	6,738,697	33,535,000	60,973,000	....	3,060,478	1,126,568
1918	6,653,871	34,219,156	57,685,841	....	3,227,678	....
1919	6,689,680	34,648,928	59,182,683	....	3,488,262	1,416,556
1920	6,763,076	34,946,725	60,079,394	8,262,872	3,813,680	1,585,300
1921	6,870,804	35,632,193	60,053,246	8,693,221	3,977,000	1,650,000
1922	7,331,219	36,584,487	58,712,303	8,693,000	4,532,036	1,888,348
1923	7,927,938	37,397,000	59,819,000	10,060,000	4,754,000	2,680,000
1924	8,313,273	37,924,000	59,511,000	10,060,000	4,437,000	3,581,214

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	....	....	441,000	....	....	....
1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876	9,139	....	....	....	....	....
1877	10,385	....	....	....	....	....
1878	10,533	....	....	....	....	....
1879	13,018	....	....	....	....	....
1880	13,502	....	....	....	....	....
1881	13,707	....	....	....	....	....
1882	14,172	....	....	....	....	....
1883	15,373	....	....	....	....	....
1884	16,262	....	....	....	....	....
1885	16,537	....	561,000	....	....	....
1886	17,455	....	....	....	....	....
1887	18,536	....	....	....	....	....
1888	19,496	....	....	....	....	....
1889	21,561	....	....	....	....	....
1890	23,412	...	....	....	....	....
1891	24,531	...	....	....	....	....
1892	25,444	....	660,000	....	....	....
1893	28,164	....	....	....	....	....
1894	31,154	....	....	....	....	....
1895	35,338	362,067	606,585	245,000	5,000	....
1896	37,270	354,358	....	....	....	....
1897	37,584	379,341	....	....	2,852	....
1898	38,013	384,745	....	240,000	2,798	....
1899	39,069	392,690	....	....	2,757	....
1900	40,124	439,465	648,820	211,818	5,045	....
1901	41,180	411,106	....	211,818	....	....
1902	42,584	477,072	....	....	....	....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	....	5,043	....
1904	45,337	503,027	....	....	5,085	....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	230,200	8,140	....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	....	9,462	....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	....	11,146	....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	....	13,813	....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	230,200	17,702	....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	....	20,431	....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	....	21,898	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	....	24,224	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	25,443	....
1915	108,009	689,840	808,145	....	30,068	....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	....	31,295	4,755
1917	114,621	725,366	807,543	....	36,181	5,853
1918	116,484	712,426	787,679	....	40,391	....
1919	118,221	700,620	790,936	....	44,401	7,193
1920	119,012	708,079	798,083	190,200	50,583	7,660
1921	123,783	719,120	790,399	190,200	54,994	....
1922	134,620	707,469	799,000	190,200	60,893	10,814
1923	144,794	744,686	795,244	240,700	60,893	13,631
1924	151,485	760,625	791,674	240,700	64,460	22,477

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1870-71	3,842,748	....	1898-99	11,008,368	3,015,269
1871-72	2,634,964	....	1899-00	9,026,276	1,090,168
1872-73	3,440,112	....	1900-01	10,028,830	2,953,381
1873-74	3,667,440	....	1901-02	10,401,888	2,744,591
1874-75	3,371,280	....	1902-03	10,311,084	3,367,030
1875-76	4,113,216	....	1903-04	9,661,932	3,160,665
1876-77	3,937,120	....	1904-05	13,408,228	3,791,000
1877-78	4,296,600	....	1905-06	10,919,448	3,416,000
1878-79	4,536,156	....	1906-07	13,269,200	4,934,000
1879-80	5,230,988	....	1907-08	11,074,888	3,122,000
1880-81	6,077,520	....	1908-09	13,513,026	3,692,000
1881-82	4,921,312	....	1909-10	10,134,532	4,718,000
1882-83	6,533,000	....	1910-11	11,785,200	3,853,000
1883-84	5,278,812	....	1911-12	15,811,182	3,288,000
1884-85	5,249,520	....	1912-13	13,934,752	4,610,000
1885-86	6,088,450	....	1913-14	14,231,856	5,065,000
1886-87	6,031,072	....	1914-15	14,893,824	5,209,000
1887-88	6,581,898	....	1915-16	12,953,450	3,738,000
1888-89	6,619,806	....	1916-17	12,975,569	4,502,000
1889-90	6,975,932	....	1917-18	11,911,896	4,000,000
1890-91	8,222,952	....	1918-19	11,602,634	3,978,000
1891-92	8,567,100	1,697,615	1919-20	12,217,552	5,796,000
1892-93	6,330,800	2,272,716	1920-21	11,355,180	3,601,000
1893-94	7,140,336	2,529,325	1921-22	11,494,720	4,479,000
1894-95	9,522,216	2,223,029	1922-23	11,248,224	5,075,000
1895-96	6,818,238	2,670,388	1923-24	11,326,790	5,140,000
1896-97	8,305,524	2,264,890	1924 25	*12,144,000	5,988,000
1897-98	10,812,224	2,473,033			

* Subject to confirmation.

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth production by mills in Japan** for a series of years :—

Year.	Cotton consumed. Bales of 400 lbs.	Yarn produced. Bales.	Yarn exported. Bales of 400 lbs.	Cloth produced. Yards.
1903..	975,608	801,737	307,201	76,702,213
1904..	822,065	695,213	257,307	80,947,348
1905..	1,058,226	905,536	267,383	114,908,132
1906..	1,110,683	945,167	267,348	137,773,415
1907..	1,150,286	983,481	226,472	135,253,029
1908..	1,058,107	878,570	167,842	147,443,838
1909..	1,223,506	1,025,244	258,878	181,976,972
1910..	1,358,980	1,134,780	347,633	226,313,958
1911..	1,348,012	1,129,267	285,009	289,039,671
1912..	1,590,579	1,352,209	374,933	342,584,684
1913..	1,780,346	1,517,982	468,736	416,725,357
1914..	1,959,643	1,666,181	569,990	454,901,674
1915..	2,019,553	1,720,264	575,891	502,076,621
1916..	2,238,967	1,925,579	547,147	560,181,108
1917..	2,264,859	1,923,841	470,852	594,649,419
1918..	2,133,070	1,803,866	421,512	656,935,420
1919..	2,243,884	1,920,782	230,333	739,390,012
1920..	2,130,790	1,816,976	304,925	762,037,360
1921..	2,151,367	1,811,350	292,260	700,697,985
1922..	....	....	....	....
1923..	....	....	....	....
1924..	....	....	....	....

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the office of the Chairman of the Association took place on 5th January 1925, and resulted in the election of **Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.**

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above election took place on 12th January 1925 and resulted in the election of **Mr. Ratansi D. Morarjee.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1925.

The ballot for the election of the remaining 18 members of the Committee was held on 19th January 1925, and the following members were duly elected :—

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., A. Geddis, Esq., J. A. Kay, Esq., M.L.C., H. P. Mody, Esq., Lalji Naranji, Esq., M.L.C., Jehangir B. Petit, Esq., Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., H. H. Sawyer, Esq., F. F. Stileman, Esq., F. Stones, Esq. O.B.E., Madhavji D. Thackersey, Esq., C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C., and T. Watts, Esq.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Association's Representative.

Early in January, the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee called on the Association to appoint a permanent representative in place of **Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,** who had resigned his seat as the Association's representative on the Central Cotton Committee.

Mr. J. A. Kay was subsequently appointed as the Associations representative for a period of three years with effect from 1st April, 1924.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Association's Representative.

In the middle of April the Principal and Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute informed the Committee that under the new Memorandum of Association of the Institute, the Association was entitled to elect two representatives on the Board of Management. The Association was for the moment represented on the Board by **Mr. J. B. Petit** only, and the Principal requested the Committee to appoint a second representative.

According to the Rules of the Association, the power to appoint a representative on the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical

Institute is vested in the general body of members of the Association, and at a General Meeting of the members of the Association duly convened for the purpose and held on the 18th June, 1924, **Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., M.L.C.,** was duly appointed as the Association's second representative on the Board of Management of the Institute.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

Mr. A. Geddis, the Association's representative of the above Board having resigned his seat, the Principal of the College called on the Committee, towards the beginning of September, to appoint another representative in place of Mr. Geddis.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE—DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

Association's Representative.

Mr. J. B. Petit's term of office as the Association's representative in the Advisory Committee having expired on 31st March, 1924, the Government of Bombay requested the Association to appoint another representative. **Mr. Petit** was re-appointed to fill the vacancy and the Government of Bombay were informed accordingly.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE B. B. & C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS.

Early in February, the Deputy Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway invited the attention of the Association to the under-quoted copy of a memorandum issued by the Government of India for the establishment of Local Advisory Boards for Indian Railways, and stated that if the Committee wished the Association to be represented on the Advisory Committee for the B. B. & C. I. Railway they should forthwith appoint a representative.

Memorandum Regarding Local Railway Advisory Committees.

I. *Title.*—The new bodies to be known on each line as " Railway Advisory Committees."

II. *Constitution.*—A separate main Committee to be constituted for each Administration, the number of members being decided by circumstances, subject to a maximum of twelve. The Agent to be *ex-officio* Chairman. The remaining members to consist of:—

Two Local Government members nominated by the Local Government in whose jurisdiction the headquarters of the Railway in question is situated.

Three representatives of the Legislative Council of the Government in whose jurisdiction the headquarters of the Railway in question is situated. These members should be selected to represent rural interests and the travelling public.

One member from the local Municipality or Corporation at the Railway headquarters.

Five members representing Industries, Commerce and Trade.

The heads of departments of Railways may be called in merely to advise on subjects under discussion, which may affect their department and on which their technical expert advice would be useful to the Committee.

The method of selection of the non-official members to be left largely to local discretion. The representatives of the Legislative Council need not necessarily be members of the Council. Members of the Central Advisory Council are not debarred from membership of Local Advisory Committees. The five members representing Industries, Commerce and Trade would ordinarily be drawn from important local bodies representing predominant trade interests ; the actual selection of such bodies should be made in consultation with the Local Government, and once the selection is made it should be left to them to nominate or elect their representatives. The tenure of office of the members to be left to the electing or nominating bodies to decide.

Agents will consider whether it is desirable to form separate Branch Local Committees at large centres, and, in case of doubt, they may consult their main Committee in this matter.

III. *Scope of Duties.*—The functions of the Committee to be purely advisory. The sort of subjects which might suitably be placed before the Committee are :—

(*a*) Alterations in time-tables and passenger service ;

(*b*) Alterations of rates and fares and changes of goods classifications ;

(*c*) Proposals in regard to new projects and extensions ;

(*d*) Proposals in regard to new rolling stock ;

(*e*) Any matters affecting the general public interest or convenience.

Questions of personnel discipline and appointments will not be brought before the Committee ; subject to this condition, any member may suggest a subject for discussion, but the Agent may rule out any subject for reasons which should be explained at the first meeting after the ruling has been given.

IV. *Remuneration.* Non-railway members may be paid Rs. 32 for each meeting attended.

V. *Proceedings.* The Committee to meet once a month if there are matters to be discussed. A copy of the minutes of meetings to be furnished to each member and to the Railway Board. If in any case the Agent decides that he is unable to follow the advice given by the majority of the Committee, he must bring the matter to the notice of the Railway Board in forwarding the minutes of the meeting for their perusal.

The Committee appointed **Mr. Munmohandas Ramji** to represent the Association on the Advisory Committee for the B. B. & C. I. Railway and informed the Railway Company accordingly.

Subsequently, on a similar request from the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Committee appointed **Mr. A. Geddis** to represent the Association on the Advisory Board of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

Association's Representative.

Towards the end of October, the Secretary of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation called on the Committee to appoint a representative in consultation with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in place of **Mr. W. H. Brady** whose term of office on the said Corporation as the joint representative of the two Associations would expire in January, 1925.

In concurrence with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Committee decided to re-appoint **Mr. Brady** for a further period of three years, and the Secretary of the Cotton Growing Corporation and Mr. Brady were informed accordingly.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE, MANCHESTER.

Association's Representative.

(*Vide Report for* 1923, *page* 18.)

Mr. Richard Ainscough, in whose name the Association's membership of the Textile Institute was originally vested, being no longer connected with the Association, membership of the Institute has now been vested in the name of **Mr. J. P. Wadia,** the Assistant Secretary of the Association.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

Early in December, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Working Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay, requested the Association to nominate a representative to act on her Committee in accordance with a resolution to that effect unanimously passed by them. The Committee of the Association nominated **Mr. S. D. Saklatvala,** and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir was informed accordingly.

AUDITORS OF ASSOCIATION'S ACCOUNTS.

At the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held in February, 1924, **Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.** were re-elected as auditors of the Association's accounts for the year 1924.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The total membership of the Association on 31st December, 1924, was 97 as against 94 at the end of 1923.

The following mills were elected as members during the year under review :—

(1) The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(2) The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd.
(3) The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd.
(4) The Kilachand Mills, Ltd.
(5) The New Oil Mills Co., Ltd.
(6) The Tinnevelly Mills Co., Ltd.

The following ceased to be members :—

(1) Central Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(2) Hindoostan Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd
(3) Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd

THE MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(*Vide Report for* 1922, *pages* 63-64 *and Report for* 1923, *page* 44.)

An event of outstanding importance during the year was the formation of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd. The Company was duly incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 30th June, 1924, as a company limited by guarantee without having a share capital. The registered office of the Company is Sohrab House, Hornby Road, and the first Directors are :—

S. D. Saklatvala, Esq.
A. Geddis, Esq.
J. A. Kay, Esq., M.L.C.
C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C.
Munmohandas Ramji, Esq.
Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.
G. M. Rose, Esq.

The flotation of this Company marked a very important landmark in the history of this Association, representing as it did a most valuable piece of constructive work, and it would not be out of place briefly to recapitulate here the important points in connection with the initiation and practical working of the scheme.

Towards the end of March, the Special Sub-Committee of the Association appointed to enquire and report upon the comparative costs of insuring Employers' Risks under a mutual scheme and with the Bombay Accident Insurance Association, submitted their report after their estimate of costs had been approved by an independent insurance expert. Later on, a joint discussion with a Special Sub-Committee of the Bombay Accident Insurance Association took place in the rooms of the Association, during which it transpired that the rates proposed to be charged by the Insurance Companies were very high in comparison with the premium which the Sub-Committee calculated might reasonably be charged. The Sub-Committee's estimate was based on the average number of accidents which had occurred during a number of years from returns prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories plus 100% margin of safety. This led the Sub-Committee strongly to recommend the formation of a Mutual Insurance Company which, it was believed, would prove the most satisfactory and cheapest medium of insurance since the extra premium necessary to provide for Agent's commission and profits, etc., would be eliminated. The Sub-Committee recommended :—

(*a*) That the premium for the first twelve months should be fixed at a flat rate of 4 as. per cent. upon the annual wages bill for insured employees.

(*b*) That at the end of twelve months' working the premium rates might be revised and new rates might be fixed so as to ensure that at least 60% of the premiums paid should be distributed in the form of compensation.

The report of the Sub-Committee was accepted by the General Committee at the end of April, and copies of the report were sent to all members of the Association who were requested to state whether they were prepared to place their compensation insurance business with the Association on the basis mentioned. The Committee also granted the Sub-Committee powers :—

(*a*) to proceed with the registration of a Mutual Company as soon as 60% of the members had indicated their willingness to insure their risks with the Mutual Company ;

(*b*) to draw up the necessary memorandum and articles of association, rules and policy forms, etc.

(*c*) to make any other arrangements conducive to the successful initiation and control of the new Company.

The requisite support necessary for the formation of the Company was eventually procured, and draft articles and memorandum of association were framed.

It is significant to note that at this stage the Bombay Accident Insurance Association considerably reduced their rates and finally, for mills in Bombay City and Island, quoted practically the same rates as had been proposed by the Sub-Committee of the Association subject to the proviso that these rates might be modified after one year's working in the light of experience gained.

The Committee thought that the latest offer of the Insurance Association had only been made with the object of alienating the support of members who had already promised to support the Mutual and that it would be injudicious on the part of any member to withdraw from the Mutual on account of the improved terms offered by the Insurance Association which, in the Committee's opinion, would not last for more than a year, especially if there was no competition from the Mutual. The preliminaries connected with the registration of the Company were therefore proceeded with and, as stated above, the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on 30th June, 1924.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. B. K. Mantri, B.A., Bar-at-Law, was appointed Secretary of the Company, and thanks accorded to the Sub-Committee and Secretary and staff of the Association for their very valuable services in connection with the formation of the Company.

In order to retain the working expenses of the Mutual Company, in its initial stages, as low as possible, the Committee were pleased to allow the former the free use of the Association's telephone, electric lights and other office equipments for a period of one year.

STANDARD CONTRACTS.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 23 *and* 139.)

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Committee early in January, the Standard Contract form framed by the special Sub-Committee of the Association and subsequently amended by the Committee was forwarded to the members of the Association.

Thirty-six mills indicated their willingness to adopt the contract form as framed by the Association, while nine mills promised to adopt it subject to certain minor modifications being made. The suggestions received from the latter were given detailed consideration and the Standard Contract was subsequently amended in the following respects :—

1. The contract form was made applicable to piece-goods only.
2. The words " dyed or " were inserted immediately before the word " bleached " in clause 5.
3. The following clause was also added :—

   " Nothing appearing in this Contract in any vernacular language with the exception of the name or the signature of the buyer or his agent shall be binding upon the company."

This clause was inserted at the end of the Contract and numbered as clause No. 23.

4. In the case of up-country mills and in those instances in which contracts were made with up-country constituents, arbitration in accordance with the arbitration rules of the Millowners' Association was not deemed possible, and for this reason clause No. 21 of the Standard Contract should be regarded as an optional clause only.

The amended contract form was forwarded to the members of the Association early in December with a recommendation from the Committee that the necessary steps should be taken to introduce the amended Contract as soon as possible after 31st December, 1924.

A record will be maintained in the office of the Association giving the names of those members who introduce the revised contract form.

ARBITRATION RULES.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 24 *and* 142.)

In January, the Rules for Arbitration on Piece goods and Yarn, framed by the Committee were forwarded to the members of the Association for adoption, and sixty members subsequently expressed their willingness to adopt the rules.

Certain amendments were also suggested by members, and after further consideration it was decided that :—

(*a*) The Arbitration Rules should, in the first instance, apply to contracts made in Bombay only.

(*b*) The Rules should apply only to Piece-goods Contracts.

(*c*) The Umpire should be selected by the arbitrators themselves before proceeding with arbitration, and if the arbitrators could not agree upon an Umpire the Committee of the Association should appoint one on their behalf.

(*d*) Umpires should, during the first few years, be selected from the millowners' representatives only, with the possibility of the right of acting as Umpires being gradually extended to representatives of piece-goods dealers.

(*e*) Members who had signified their willingness to adopt the rules should be recommended to introduce them in respect of piece-goods contracts made after 31st December, 1924.

The names of Arbitrators and Umpires appointed under the revised rules are given in the appendix. (*Appendix* **A-1**.)

PROVIDENT FUND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Early in March, in view of the impending separation of the Association from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Committee decided to give their staff the benefit of a Provident Fund and accordingly appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up the rules in connection therewith.

The Rules drawn up by the Sub-Committee were approved by the Committee, accepted at a general meeting of the members of the Association held on 18th June, 1924, and took effect from 1st May, 1924. Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala and H. P. Mody had been provisionally appointed Trustees of the Provident Fund, and their appointment was also formally confirmed at the above meeting.

FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

(*See Report for* 1920, *page* 51.)

The necessity for a Federation of all Employers' Associations in India was recognised as long ago as 1920 when, at the invitation of the Committee of this Association, a meeting of the representatives of all Employers' Associations was held in Bombay.

The advisability of forming a Federation was then unanimously agreed upon, the general lines on which the proposed Federation should be constituted laid down, and a Committee appointed for the purpose of formulating the detailed constitution and rules.

Unfortunately, the untimely deaths of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey took away the moving spirits of the Committee before any definite progress had been made.

During the last five years and particularly during the last two years the Association has realised the growing need for a more intimate union of Employers' Associations. Important questions affecting all the great industries alike have been referred by Government to the leading associations of employers for an expression of opinion, and in certain instances there was some interchange of views between this and other Associations. The Committee of the Association were greatly impressed by the value of such co-operation, and they felt that very beneficial results would accrue if there was constant co-operation between the leading Associations in connection with the increasing volume of labour legislation and other important questions on which their views were solicited by Government. With this object in view, the Committee decided to make another attempt for the inauguration of a Federation of Employers' Associations and they have addressed leading Associations in India, placing before them definite proposals for launching the Federation into existence. If a sufficient number of Associations indicate their approval of this Association's suggestions as to the advisability of establishing a Federation of Employers' Associations, a meeting of the representatives of the different Associations will be held early in 1925 for fixing up the lines on which the Federation might carry on its work. (*Appendix* **A-2.**)

REORGANISATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(*See Report for* 1922, *page* 19.)

In the speech of the Chairman of the Association at the last Annual General Meeting of the Association, the possibility of a complete separation of the Association from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was mentioned.

From the date of the establishment of the Association in 1875 until 1923, the whole of the secretarial work of the Association was performed by the staff of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was *ex-officio* Secretary of the Association, and the business was transacted in the premises of the Chamber. Under this arrangement, the Association from very small beginnings made steady and consistent progress towards the eminent position it now occupies amongst employers' associations in India.

Owing to the great increase in volume and importance of the Association's work during the last few years, it was found necessary to engage the services of a whole-time Secretary, and early in 1923, on the recommendation of the Committee, Mr. T. Maloney was engaged by the Chamber as a Technical Assistant Secretary and became responsible for the secretarial work of the Association under the guidance of the Secretary of the Chamber. At the time of Mr. Maloney's appointment it was indicated that if the work of the Association continued to increase it might eventually be necessary to establish an office organisation entirely independent from that of the Chamber.

In September, 1923, the Committee of the Chamber requested the Association to consider their case for a revision of the financial arrangements agreed upon six months previously, and put forward certain proposals which would adequately compensate them for the expenses incurred in connection with the additional office staff engaged mainly upon the Association's work.

Upon examination, it was apparent that the cost of compliance with the Chamber's demands would be as great as the cost of an entirely separate organisation, and it was eventually agreed that the interests of the Association would best be served by the formation of an entirely independent office, and on May 1st, 1924, the Association's office was transferred to its new premises in Sohrab House, and Mr. T. Maloney, M.C., A.M.C.T., and Mr. J. P. Wadia, B.A., respectively, appointed Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The decision to separate from the Chamber was arrived at with a certain amount of reluctance, marking as it did the end of a connection which had existed for almost fifty years, but the Committee have every hope that the harmonious relations which have always existed between them and the Committee of the Chamber will not be in any way affected by the change, and that on all possible questions the mutual co-operation and help which marked their previous work will continue.

The Committee are also desirous of placing upon record their appreciation of the extremely valuable services rendered to the Association by the various Secretaries and members of the staff of the Chamber, which have in no small measure contributed to the successful growth of the Association.

THE DEATH OF SIR EDWARD SASSOON, BART.

In sympathy with their colleague, Captain E. V. (now Sir Victor) Sassoon, the Committee of the Association recorded their sense of regret at the death of Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., which occurred in England on 2nd December, in the terms of the following resolution :—

> "The Committee tender their very sincere condolences and sympathy to Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., in the great personal loss sustained by him owing to the death of his father, Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart."

THE DEATH OF SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BART.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., died on 26th September, 1924, and the Committee of the Association in sympathy with his relatives recorded their profound sense of regret in the terms of the following resolution :—

> "That the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association hereby place on record their profound sense of regret at the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. His great business acumen, foresight and sagacity have left an indelible mark on this country's trade and commerce in general and the mill industry in particular. He will always rank as one of Bombay's greatest philanthropists and the Committee of the Association tender their sincere condolences to Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and their family and the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, in their great loss."

MR. A. G. CLOW, I.C.S.

VISIT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

In view of his intimate knowledge of the working of the Workmen's Compensation Legislation in other countries and the prominent part taken by him in the drafting of the Indian Act and the Rules, Mr. Clow was invited by the Committee of the Association to address them on the practical application of the Act.

Mr. Clow accepted the Committee's invitation and addressed a large body of employers in the rooms of the Association, and by a lucid explanation of the Act and the Rules removed many misunderstandings regarding their interpretation and application.

The questions from members and the answers given by Mr. Clow are reproduced in the appendix for purposes of record. (*Appendix* **A-3.**)

THE HON'BLE MR. A. R. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM, I.C.S.

VISIT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Towards the end of August, a special Sub-Committee of the Association met the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham, First Member, Central Board of Revenue, in the rooms of the Association.

The Revenue Member's visit gave the Association the opportunity of discussing in greater detail than in their written representations, the Government of India's proposed amendments in Income-tax legislation to prevent the avoidance of income-tax by the formation of bogus firms and the proposals made with reference to the method of assessing the income-tax on partners of a registered firm. The various other subjects upon which correspondence had passed during the year between the Association and the Central Board of Revenue were also discussed.

The Association appreciates the advantages which accrue from such informal discussions with the senior officials of the Government of India, and would welcome the adoption of a similar procedure by other departments of the Government of India.

ASSOCIATION'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CLOTH EXCISE INSPECTOR.

Early in July, 1923, the attention of the Committee was invited to the questionable methods adopted by the Cloth Excise Inspector, Mr. C. P. Shah, when visiting the mills, and in some instances it was alleged that the Inspector had solicited bribes. At the request of the Committee, the Deputy Chairman interviewed the Collector of Bombay concerning these complaints and the latter expressed his willingness to institute a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the Excise Inspector, and to prosecute him if the alleged complaints were proved, and requested the Association to furnish written evidence. Written statements were accordingly obtained from a number of mill officials substantiating the verbal complaints which had been made and in August a formal complaint was lodged with the Collector and a request made that he should enquire into the matter.

Early in September, and before a reply had been received from the Collector, the Assistant Secretary of the Association was summoned to appear before the First Class Magistrate of Poona to give evidence in a case which the Cloth Excise Inspector had brought against the Proprietor of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills who had been charged with obstructing him in the performance of his duties as a public servant. Other mill officials who had submitted statements to the Association were also summoned to appear. After hearing all the witnesses the Magistrate in sentencing the accused made the following observations. :—

> " This explains how Mr. Shah is hated by all the millowners. Reviewing all this evidence regarding the counter-allegations against Mr. Shah I am irresistibly led to conclude that these allegations are

> pure inventions and merely hurled against this Government officer who has been doing his duty honestly and steadfastly. What a host of difficulties have been created and placed in his way simply because he has been pursuing the right path single-handed. What an army of witnesses have been marshalled out against this poor but honest Government officer by this wealthy class as soon as they found that their pockets were touched (not of course to swell Mr. Shah's money bag). I hold these allegations not only fictitious but mischievous and I must note here that Mr. Shah has come out of the test honourably."

In the meantime, not getting a reply to their original complaint to the Collector, the Committee of the Association pressed for an answer. In replying the Collector pointed out that the matter was *sub judice* pending the result of the appeal which the accused in the Poona case had filed in the High Court. The Committee thought that the findings of the Court had no bearing on the Association's original complaint which, in fact, had been lodged before the Committee had any knowledge of the Poona case.

The matter was accordingly brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay, early in December, and the fact intimated to the Collector of Bombay.

Towards the end of January the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, invited the Committee for an informal discussion of the subject, as a result of which Government eventually agreed to investigate the Association's complaints if further corroborative evidence was tendered.

Supplementary statements were afterwards submitted, and early in February the Collector requested the Association's co-operation in the departmental enquiry which he proposed to make. The proceedings of the departmental enquiry revealed that the Excise Inspector had been guilty of other offences of a serious nature, and the Collector subsequently stated that he was convinced of the *bona fides* of the Association's intentions in complaining against Mr. Shah.

The dismissal of Mr. Shah was subsequently notified in the *Government Gazette*, and the Collector withdrew certain observations which had been made by him and to which the Committee had taken exception. The Collector was also good enough to instruct the Government Pleader to support an application filed by the Association in the Bombay High Court praying that the derogatory remarks against the millowners in the judgment of the Poona Magistrate might be expunged. The application was heard on the 25th June, 1924, and it was held that the remarks of the lower Court containing a reference to the Association—not a party to the proceedings—were irrelevant and ought not to have been made.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR, LABOUR OFFICE.

The evidence given by Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, the Director, Labour Office, before the Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry, was the subject

of prolonged correspondence during the year, in the first instance between the Association and the Director and later on between the Association and the Government of Bombay. The purport of the Association's complaint was that the evidence given by the Director was biassed, and irrelevant to the questions investigated by the Bonus Disputes Committee, and Government were requested to define more clearly the functions of the Director, Labour Office, than had been done in the Press Note issued at the time the Labour Office was established, and in particular to state whether the Director was entitled to make any observations he desired upon the statistics collected by the Labour Office.

That the Director's evidence was not impartial may be judged by the following quotation from the *Times of India,* dated 11th March, 1924 :—

> " Mr. Findlay Shirras, who was the next witness examined, gave evidence from the labourers' point of view."

From his evidence it would appear that the Director endeavoured to lead the Bonus Disputes Committee to believe that the bonus given to millhands was always understood to be a part of their wages. In his written evidence the Director stated :—

> " In the balance-sheets of mills, the bonus paid to the millhands is almost without exception shown under ' wages ' and income-tax has not been charged to the companies on the amount of such bonus. The bonus to the higher paid staff was paid out of the net profits with the concurrence of the shareholders."

It was surprising that the Director should have advanced this point seriously as a proof that bonus was considered as a part of wages, but for the information of the Director it was explained that income-tax was not paid, because the individual income fell short of the minimum sum liable to be assessed for taxation and not because the bonus was usually shown in the accounts under the heading of wages.

What were more objectionable in the written evidence of the Director were his remarks with reference to the profit figures for 1923 prepared by Messrs. Ferguson & Co., the well-known firm of Chartered Accountants. The Director seemed to insinuate that the figures were specially prepared to prove that the industry was in a bad way.

When placing a case for a more definite delineation of the functions of the Director, before the Government of Bombay, the Committee referred to the Press *Communique* issued when the Labour Office was established.

It was made quite clear in the Press *Communique* that the Labour Office would not arbitrarily intervene in disputes between Capital and Labour but would concern itself merely with the collection of all available facts bearing on economic conditions, and would bring to bear on each question full knowledge and unbiassed judgment. The Committee maintained that the Director of the Labour Office had not brought to bear on the particular questions at issue either ' full knowledge,' or ' unbiassed judgment.' The Director had gone out of his way to offer his own views on the dispute between the millowners and the operatives, and the Committee contended that according to the original Press Note it was extremely doubtful whether it

was within the scope of the functions of the Director, Labour Office, to make such observations as he liked and to express opinions in regard to the statistics compiled in his office or on the merits of a trade dispute. The Government of Bombay, in their reply, maintained that a Government officer, when called on to give evidence before a Court of Enquiry or any other judicial or quasi-judicial body, was entitled to place his own opinions before the Court if the Court so desired ; or if he was authorised to do so, to state the views of Government. When Government's attention was pertinently drawn to the fact that the position taken up was inconsistent with the Press *Communique* they had issued at the time the Labour Office was started and that they should take proper notice of the biassed and misleading evidence given by the Directors, they replied that they were unable to enter into any discussion as to whether the evidence given by the Director was unfair, biassed or irrelevant. In their opinion, that was a matter for the judgment of the tribunal before which the evidence was given, and they could not agree to meet a deputation from the Association to thrash out the points at issue.

In reply, Government were informed that the Committee noted with extreme regret that Government were not prepared to enter into any discussion on the points at issue and should have thought fit to refer the Association to a tribunal which no longer existed and which, by its terms of reference, was precluded from recording a judgment of the nature indicated in Government's letter. The Committee further expressed their opinion that the continuity of the happy relations which existed between the Labour Office and the Association previous to the time when the Director tendered his evidence before the Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry had been seriously prejudiced by Government's apparent reluctance to investigate fully the points of difference between the Association and the Director.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Proposed Amendment.

The following draft of an amendment to the Rules issued under the Indian Factories Act was published in the *Government of India Gazette* dated 1st October, 1924, for public criticism :—

" Every manager of a factory shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories or other officer designated by the Local Government in this behalf the following returns, namely :—

I. On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in duplicate in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that in the case of a factory in which work is carried on only during a certain season or certain seasons of the year, the manager shall, if so required by the Local Government, submit the annual return within fifteen days after the close of that season or of the last of those seasons as the case may be.

II. Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the next ensuing

month. This return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

Provided that the Local Government may dispense with this return in case of any class of factories or of the factories in any particular area."

Schedule.

Name of Factory.....Year ending 31st December, 19...

Name of Occupier.....Name of Manager.....

1. District.....
2. Place.....
3. Nature of Industry.....
4. Normal hours worked per week.. .. .. { Men..... / Women..... / Children.....
5. Average number of operatives employed daily .. .. { Men..... / Women..... / Boys..... / Girls.....
6. What intervals are given to adults ?.....
7. Are rest intervals given to children ?.....
8. Are work-days sometimes substituted for Sundays as weekly holidays ?.....
9. Is the factory exempted from the provisions of Sections { 21 ?..... / 22 ?..... / 27 ?..... / 28 ?.....

The Committee had no objection to the rule as drafted, except with regard to item No. 9 in the Schedule annexed to the rule, as it was thought that no mill was as a whole exempted from the provisions of Sections 21, 22, 27 or 28. Under the circumstances, the answer to the four queries under the item referred to would invariably be in the negative. However, certain mill departments enjoyed exemptions from the operation of one or more of these sections, and it was thought that trouble might arise on the score that correct information was not given in the return by a mill manager.

A communication was sent to the Government of India on the above lines, and it was recommended that item No. 9 might altogether be deleted from the Schedule or, at any rate, it might be made clear whether full details need be given or only a general answer.—(*Appendix* **B-1.**)

REGULATION OF GINS AND PRESSES.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 41 *and* 215.)

On 3rd September the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes introduced in the Legislative Assembly a Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and pressing factories. The object of the Bill, according to the Hon'ble Member, was " to put the trade in a position to protect itself by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser."

In the course of the debate that followed an amendment was moved by Mr. M. S. Aney (Berar representative) to the effect that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by 31st December, 1924. The amendment was accepted by the House, and accordingly, at the instance of the Central Government, the Government of Bombay, in the middle of October, forwarded to the Association a copy of the draft Bill for an expression of opinion thereon.

In this connection, it will be remembered that the principle of the Bill had already been accepted by the Committee (*see* Report for 1923, page 41). But before expressing an opinion on the details of the Bill the views of the members of the Association interested in ginning and pressing were requested. The majority had no criticisms to offer, but in one instance it was urged that the Bill constituted an undue interference on the part of Government with private enterprise.

In their reply to Government the Committee reiterated their acceptance of the principles of the proposed legislation, but suggested that Government might make such modifications in the Bill as they considered necessary in the light of the criticisms and suggestions received from ginning and pressing factories. (*Appendix* **B-2.**)

VENTILATION AND HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS.

(*See pages* 46 *and* 260 *of* 1923 *Report.*)

The question of Ventilation and Humidification in Cotton Mills has been the subject of discussion for many years and has been investigated on several occasions. As far back as 1871 Local Governments were authorised to frame rules for the ventilation of factories and for the protection of the health of the operatives. While in most factories the regulation of atmospheric conditions has not presented any great difficulty, in a majority of cases, the necessity for the employment of artificial humidification had proved a serious obstacle, and in spite of the attention given to this aspect of the question by Local Governments, employers and by more than one Commission, no satisfactory solution had been reached, and it had generally proved impracticable to introduce regulations which would adequately secure the health and comfort of the operatives in cotton mills without seriously injuring the industry.

The Government of India accordingly instituted a Special Enquiry in 1921 under the guidance of Mr. T. Maloney, M.C., A.M.C.T., who was, by the terms of reference, instructed :—

(*a*) to obtain accurate observations regarding the method of humidification and ventilation employed in cotton mills and their general effect upon working conditions.

(*b*) to evolve recommendations designed to effect a marked amelioration in conditions without serious detriment to the industry.

Mr. Maloney's investigations covered a period of nearly two years, and the report which he subsequently submitted to the Government of India and questions involved therein, formed the subject-matter of a lengthy Government of India Circular to Local Governments requesting them to obtain the views of the various public bodies concerned with this question.

The main questions which the Government desired to raise for the consideration of interested parties were :—

1. Should cooling power, as measured by the Kata thermometer be adopted as the most satisfactory basis for ultimate control of the humidification and ventilation in cotton mills ?
2. If so, should the standard suggested by Mr. Maloney be approved ?
3. What period must be allowed to elapse before a standard of this kind could be enforced ?
4. Was it advisable to introduce immediately the alternative standards suggested in Rules 1 and 2 on page 87 of Mr. Maloney's report ?
5. Should the use of steam be prohibited when the temperature of a department exceeds 85° F. ?
6. Should mill managers be required to maintain humidity registers ?
7. Should Inspectors be empowered to insist on white-washing, roof-spraying or other measures to reduce excessive temperatures ?
8. What measures should be taken to control the construction of new factories with a view to ensuring healthy conditions of work ?

The Government of Bombay invited the attention of the Committee to the above circular of the Government of India and requested them to express an opinion thereon.

Mr. Maloney's recommendations were considered in detail by the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee of the Association, and a reply was sent to the Government of Bombay on the lines of their report.

As regards Mr. Maloney's recommendations to fix a standard of ventilation for all factories and workshops in India on the basis of the cooling power of the air as measured by the wet Kata thermometer, the Committee were of opinion that before a Kata standard was introduced in India, further

experimental work should be conducted with a view to ascertain whether the standard recommended by Mr. Maloney could be introduced at a cost commensurate with the advantages in regard to increased efficiency which might accrue. The Committee especially urged upon Government the imperative necessity of ensuring that industrial concerns were not put to heavy expenditure on special ventilation apparatus unless some tangible advantage in production was likely to result. It appeared to the Committee that due weight was not given in Mr. Maloney's report to the fact that the Indian workman, unlike the Western workman, spent a considerable portion of his working time in the open air.

Pending the necessary arrangements being made by mills for producing the required standard of cooling, Mr. Maloney recommended that atmospheric conditions in those departments in which artificial humidification was practised should be regulated in accordance with the readings of approved wet and dry bulb thermometers according to a given schedule. The Committee supported this proposal, subject to sufficient time being given for those mills which could not at present conform to the schedule suggested to fit such arrangements as would enable them to do so. The Committee, however, did not advocate a humidity schedule for factories other than cotton mills, nor in any departments of cotton mills in which artificial humidity was not introduced.

The Committee were entirely in favour of Mr. Maloney's recommendation that artificial humidification by the introduction of live steam should be prohibited when the dry bulb temperature of the department reached 85° F. and were prepared to issue instructions to members to anticipate Government action by conforming at once to this particular recommendation.

The use of wet and dry bulb thermometers had of recent years become common in Indian cotton mills, and in many cases registers were being kept. The Committee had therefore no objection to making the maintenance of humidity records compulsory, and mill managers responsible for their correctness.

The Committee were opposed to Factory Inspectors being empowered to insist on white-washing of the outside of roofs, roof-spraying, etc. If a standard of ventilation or a schedule of temperature was fixed, then, in the Committee's opinion, it should be left to the discretion of mills to attain the conditions laid down by any means they might choose.

The Committee also took exception to summary powers being given to Factory Inspectors in connection with measures which might be taken to control the construction of new factories. A practical suggestion which might be adopted would be for the Government of India, after detailed inquiry, to issue a pamphlet for the guidance of Local Governments, Municipalities and Local Boards, similar to the one issued by the Department of Industries, Bengal. With regard to Mr. Maloney's recommendation for the prohibition of the use of corrugated iron as a roofing material, the Committee were opposed to the application thereof, except in the case of new buildings and until after the persons responsible for the erection of a factory had had the opportunity of studying the official pamphlet on the subject of factory construction which they suggested Government to issue.

The Committee's answers to the eight questions mentioned above were, therefore, as below :—

1. Cooling power as measured by the Kata thermometer should be adopted as the most satisfactory basis for the ultimate control of ventilation in *all industrial establishments,* but a standard based on cooling power should not be introduced for the textile industry unless a *similar* standard was enforced in other industries at the same time.

2. The standard suggested would appear to be unduly high, and should not be insisted upon unless, after further experimental work, it was proved possible to maintain such a standard in existing establishments at a reasonable cost.

3. At least five years should be allowed to elapse before a standard based on cooling power was introduced in order to give time for the necessary additional experiments to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the practical possibilities of adopting the standard suggested by Mr. Maloney and to obtain further data as to its suitability.

4. The alternative standard should not be enforced immediately ; at least six months' notice should be given to mills in order that the necessary arrangements might be made to enable them to conform to the schedule.

5. It was presumed that the question referred to the introduction of live steam into the atmosphere ; if this was so, then there was no objection to the recommendation being enforced after due notice from a Factory Inspector. In this connection the Committee were willing to request all mills, members of this Association, to have this recommendation enforced at once, in anticipation of legislation.

6. Mill managers should be required to maintain humidity registers in all departments in which artificial humidity was introduced, and Government might lay down the time at which readings should be taken. For guidance of Government, the Committee suggested that readings should be taken at least twice per day; in the morning between the hours of 9.00 and 11.30, and in the afternoon between 2.30 and 5.00.

7. Inspectors should not be empowered to insist on roof-spraying, roof white-washing, etc. If mills conformed to the standard which was laid down they should be allowed to obtain the necessary atmospheric conditions by any means they choose. Inspectors should be allowed to act in an advisory capacity only.

8. The Government of India, or Local Governments, might, after a detailed investigation, issue a pamphlet on the subject of factory construction in India, for the guidance of Municipalities, Local Boards and any other authorities who had the power to control the construction of new mills. Arbitrary powers should not be given to Factory Inspectors in this connection.

Note.—A summary of Mr. Maloney's conclusions and recommendations, appeared in 1923 Report, page 260. (*Appendix* **B-3.**)

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN JAPAN

An important question that engaged the attention of the Committee during the year concerned the non-ratification by Japan of the Draft International Convention on hours of labour, adopted by the First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. The Committee contended that Japan as one of the High Contracting Parties to the League of Nations should have ratified and applied the Hours of Labour Convention and they accordingly took up the matter with the Government of India. The Government of India replied that members of the League of Nations were under no legal obligation to ratify the Draft Conventions framed by International Labour Conferences. The only legal obligation resting upon Member States in this respect was that of placing the Draft Conventions before the competent authority (*i.e.*, in the Legislative or other authority concerned) within a specified period from the close of the Conference at which the particular Draft Conventions were prepared. The Government of India added in their letter that the Draft Convention adopted by the Washington Conference had not been ratified by the Japanese Government who had, however, passed an amended Factories Act, a copy of which was forwarded to the Association with the Government of India's reply. This Act, however, was contrary to the spirit of the Convention for it said nothing about adult labour and the Japanese Government had retained power to make wholesale exemptions. In a subsequent communication received from the Government of India, the Committee were informed that Government had learned, through the International Labour Office, that owing to the disastrous earthquake in Japan, the examination of the draft of the ordinance for the enforcement of the amended Factories Act had been delayed. It was further understood that the preoccupation of the Privy Council with the Universal Suffrage Bill might make a certain delay in the examination of the ordinance inevitable. The International Labour Office had however been assured that the Government of Japan would make every effort to bring the amended Factories Act into force.

The whole position appeared to the Committee to be extremely unsatisfactory, and put the mill industry of India to considerable disadvantage in competition with Japan. If it rested entirely with the Legislatures of the different countries to ratify the Conventions and to give effect to the recommendations of the International Labour Conference, then it was clear that countries, which cared faithfully to carry out the recommendations of the International Labour Conference even at some sacrifice, would be at a disadvantage compared with countries which treated these 'conventions' and 'recommendations' as mere scraps of paper, as Japan evidently appeared to have done in connection with the Draft Convention limiting hours of work in factories. In this connection there appeared to be considerable force in the under-quoted remarks made in the report by Mr. J. A. Kay, India's representative on behalf of employers at the Conference held in Geneva in 1923 :—

> " It is somewhat disturbing to find that some enlightened countries immediately give effect to draft conventions whilst others, who have agreed, fail to ratify these with the result that competition reacts very unfairly on those countries who have introduced forward legislation."

While communicating these views to Government, the Committee inquired whether it was open to them, under Article 409 of the Peace Treaty, to submit a representation to the International Labour Office through the Government of India.

In their reply, the Government of India explained that the introduction of a system giving mandatory force to the agreements reached by the International Labour Conference was considered by the Commission responsible for the preparation of the particular part of the Treaty and was rejected by them as impracticable. Government assured the Committee that before taking any action on any recommendations of the Conference, they invariably considered the effect of the non-ratification by other countries. Government further expressed their inability to forward to the International Labour Office a representation as suggested by this Association as Government had no *locus standi* in this case, since Articles 409 and 411 applied only to those Member States which had ratified the Convention. However, the whole question, Government pointed out, had received considerable attention at the last International Labour Conference, when particular reference was made to the position of Japan in respect of the ratification of this and other Conventions. It was always open to the delegates representing employers of India to bring up at the Conference any question in which the Association was interested.

Under these circumstances, the only course left to the Committee was to give a mandate to the Indian Employers' Delegate to the next International Conference to call the attention of the Conference to Japan's non-ratification of the Hours of Labour Convention, and, if possible, to initiate steps to hasten ratification, and action upon these lines will probably be adopted. (*Appendix* **B-4.**)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Rules issued by the Government of India under Section 32 of the Act.

Early in April, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Committee of the Association for favour of an expression of opinion thereon, copy of the draft rules framed by the Government of India under Section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the Association's letter criticising the draft rules, Government's attention was invited to an anomaly in the Act itself. Section 28 (1) stated : " Where the amount of any lump sum payment as compensation has been settled by agreement whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or where any compensation has been so settled as being payable to a person under a legal disability or to a dependent, a memorandum thereof shall be sent by the employer to the Commissioner, who shall on being satisfied as to its genuinity record the memorandum in the register in the prescribed manner." The Committee stated that, as far as they were aware, a person was under a legal disability until he reached the age of 18, and a strict interpretation of Section, 28 (1) in its existing form would mean that particulars of every compensation payment to a person under the age of 18

would have to be sent to the Commissioner. Such a procedure, the Committee pointed out, was entirely unnecessary and might create needless trouble and confusion.

The Committee further added that if it was the intention of the Government of India that only lump sum payments should be recorded with the Commissioner, early steps should be taken to amend Section 28 (1) to make this intention clear.

With reference to the proposed rules, the Committee's suggestions were as follows :—

DRAFT RULES.	COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.
3. *When application may be made without medical certificate.*—Application for review of a half-monthly payment under Section 6 may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate—	It was suggested that at the end of Rules 3 (*a*) and (*b*) the following words or words to the same effect should be added : " owing to a change in the workman's condition." The object of this amendment was that the right to a revision of the amount of a half-monthly payment should be entirely dependent on a change in the workman's physical condition and not on a change in the conditions of employment.
(*a*) by the employer, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined the workman's wages have increased;	
(*b*) by the workman, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined his wages have diminished ;	
5. *Procedure on application for commutation.*—(1) Where application is made to the Commissioner under Section 7 for the redemption of a right to receive half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, the Commissioner shall award such sum as is sufficient with simple interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, to provide the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue.	It was not clear from the wording of the Rule 5 (2) whether in a case to which Rule 5 (1) was applicable half-monthly payments must be continued pending the Commissioner's decision.
(2) When, in any case to which sub-rule (1) applies, the Commissioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, he may from time to time postpone a decision on the application for a period not exceeding two months at any one time.	
6. *Deposit under Section* 8 (1).—(1) An employer depositing compensation with the Commissioner under sub-section (1) of Section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form A and shall be given a receipt in Form B	The death of a workman might take place some time after an accident to which it might be directly attributable and after a number of half-monthly payments had been made. The Committee considered that Form A should be so amended as to show the total of any half-monthly payments which might have been paid to the workman prior to his death as a result of the accident, since it was understood that the amount to be deposited with the Commissioner under Section 8 (1) would be the total amount of compensation due less amount of any half-monthly payments already made.

DRAFT RULES.	COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.
12. *Certain employers to maintain books, in which notice may be given.*—(1) An employer by whom not less than 500 workmen are employed in a factory or mine, and any other employer to whom the provisions of this rule are applied by the Commissioner for the local area concerned or by the Local Government, shall maintain in Form F a book to which the employer's workmen and any dependant of any such workman and any person acting in good faith on behalf of such workman or dependant shall have reasonable freedom of access during working hours.	The Committee were inclined to think that an Accident Book in Form J should also be compulsory on employers employing less than 500 workmen, being of the opinion that the same facilities for recording an accident should be available in all establishments. It was also thought that Form J should be elaborated to include full particulars regarding the extent of the injury and the cause of the accident.
	Medical Examination Rules— The Committee were inclined to think that the rules with regard to medical examination required considerable alterations to make them satisfactory to employers in the Bombay cotton mill industry. The chief weakness in the draft rules was the absence of a provision to ensure medical supervision in the early stages of an accident which it was thought would result in an aggravation of the injury and the development of septic poison in a wound, culminating in the loss of a limb, permanent partial disablement, or even death. In this connection, though the Committee were aware that employers were to some extent protected against such exigencies by Section 11 (6) of the Act, it was thought that it would be very difficult and expensive to prove utter disregard of instructions on the part of the labourer. The following amendments were therefore suggested to the proposed medical examination rules :—
14. *Examination when workman and medical practitioner both on premises.*—When such workman is present on the employer's premises and the employer offers to have him examined free of charge by a medical practitioner who is so present, the workman shall submit himself for examination forthwith.	Add "and shall continue to submit himself for medical examination whenever required as long as he remains at work."
15. *Examination in other cases.*—In cases to which Rule 14 does not apply the employer may—	After the words "such time" insert "or times."
(*b*) send to the workman an offer in writing of free medical examination, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as is specified in such offer and at such time as is so specified : Provided that—	
(*ii*) in cases where the workman's condition renders it impossible or inadvisable that he should leave his place of residence, he shall not be required to submit himself to medical examination save at such place.	Add "when such an offer in writing has been sent to a workman who has left the vicinity of employment, any refusal to attend for examination in the vicinity of his employment shall be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified medical officer."

Draft Rules.	Committee's Recommendations.
16. *Maximum number of examinations per mensem.*—A workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination more than twice in the first month following the accident or more than once in any subsequent month.	The Committee considered that instead of the existing rule the following rule should be substituted:— *Frequency of Medical Examination.*— (*a*) During the fourteen days immediately following the notification of an accident to the employer, a workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises, or in the vicinity of his employment as and when required to do so by a qualified medical officer whose services have been offered free of charge by the employer. (*b*) Thereafter it shall not be obligatory upon a workman who is in receipt of half-monthly payments to submit himself for examination in the vicinity of his employment more often than twice per month.
18. *Female not to be examined by male practitioner.*—A female worker shall not be required to be examined by a male practitioner if she objects to such examination.	The Committee preferred that the right of refusal by a female worker should be dependent upon proof being given that she would receive satisfactory medical treatment from a qualified practitioner during the period of disability.
	Rules Relating to Procedure. The Committee did not propose to criticise the existing rules relating to procedure to be followed by Commissioners but stated they would be pleased to be given an opportunity to do so after the Act had been in force for 12 months. The procedure to be followed by workmen when instituting a claim for compensation did not appear to have been clearly laid down by Government and the Committee thought that a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding would be avoided if Government framed definite rules and forms for the purpose.

The rules as subsequently approved by the Governor-General in Council are reproduced in full in the appendix. (*Appendix* **B-5.**)

RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE USE OF WHITE LEAD IN PAINTING ADOPTED BY THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, 1921.

Towards the end of May, the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note containing certain recommendations in accordance with the above convention, and requested all public and quasi-public bodies to take steps to give effect to these recommendations by issuing the necessary instructions to their employees.

At the outset " lead paint " was defined as meaning " any paint, filling, or painters' material containing more than 2% of lead expressed in terms of metallic lead, when present as white lead or sulphur of lead."

The recommendations prohibited :—

(1) The use of white lead or sulphate lead in painting operations except in the form of paint or paste ready for use.

(2) Storing, transporting, or using the material otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked as containing " lead paint."

(3) Use of the material in the internal painting of buildings.

(4) Rubbing down or scraping, by a dry process, surfaces painted with lead paint.

(5) Employment of males under 18 years of age and females in lead painting work of an industrial character.

The recommendations also urged the necessity for :—

(1) A sufficient supply of water, soap, nail brushes and towels for the use of persons employed in filling or painting with lead paint.

(2) Suitable arrangements for preventing clothing put off during working hours being soiled by lead paint.

(3) Submission of reports to the Chief Inspector of Factories in cases of lead poisoning or suspected lead poisoning.

It was obvious that some of the recommendations were impracticable *e.g.*, the prohibition against the use of lead paint in the internal painting of buildings, for it was well known that ordinary lead paint was used in mills for the painting of ceilings, beams, pillars, pipes, etc. The difficulty of carrying out the recommendations was therefore pointed out to Government when acknowledging the receipt of their communication.

Early in August, Government sent a reply to the effect that a number of mills and factories used leadless paints and that it was hygienically important that leadless substitutes should be used wherever possible. Wherever it was quite essential to use ordinary white lead paint, Government recommended that care should be taken to observe the recommendation that no dry rubbing or scraping down should be allowed in any circumstances.

On due consideration, it was felt that all the recommendations might be accepted, except the one which prohibited the use of lead paints in the internal painting of mill buildings, and which for the time being appeared to the Committee to be impracticable of application. The Government were informed to this effect and a copy of the Press Note containing the recommendations was forwarded to all members with the intimation that the Committee accepted all these recommendations except that regarding the use of lead paints in the internal painting of mill buildings.

About the middle of September the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, forwarded to the Association some samples of waterproof sandpaper and waterproof carborundum papers received from the Brimsdown

Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex. The former kind of paper was for the wet rubbing down of ordinary painted surfaces while the latter was for use on hard enamel surfaces. It was pointed out that waterproof sand-paper was a recent invention and allowed practical effect to be given to the recommendation recently issued by Government advising the discontinuance of dry rubbing down of lead-painted surfaces. It was further stated that Messrs Heatly & Gresham, Ltd., 204, Hornby Road, Bombay, were in a position to give immediate quotations for an early delivery of waterproof sand-papers.

The above information was duly communicated to the members by a circular letter, and they were also informed that the samples in question might be inspected at the offices of the Association or at the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Customs House, Bombay. (*Appendix* **B-6.**)

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1924.

Towards the end of 1923, the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour issued a *Communique* notifying that the sixth session of the International Labour Conference would open at Geneva on the 16th June, 1924, and that the Agenda of the Conference was as follows :—

(1) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.

(2) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

(3) Weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces were used.

(4) Night work in bakeries.

In addition to the above items, the Conference was also expected to deal with the question of the institution of a procedure for amendment of conventions. The right of nominating the Indian delegates rested with the Government of India, but in selecting the delegates for employers and labour, Government were prepared to give due consideration to recommendations made by organised representative associations of employers and employed. The Association received a copy of the *Communique* from the Government of Bombay, but in view of the fact that the employers' delegate to the Fifth International Conference was nominated by this Association, and that the agenda did not very intimately concern the Association, the Committee did not desire to suggest any person for nomination. (*Appendix* **B-7.**)

DRAFT BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 47 & 267.)

The Association's Report for 1923 (pages 47—51) contained the criticisms passed by the Committee on the draft rules under the Boiler Act of 1923 which were published in the *Government Gazette*, dated the 27th September, 1923.

Early in May the Director of Industries forwarded to the Association a copy of memorandum explaining further alterations which he proposed to insert in the Draft Boiler Rules. The Director of Industries pointed out in this memorandum that the new rules proposed in the first instance for the Engineer's examination had been considerably criticised, and it appeared that the basic criticism was that made by the Bombay Millowners' Association, *viz.*, that the proposed examinations were too stiff. As a result of the criticisms it was proposed that the new diploma examinations should be abandoned, and to revert to examinations of something nearer the existing standard, and it was with this object in view that fresh alterations were proposed by the Director of Industries in Part III (Engineer's Examination Rules).

The Director of Industries also requested that a Sub-Committee of the Association should meet him for a mutual discussion on the proposed alterations, and accordingly a meeting was held in the Old Customs House on the 15th May, 1924, at which the Director of Industries, the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, the Principals of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the College of Engineering, Poona, and the members of the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee of the Association were present.

The revised syllabus for the Engineer's examination as suggested by the Director of Industries was, on detailed discussion, found to be satisfactory, and the Sub-Committee of the Association had only minor criticisms to offer. After the discussion, the Chairman of the Association enquired whether the Association's objections to other rules, as set out in the Association's Report for 1923, pages 47—51, had been considered by the Director. These objections were then taken *seriatim* and very reassuring answers were received from the Director as will be seen from the appendix. The present position may be summarised in the statement that all the more important suggestions made by the Association have been accepted by the Director. (***Appendix* C-1.**)

CHANGE OF STEAM PIPES UNDER THE NEW BOILER RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Towards the end of May last, the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., forwarded to the Association copies of correspondence which had passed between themselves and the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, from which it appeared that the Boiler Inspector had issued a circular requisitioning wrought iron or steel steam pipes under Sections 142 to 148 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, in the mills under his jurisdiction and allowing a period up to 31st December, 1924, within which to carry out the order.

The steam pipes in the Berar Mills, in common with most of the older mills of the country, were of cast iron, but were, nevertheless, in a thoroughly good and efficient working condition. The Berar Mills, in their correspondence with the Chief Inspector of the Province, contended that Sections 142 to 148 were only applicable to new erections and not in case of old mills in which cast iron pipes were already installed and which were working most satisfactorily. They further pointed out to the Chief Inspector that his circular was calculated to entail heavy and needless expense to the mills

concerned at a time when the whole industry was in a most depressed condition, and asked for exemption under Regulation 167. The Chief Inspector having expressed his inability to meet their wishes the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., forwarded the whole correspondence to the Association with the request that the matter might be taken up with Government.

The Committee consulted Mr. MacIntosh, the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, who, it will be remembered, was a member of the Boiler Laws Committee and was largely responsible for framing the Boiler Rules and Regulations. In Mr. MacIntosh's opinion, it was never intended that the Boiler Regulations should have any retrospective effect whatsoever, and in support of this he drew attention to the following statement on page 63 of the Boiler Committee Report upon which the Regulations referred to above were based:—

> " (1) The following regulations for the inspection of land boilers and main steam pipes in British India, and for their material, design, and construction, shall be applicable to all boilers registered after the first day of .....
>
> " Boilers registered before that date under the various Acts, and boilers in areas excluded from the operation of such Acts on that date, shall, as they stand, be deemed to comply with these regulations.
>
> " (2) In Part I, Inspector means, for material manufactured or boilers constructed, (*a*) in British India, an Inspector appointed by Government for the purpose ; (*b*) outside British India, an Inspector acting on behalf of any Inspecting Authority recognised as competent by the Government of India."

Moreover, in para 16 of the same report which dealt with steam pipes, it was definitely stated that

> " it is not proposed that these regulations should affect existing installations unless they are condemned on inspection."

The above extracts clearly showed that the intention of the framers of the Regulations was not to make them applicable to existing installations unless these were found unsatisfactory on being tested. The matter was taken up by the Committee on behalf of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and a representation was sent to Government reiterating the contentions of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and giving prominence to the above-quoted extracts and the views expressed by Mr. MacIntosh. It was also pointed out that the object of the all-India legislation in connection with boilers was to secure uniformity of procedure, and it was obviously undesirable that different procedure should be followed in different provinces.

A copy of this correspondence was also forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Factories and Steam Boilers, Central Provinces, for information.

The Government of India, however, in their reply expressed their inability to interfere in the matter inasmuch as the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, contained no provision for appeal to the Governor-General in Council against

the order of a Chief Inspector. The Government of India, however, advised an appeal being made under Section 20 of the Act, and the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., were informed accordingly.

A few days later, however, matters took an altogether different complexion when the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, himself issued a circular calling upon the mills under his jurisdiction to replace all cast iron pipes before 31st December, 1924. Enquiries were at once made from the Chief Inspector of Boilers as to why he had issued the circular in question which was totally at variance with the views expressed by him at the interview with the Secretary, and on the strength of which the Association had, on behalf of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., made a representation to the Government of India. The Chief Inspector replied that he still believed that the Regulations under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, were not intended to have retrospective effect and for that reason a requisition for the replacement of cast iron main steam pipes might not be strictly legal. However, quite recently, during a comparatively short interval, a number of accidents had taken place, all due to the bursting of cast iron steam pipes. In June, a cast iron steam pipe, 5 inches in diameter, attached to the boilers of Chanda Ramji Cotton and Jute Press, Colaba, burst under ordinary working conditions after being at work for a number of years, and only four days later a cast iron stop valve in the range of main steam piping at the Lovegrove Pumping and Compressor Station, Worli, burst under ordinary conditions, although shut and untouched for about two weeks, after being in use for about four years. The unfortunate occurrence at the Birla Mills, Delhi, in which 17 men were scalded to death in a boiler, was presumably caused by the failure of a cast iron steam pipe or valve chest. Accidents like these led the Chief Inspector to issue instructions to the Bombay mills for the removal of " a potential danger to the lives and limbs of the people employed about boilers and engines."

After the above explanation from the Chief Inspector of Boilers, the Committee did not deem it advisable to protest against his circular, and the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., were also advised to comply with the orders contained in the circular of the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar. (*Appendix* **C-2.**)

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

Reconstitution of the Areas Protected Thereunder.

Towards the end of April, the Government of Bombay informed the Association that in consequence of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on 4th March, 1924, Government desired to discuss in conference the question of changing the boundaries of the protected areas as then constituted, with local gentlemen representing cultivators, owners of gins and presses and cotton merchants of the protected areas. A conference had also been arranged to be held at Surat and the Committee were requested to send a representative.

The conference was held on the 13th September and was attended by Mr. Ratansi D. Morarjee on behalf of the Association. No official *communiqué* on the proceedings of the conference has been received by the Association, but from what has been stated in the Press it would appear that the system of control was criticised at some length by representatives of cotton growers. It was also urged on their behalf that the poor villagers would be put to much inconvenience and loss in obtaining licenses. Moreover, it was alleged that the officers responsible for the issue of licenses were low paid and were, as a result, amenable to corruption. Considerable discussion would also appear to have taken place in regard to the readjustment of the zones for the operation of the Act in the Surat District.

Government notification on this subject is awaited.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

New By-laws.

About the beginning of April the Government of Bombay solicited the Committee's views regarding the proposed new by-laws of the East India Cotton Association which were to be introduced at an early date. In their reply the Committee expressed their regret that the proposed new by-laws did not make provision for a reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, it being the considered opinion of the Committee that the number of Hedge Contracts should be materially reduced in order to protect the interests of the genuine trader and to prevent the possibility of cornering by speculators. The Committee maintained that the institution of a single or at the most two Hedge Contracts, available throughout the year, formed the only sure means of preventing the periodical corners which had been a common feature in the cotton trade. While adhering strongly to these views, the Committee did not wish to oppose the introduction of the new by-laws, provided that the Government were satisfied that these were in the best interests of the trade as a whole. The Committee were prepared to accept the by-laws in their entirety as a temporary expedient for a period not exceeding one year, at the end of which time it was hoped that the East India Cotton Association would be in a position to provide a solution of the existing difficulties with regard to the reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, which would be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

(*Appendix* **D-1.**,

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Hedge Contracts.

See Report for 1923, *page* 63, 324.

Towards the end of March 1923, the Board of the East India Cotton Association, in deference to the views so constantly expressed by the Committee, appointed a special Sub-Committee to consider the possibility of a further reduction in the existing number of Hedge Contracts *vide* 1923 Report).

The report of the above Sub-Committee was considered at a meeting of the Committee held early in May, when, the question of formulating a practical scheme for the reduction of the number of Hedge Contracts was referred to a Sub-Committee of the Association. The Sub-Committee submitted their report towards the end of May which was approved by the Committee, who subsequently addressed the Board of the East India Cotton Association on similar lines.

Regret was expressed that the new By-laws of the East India Cotton Association made no provision for a reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, and the Committee reiterated the views so often expressed before that the only sure method of preventing periodic corners by speculators and of protecting the interests of the genuine trader was the institution of a single, or at the most two, Hedge Contracts. It was pointed out that the introduction of the new By-laws in their entirety had been agreed to as a temporary expedient only for a period of one year, within which time this Association would submit proposals to bring about a solution to the existing difficulties.

The attention of the Board was particularly invited to the definition of the term " Hedge Contracts " given in paragraph 250 of the Indian Cotton Committee's Report and it was maintained that the so-called Hedge Contracts in this country did not provide real Hedges but were primarily speculative, especially in the case in respect of the existing Broach Contract. It was further held that the existing system of contracts was not easy to handle as real Hedges against up-country purchasers of cotton nor was it always possible to use it effectively against forward sales of cloth, and that a contract to be suitable for hedging should have the following characteristics :—

(*a*) It should be broad enough to prevent the possibility of its being unduly depressed by speculators.

(*b*) It should not be so narrow as to allow easy cornering.

The Committee proposed that instead of five Hedge Contracts the number should be reduced to three as soon as possible and constituted as under :—

No. 1 Contract.

(*a*) It was suggested that the existing No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach Contract and No. 5 G.M.G. Southern Contract be amalgamated into one contract, that the staple be specifically determined for each growth and that no cotton under 6/8″ staple be tenderable against this contract.

It was considered that the words " fair average staple of the season " as laid down in Schedule A of the Broach Contract was too vague, and the Committee submitted that they ought to be deleted.

It was also maintained that Moglai Cotton from certain stations* in the Nizam's State should be included in this contract provided that they are not under 6/8″ in staple.

No cotton under Good was tenderable under this contract.

* Latur, Nanded, Purna, Umri, Bhaisan, Kirkley, Mudkhed and Parbhani.

No. 2 CONTRACT.

(*b*) It was suggested that the present No. 3 and 4 Oomras Contract be amalgamated into one contract and that a proviso be added that only F.G. to Fine Cotton be tendered from the commencement of the year until the end of May, and after that time only Good to Fully Good.

This contract should also include Northern Gowrane Cotton of the Nizam's State from the stations of Barsi and Jalna. Cotton tendered against this contract to be medium staple and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$".

No. 3 CONTRACT.

(*c*) It was suggested that the third contract be the same as the present No. 1 Bengal Contract.

Grade.—Good to Fully Good.

Staple not to be defined.

It was also proposed instead of the specific three or four delivery dates for each contract that the three aforementioned contracts should be made tenderable throughout the year, *i.e.*, for each month's delivery.

It was also added that if the East India Cotton Association and the cotton trade in general agreed to adopt the contracts suggested, and made each of them tenderable in any month of the year, the Committee were convinced that genuine traders would be materially assisted, and a definite step forward would have been made towards the provision of a satisfactory hedge to meet the legitimate demands of the trade.

The Committee felt that the proposals which they have outlined were moderate and practicable and constituted a further step towards putting the trade upon a satisfactory basis, and considered that the Board of the East India Cotton Association should give the proposals the fullest consideration, that they should be circulated to all trading interests concerned for consideration and that the remarks made by the bodies concerned should then be sent back to the Association for discussion and reply. A reply was received from the East India Cotton Association towards the end of November to the effect that on the recommendation of a special Sub-Committee which considered this Association's proposals, the Board had resolved :—

1. That the first essential preliminary which, in the opinion of the Board, should engage the attention of the Association before any further effort was made to broaden the existing Hedge Contracts, was the question of the provision of adequate facilities for financing the cotton crop up-country in order to enable the grower to hold his cotton.

2. That in order to enable the establishment of a satisfactory system of fixation of rates, the necessary provision be made for the creation of a trading "ring" on the lines of the Liverpool "ring," and for making it incumbent on members to trade only on the "ring."

3. That provision be made for the recording of rates ; and

4. That the present fortnightly settlements be replaced by weekly settlements, and that the by-Laws relating to them be amended accordingly.

The communication of the East India Cotton Association was considered by a special Sub-Committee of the Association, and a reply was sent in the middle of December on the lines of their report.

From the letter of the East India Cotton Association it appeared that the Board had failed to realise the exact purport of the Committee's suggestions and the effects which would follow upon their acceptance. For the time being there were five Hedge Contracts, of which only four were allowed to be in operation at any one time. But as the Board were aware, No. 5 Contract (Southerns) was hardly dealt in at all, and No. 4 (F. G. M. G. Oomra) not at all last year, so that for all practical purposes only three Hedge Contracts were in effective operation at the moment, and such had been the case for several years. The original proposal of the Committee did not therefore entail any great modification in the existing practice as regards the number of Hedge Contracts. The chief alteration would be that every contract should be tenderable during every month of the year, and the grouping of cottons had been so manipulated that this would always be possible.

The only contract which had been widened to any great extent was No. 1 Contract, which combined the existing No. 2 Broach Contract and No. 5 Southerns Contract, and also included certain superior growths from the Nizam's State.

The Committee understood that when their proposals were discussed by a special Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association, fear was expressed that the broadening of this contract would tend to depress prices unduly to the detriment of the interests of the agriculturist. The Committee failed to understand how this conclusion was reached in view of the fact that the three main types of cotton included in this contract came into the market at different times during the year.

The cottons from the Nizam's State, which it was proposed to include in this contract, were brought into the market roughly from January to the beginning of April ; Navsari and Broach cottons were available from about the middle of March to the middle of May, and Southerns were available from May till about the second or third week in August. Since there was little, if any, overlapping in the times when the three types of cotton were available in the market the holding power of the agriculturist would not be materially affected and there would be no greater probability of the market being unduly depressed than at present, by reason of the contracts being broadened as suggested.

The Committee were also of the opinion that in reaching the conclusion which they did, the Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association had failed to appreciate with exactitude the nature of the proposals put

forward, and to appreciate fully the fact that the main factor affecting the price of Indian cottons was not the number of Hedge Contracts but the price of American cotton.

Another factor which the Committee thought might not have been considered fully by the Board was the movement on foot in Liverpool to institute a single Futures contract for Indian cotton, and there was every prospect that this single contract would be introduced within the next twelve months, and the anomaly of a single Futures contract in Liverpool and five Hedge Contracts in India would be apparent to the Board. It would seem that instead of hedging in Bombay, the Indian spinner and manufacturer and probably the exporter would be compelled to hedge in Liverpool, and the Bombay Hedge Contracts would therefore become purely and solely speculative

In order that the points briefly outlined in this communication might be more adequately explained, the Committee desired to suggest that the special Hedge Contracts Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association should meet a small Sub-Committee from this Association at an early date.

The Committee considered it imperative that action on the lines indicated by them in their previous letter should be taken at an early date in the genuine interests of the cotton trade of this country, and did not consider that the necessity for other reforms of the nature suggested by the East India Cotton Association would in any way affect the advisability or otherwise of reducing the number of Hedge Contracts as proposed by this Association.

With reference to the specific proposals of the East India Cotton Association, the Committee desired it to be understood that:—

(1) They would welcome the provision of more adequate and up-to-date facilities for financing the cotton crop up-country.

(2) They would welcome the creation of a trading ring to enable the establishment of a satisfactory system for fixing rates, and considered it to be the duty of the Board to take suitable measures to prevent outside trading, and to inflict severe penalties upon members who engaged in this malpractice.

The Committee, however, emphatically maintained that it would be impossible to establish a trading ring unless all trading was forbidden outside *business* hours. The Committee understood that trading was permitted during the whole of the 24 hours in spite of the protest made by this Association in May last.

(3) The Committee agreed that provision should be made for recording of rates in a more satisfactory manner than at present, and that would necessarily follow if trading was permitted only during business hours and in the proposed trading ring.

(4) As regards the proposal to replace fortnightly by weekly settlements, they were inclined to think it might be advantageous, but would have no very serious objections to offer even if the existing system were continued.

Finally, the Committee invited the attention of the Board to the concluding paragraphs of their letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay when the proposed By-laws were referred to the Association, wherein it was definitely stated that they were prepared to agree to the introduction of the By-laws for a period not exceeding one year, and in which it was clearly indicated that their future attitude would be dependent upon a more or less permanent solution of the question of Hedge Contracts being found by the Board. From the position then taken up, the Committee did not retract, except in so far that instead of two Hedge Contracts they were now agreeable, as a preliminary step, to three contracts as indicated in their previous letter to the East India Cotton Association. (*Appendix* **D-2.**)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

TRADING BY-LAWS.

Early in April, the Government of Bombay invited the attention of the Committee to the undermentioned By-law No. 55-A which it was proposed to be included under the Trading By-laws of the East India Cotton Association, published in October, 1923.

"Trading in New Crops shall be permitted each year from 1st June provided that in the event of trading in July-August Fully Good Broach being prohibited in any year, the Board may that year permit trading in New Crops from 1st May with the approval of the Representative Committee."

The Committee were also subsequently informed that the by-law above referred to would be included as By-law No. 48 in the new By-laws of the East India Cotton Association which were at that time receiving the attention of the Committee.

The Committee approved of the new by-law and the Government of Bombay was informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **D-3.**)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

AMENDMENTS IN BY-LAWS—PROHIBITION OF TRADING IN HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Towards the end of February, 1924, the Government of Bombay invited the attention of the Committee to the undermentioned amended By-law No. 59 of the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association published in Government Notification No. 4826-G, dated 20th October, 1923, and asked whether the Committee had any objection to the proposed amendments being notified in the *Gazette*.

" With the approval of 75 per cent. of the members present (subject to a minimum limit of eight members present and a fraction being counted as an integer) the Board may from time to time and for such period as the Board may in the circumstances find it advisable to prescribe, prohibit trading in one or more Hedge Contracts for the sale or purchase of cotton or of any description or class of cotton specified in Schedule ' A ' at a higher or lower rate than such as may from time to time be fixed by the Board, and the Board may, with the approval of the Representative Committee, absolutely prohibit such trading for a specified time or until further notice or altogether."

The Committee had no objection to the amendment being notified in the *Gazette*, and a communication was sent to Government accordingly.

(*Appendix* **D-4.**)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Suspension of By-law No. 50 relating to Trading Hours.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee early in May that the Board of the East India Cotton Association had, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them under clause (*e*) of By-law 50, suspended By-law No. 50 relating to trading hours. The question was referred to a special Sub-Committee and a communication was sent to the East India Cotton Association on the lines of their report.

The Committee protested against the suspension of the by-law in question as, in their opinion, this power was intended to be used only in times of dire necessity and not to be used on any occasion without grave reason or justification. The Committee understood that the object aimed at by the East India Cotton Association in suspending the by-law in question was to stop all business in Kutcha Kandy by extending the trading hours, but it was not thought that the suspension of the by-law would adequately deal with the problem. If, however, the Board were convinced that the suspension of the trading hours effectively met the exigencies of the trade, the Committee pointed out that the full facts of the case ought to have been placed before Government at the very outset and By-law No. 50 amended accordingly before the new By-laws were submitted to interested bodies for approval.

The attention of the East India Cotton Association was also invited to the anomaly created by the suspension of the by-law. By-law 50 (*b*) read as follows :—

> " Save as provided in these By-laws, no trading shall be permitted in Hedge Contracts during other than trading hours or on holidays."

The entire suspension of the by-law meant that members of the East India Cotton Association might trade on holidays and at any time they liked, and it was felt that the Board could not have realised the illegal position into which they had allowed themselves to be drifted. The Board was therefore requested to take legal opinion on the following points :—

1. Whether a Board of Directors could suspend By-law No. 50 *in toto* for all time by using an emergency power.

2. Whether the Directors were doing an illegal act by allowing trading on holidays by the suspension of this rule.

In conclusion, the Committee pointed out that there was no other cotton trading association in the world which did not observe fixed holidays and trading hours, and it was doubtful whether the Board could legally suspend the by-law with the doubtful excuse of stopping Kutcha Kandy business.

A reply to the above communication was received early in June wherein it was stated that as soon as the Board had realised under legal advice that it was not within their powers to suspend By-law 50 (*b*) together with By-law 51 (*a*), the suspension of By-law No. 51 (*a*) had been revoked. The Committee were further informed that the Board had subsequently debated the question whether the suspension of By-law 50 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) should be allowed to continue, and as a result of their deliberations the suspension of the by-law in question had also been revoked, and the trade notified accordingly.

While considering the reply of the East India Cotton Association giving the above intimation, the Committee felt that it would be advantageous if at the time of revising the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association, it were made clear that the power of suspension could only be used in cases of grave emergency. The Chairman also expressed the view that there should be some time limit to the period of suspension of a by-law, say, one month, so that after that time the decision of the Board would automatically come up for review. The East India Cotton Association was informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **D-5.**)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

By-law No. 86: Method of Issuing Delivery Orders.

By-law 86 of the East India Cotton Association stated, *inter alia*, that no delivery order should be issued unless at the time of the issue of such order the cotton was actually ready at Tank Bunder or at the Sewree Cotton Depot (including the Grain Depot of the Port Trust), or in the vicinity of the Docks either on the bunder or jaitha, or in a godown. It was clear from this that mill godowns were meant to be included if situated in the town and island of Bombay.

Towards the end of May the Committee understood that the Board of the East India Cotton Association were considering the question of excluding mill godowns in the city and island of Bombay as suitable places where cotton might be tendered againt Hedge Contracts. The Committee addressed the East India Cotton Association, taking strong exception to mill godowns being excluded, as was contemplated by the Directors of the East India Cotton Association If such was the original intention of the East India Cotton Association they ought to have, in the Committee's opinion, made it quite clear in the by-law. It was further pointed out that when the cotton green was at Colaba, cotton was allowed to be tendered in a godown

at Tank Bunder, which was at a distance of about 5 miles, and the bulk of the mills in the town and island of Bombay were within 4 to 5 miles of the Mazgaon Cotton Depot. Thus the plea of cartage could not be logically brought forward to explain the action of the Directors of the East India Cotton Association. If, however, the long-distance cartage was the only reason for the contemplated exclusion of mills godowns, it was suggested that a general by-law might be framed stating that if cotton was in any godown more than 4 miles away from the Mazgaon Cotton Depot the tenderer would have to pay carting expenses to the Mazgaon Depot. In conclusion, it was also added that before any alteration could be made in By-law 86 to exclude mill godowns, it would be necessary to pass an amending by-law at a meeting of the members of the different panels, submit it to Government for consideration, and Government would then have to refer it to this Association and the Chamber of Commerce before it could be promulgated. The Committee affirmed that unless and until such procedure had been adopted, no change in the present by-law could legally be made, and the existing wording must remain, and cotton in mill godowns must be considered as tenderable.

The points raised by the Committee were referred to a special Sub-Committee by the Board of the East India Cotton Association, and towards the end of June, Mr. Geddis, the Association's representative on the above Sub-Committee, invited the attention of the Committee to the following recommendations of the special Sub-Committee :—

> " No delivery order shall be issued unless at the time of the issue of such order the cotton is actually ready in a godown or jaitha (whether belonging to the mills or otherwise) situated within one mile from the Cotton Exchange, Mazgaon, or in a godown or jaitha beyond one mile from there but within three miles of it in the island of Bombay in which latter case such godown or jaitha owners shall pay cartage hire up to Sewree and also an extra day shall be allowed by them for drawing samples."

The above recommendation was considered by the Committee and it was thought that while the proposed amendment represented an improvement in the existing by-law, the one mile limit suggested would exclude nearly 75 per cent. of mill godowns in the City and Island of Bombay and that in view of the fact that when the cotton green was at Colaba, cotton could be tendered from a godown at Tank Bunder, *i.e.*, from a godown 4 to 5 miles away, the distance limits recommended by the Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association should be raised to two and four miles instead of one and three miles respectively. A communication was also sent to Mr. Geddis and Mr. Saklatvala, the Association's representatives on the Board of the East India Cotton Association, on the above lines with the request that every effort should be made to get the East India Cotton Association to adopt the proposals put forward by the Association.

Towards the end of July, a reply was received from the East India Cotton Association intimating that before they agreed to extend the area, as they might eventually determine, having regard to the interests of the cotton trade as a whole, they wished to have a definite assurance that the Committee of this Association would agree to conform to and abide by the

rules of the East India Cotton Association relating to sampling for arbitration and weighment of cotton and would also agree to observe the rules pertaining to surveys and appeals, and to treat a mill godown on a par with the ordinary seller's godown at the Sewree Cotton Depot and in no way to restrict the admission of a purchaser's staff to a mill godown.

A reply was sent to the East India Cotton Association expressing the Association's willingness to give the assurance required by the East India Cotton Association, provided that the amendment of Rule 86 on the lines suggested by the Committee was adopted by the East India Cotton Association. (*Appendix* **D-6.**)

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Time Limit for Weighment of Cotton.

During the recent strike in the early portion of the year, the Committee were apprised of the hardship inflicted on the cotton mills by the existing Ready Transaction Rules 128 and 132 of the East India Cotton Association by which, in the event of failure on the part of the purchasers of cotton to take delivery of their purchases within 21 days of the contract, they were liable to pay interest and all other charges, such as weighing, fire insurance, godown rent, etc., and, what was worse, were deprived of the right to object to the quality of goods, and compelled them to " take delivery without allowance, though the cotton might be inferior to the bales stamped by them." It was obvious that these rules operated very harshly on the mills during the strike period and, therefore, towards the end of February the Committee took up the matter with the East India Cotton Association, recommending that a remedy of a temporary nature might be devised and that special provisions might be made in their rules to protect buyers in time of general strikes.

The East India Cotton Association, in their reply, expressed their opinion that a sufficiently strong case had not been made out for making special provisions in their rules in order to protect buyers in time of general strikes. They, however, suggested that at such times the millowners might arrange with sellers for the weighing over of the cotton in the presence of their own representatives before the expiry of the 21 days and then the goods might be held by the sellers for account of the buyers against payment of the usual charges fixed by the Muccadams' Association, or, alternatively, the millowners might stipulate, when buying, for delivery a month or two ahead, according to their ideas as to when the strike was likely to end, the sellers in that case fixing their price accordingly and both parties knowing exactly where they stood. (*Appendix* **D-7.**)

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT FOR 1925.

For purposes of record, Tariff Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VII of 1894 (as subsequently amended), showing the rates of Customs Duty levied on goods imported into and exported from British India for 12 months from January to Dec. 1925, are reproduced in full in Appendix **E-1.**

IMPORT DUTY ON COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY.

Under instructions from their clients, the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, addressed the Association on the above subject.

It was pointed out by the Solicitors that their clients had been asked to pay an import duty of 10% on one part of the invoice and 15% on the other part of a shipment containing a sprinkler installation for their mills. The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., had protested at the time to the authorities, stating that the whole shipment was exclusively for the purpose of equipping and extending a necessary part of the mill machinery, and therefore submitted that the shipment should have been treated as component parts of machinery and charged duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ only. However, as the goods had to be cleared at once, the Company paid the duty levied by the authorities under protest and addressed the Assistant Collector of Customs. A plan showing how the installation was to be fitted, together with the original invoices, was also subsequently forwarded to the Assistant Collector who held that the pipes for sprinkler installations, when imported separately from the plant, did not qualify as component parts of machinery and that no refund could therefore be allowed. The Company subsequently appealed to the Collector of Customs against the decision of the Assistant Collector, but the decision of the latter was upheld. A reference to the Commissioner of Customs had also been made, to which a reply was awaited.

In their letter forwarding copies of the correspondence which had taken place, Messrs. Payne & Co. stated that they had been instructed to do so by their clients who thought that the matter was one of general importance to all millowners.

The Committee decided to refer the case to the Government of India, and in a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, pointed out, after setting forth the details of the case, that the importation referred to should have been allowed under item 88 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as subsequently amended. The reasons which led the Committee to take this view were that they were convinced that the shipment should be classed as a component part of the sprinkler installation already in existence in the Company's mills since it had been ordered by the Fire Insurance Authorities as a necessary safeguard against the risk of fire in certain departments and, moreover, the sprinkler pipes in the consignment had been cut to special lengths to suit the particular installation ordered for the mill and which would not have been essential for any other purpose.

The Committee also contended that sprinkler heads should be classed as ' component parts ' of machinery for the same reason and should be treated as such whenever imported inasmuch as they had been given a special shape which made it impossible for them to be used for any other purposes and stated that they failed to see why these should not always be admitted at the concession rate allowed for component parts of machinery. In the opinion of the Committee it appeared that the Customs Authorities had, in the particular instance quoted, erred against the spirit of the Tariff Act and defeated the object of the Legislature in fixing special rates of duty for component parts of machinery.

In support of their contentions the Committee invited the attention of Government to page 4 of the Machinery Committee's Report reproduced below :—

" We now turn to the vexed question of component parts, which has proved a constant source of disagreement between the public and the Customs Department. The subjects of contention may be divided broadly into five heads :—

(1) Articles which have been held by the Customs Authorities to be adapted to other purposes, where this is disputed ;

(2) articles not satisfying the condition that they are not adapted to other purposes, which are imported with the machine to which they belong ;

(3) articles which have been held to be accessories rather than parts ;

(4) replacements ;

(5) consumable stores.

As regards the first head, we are disposed to agree with Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., Chief Controller of Customs, Burma, who, in a note which he has supplied to us, contends that many disputes would have been avoided but for the fact that the word " adapted " has frequently been misinterpreted as being synonymous with "adaptable." As he points out, the word " adapted " should be referred to the manufacturer's intention rather than to possible uses by the importer ; and if an article has been given, with a view to its use as a part of machinery, a special shape or quality which need not have been given to it if it were being made for another use, then the fact that it is capable of such other use ought not to rule it out. We have, therefore, drawn up a definition of ' component parts ' in which the second proviso in the existing definition has been remodelled on the lines suggested by Mr. Hardy."

Finally, the Committee hoped that Government would give earnest consideration to the points urged by them and that early instructions would be issued to the Customs Authorities for the grant of a refund of the duty paid by the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in respect of the shipment in question and for the assessment of future importations of a similar nature at the concession rate allowed for component parts of machinery.

The Government of India, Commerce Department, early in March, expressed their inability to comply with the Association's request until the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., had obtained a decision from the final appellate authority as provided by Chapter XVII of the Sea Customs Act.

The Commissioner of Customs, who was the final appellate authority till 1st April, 1924, after which control passed to the Central Board of Revenue, having given his decision upholding the previous ruling, the Association again urged the Government of India, Commerce Department, to move in the matter.

A reply to this communication was received early in May from the Finance Department of the Government of India enquiring whether the Association still contended that the ruling of the Customs Authorities was

incorrect or whether, in view of the fact that the final appellate authority had given his verdict upholding the ruling of the Customs Authorities, the Association withdrew from the above contention and requested an amendment of the Sea Customs Act. In the former case the Association was informed that the aggrieved party should apply to the Finance Department under Section 191 of the Sea Customs Act for a revision of the order passed by the chief Customs Authority. If, however, the Association accepted the ruling of the chief Customs Authority and desired to move for an amendment of the Act, the question ought to be referred to the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

It is understood that the Indian Manufacturing Co. shortly afterwards made a representation to the Finance Department as suggested above, but no reply has yet been received. (*Appendix* **E-2.**)

DUMPING DUTIES IN AUSTRALIA.

In accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-22, the Government of Australia issued a proclamation imposing additional import duties upon goods manufactured in countries whose currencies had depreciated exchange values. The proclamation in question, which is reproduced below for purposes of record, specifies the rates of duty (based on the sterling value of the rupee) which can be applied to goods manufactured in India.

Whereas by section eight of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-22, it is provided that if the Minister is satisfied, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, that the exchange value of the currency of the country of origin or export of any goods has depreciated, and that by reason of such depreciation goods have been or are being sold to an importer in Australia at prices which will be detrimental to an Australian industry, the Minister may publish a notice in the *Gazette* specifying the country as to the exchange value of the currency of which he is so satisfied and the goods originated in or exported from that country to which, in his opinion, the provisions of this section should apply.

And whereas by the said section it is further provided that upon the publication of the notice, there shall be charged, collected and paid to the use of the King, for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on all goods specified in the notice, produced or manufactured in or exported from the country specified therein a special duty, at a rate to be ascertained in accordance with the Schedule.

And whereas by paragraph (*c*) of the said Schedule it is, among other things, provided that as to currencies not provided for in the paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of the said Schedule, the special duty shall be chargeable at a rate to be proclaimed by the Governor-General.

Now therefore I, Henry William Baron Forster, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that, as to the following currency, being a currency not provided for in paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) of the said Schedule, the special duty shall be chargeable at a rate in accordance with the following schedule :—

THE SCHEDULE.

As to the rupee (currency of India) the mint par rate of exchange of which is ten to £1 sterling :—

If the figure denoting the bank rate of exchange between London and the country of export or origin at the date of export is greater than ten (par), but is less than twelve, no special duty shall be chargeable ; and

If the figure denoting the said rate of exchange is not less than	But is less than	The Special Duty shall be chargeable *ad valorem* at the rate of
12	14	8½ per cent.
14	16	15 ,,
16	18	21 ,,
18	20	26 ,,
20	22	30 ,,
22	24	33 ,,
24	26	36 ,,
26	28	38½ ,,
28	30	40½ ,,
30	32	42½ ,,
32	34	44½ ,,
34	36	46 ,,
36	38	47½ ,,
38	40	49 ,,
40	45	50 ,,
45	50	53½ ,,
50	55	56½ ,,
55	60	59 ,,
60	65	61½ ,,
65	70	63½ ,,
70	75	65 ,,
75	80	66½ ,,
80	85	68 ,,
85	90	69 ,,
90	95	70 ,,
95	100	71 ,,
100	105	72 ,,
105	110	73 ,,
110	115	73½ ,,
115	120	74 ,,
120	—	75 ,,

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Sydney, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

LITTLETON E. GROOM,

Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

TARIFF NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ.

The following Customs and Excise notification, dated 5th September, 1924, issued by the Government of Iraq, on tariff valuation for cotton piece-goods imported into Iraq, is printed for purposes of record :—

(1) Pursuant to Sea Customs (Amendment) Law, 1924, the Minister of Finance is pleased to direct that the basis of tariff valuation for cotton piece-goods imported into Iraq, will be weight per square yard, with values fixed per kilogramme according to the following classifications :—

(*a*) Grey (unbleached). (*b*) Bleached.

(*c*) Dyed in the piece. (*d*) Dyed in the yarn.

(*e*) Prints.

(2) The *ad valorem* duty in force (now 15 per cent.) will be chargeable upon valuations so fixed without deduction except as at (7).

(3) The first tariff will be issued on or about 1st November, 1924, for application for three months dating from 1st December, 1924, and will thereafter be subject to half-yearly revision or continuance in whole or part. In absence of notification of revision, the first and subsequent tariffs will continue operative until amended or annulled.

(4) In order to avoid detailed examination of goods, production of invoices relative to consignments imported will be necessary. Invoices besides Customs Declaration, must indicate the weight either per bale (or package) or per piece of material and the kind of material according to the above-stated tariff classification, as well as the number, length and width of pieces of each kind imported. When width is shown to the nearest inch the manner of calculation will be on average.

(5) The provisions of Customs Law apply in every respect to the tariff, and all erroneous declarations contrary to the terms of the tariff are punishable according to the contents of Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act or Article 6 of the Land Customs Proclamation.

(6) Remnants (cut pieces), embroidered materials mixed with silk or artificial silk, shawls, nettings, tulles, lappets, furnishing fabrics and either imitation or other kinds of unprinted gobelin are not included in the present tariff and will be assessed to duty *ad valorem* on " real value " as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Law.

(7) The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent. ; when goods liable to the tariff are imported in receptacles other than bales, the tare allowance will be the actual ascertained weight of such receptacles.

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The annual meeting of the Committee of the Association with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for the purpose of fixing the Tariff valuations for 1924 was held in the rooms of the Association early in February. The meeting was also attended by Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C., representing the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, and the Collector of Bombay, the Director of Industries, and the Inspector of Cotton Excise, on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

Subsequently, the following notification containing the revised tariff was issued on 1st March, 1924 :—

TARIFF VALUATION.

No. 251-T., dated Delhi, 1st March, 1924.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 1043, dated the 17th February, 1923, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March, 1924 :—

	Grey goods, plain or bordered.	Tariff Value per lb. Rs. a. p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	1 4 0
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	0 15 0
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	1 6 0
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain or having borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	1 7 0
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain or having borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"	1 8 0
6.	Domestics, T.-Cloths, shirtings, long-cloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	1 4 6
7.	Drills and jeans, plain	1 3 0
8.	Fents	0 15 0
9.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders, not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	1 7 0
10.	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1 4 0
11.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	1 5 0
12.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	1 2 0
13.	Zanzibar cloth	1 2 0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above value.

	Figured or coloured goods.	Tariff Value per lb. Rs. a. p.
14.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	1 6 0
15.	Bedcovers, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft..	1 9 0
16.	Bedcovers, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft.	1 11 0
17.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1 4 0
18.	Check gumchas and check cholas	1 8 0
19.	Cholis and saris (coloured)..	1 11 0
20.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including lehria, thana susi, thana drill, thana twill and thana check	1 7 0
21.	Khadi, striped	1 0 0
22.	Drills, striped	1 3 0
23.	Drills, checked	1 6 0
24.	Drills, dyed	1 8 0
25.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	1 14 0
26.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	1 10 0
27.	Fents	1 2 0
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	1 6 0
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	1 8 0
30.	Lungis, coloured	1 11 0
31.	Lungis, grey, with coloured stripes and borders	1 8 0
32.	Napkins, grey	1 6 0
33.	Napkins, bleached	1 9 0
34.	Shirtings, twilled, bleached	1 10 0
35.	Susi checks, English grey ground	1 11 0
36.	Susi checks, ordinary, grey ground	1 9 0
37.	Susi checks, ordinary coloured warp or weft	1 10 0
38.	Susi checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	1 7 0
39.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	1 7 0
40.	Susi, ordinary, coloured warp or weft	1 9 0
41.	Towels, Turkish, grey	1 8 0
42.	Towels, Turkish, bleached	1 11 0
43.	Towels, honeycombed and other sorts, grey	1 5 0
44.	Towels, honeycombed and other sorts, bleached	1 8 0
45.	Zephyr cloth	1 5 0
46.	Zephyr, striped and checked	1 6 0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE BASIS OF ESTIMATION OF TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT. (SCIENTIFIC TARIFF VALUATION.)

At the last meeting of the Committee with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and other representatives of Government in connection with the fixation of tariff values for cotton piece-goods for the year 1924-25, protests were lodged against the existing system by the Delhi Factoryowners' Association, who claimed a reduction of 20% on the published tariff values for Delhi and Punjab mills, or mills weaving from yarn under 16s counts. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association further represented that special rates should be allowed for Ahmedabad where low qualities of heavily-sized cloths were produced. The Director-General of Commercial

Intelligence, admitted that the existing system of assessment reacted unfairly in some instances, and further stated that Government would welcome any solution which could be offered by the Association towards this end. The Chairman of the meeting on behalf of the Committee promised that an attempt would be made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem, and that the results of the investigation would be placed before the Director on his next visit.

Early in March, the Director of Commercial Intelligence informed the Association that he had discussed the question of tariff valuations with other bodies, and made certain suggestions for alterations in the existing method of assessment and which might be summarised as follows :—

(1) An *ad valorem* assessment at 3½% per annum on actual sales.

(2) Different tariff values for different local areas.

(3) The calculation of a single average price for all mills together, instead of the mean between separate averages calculated for Bombay mills and Ahmedabad-cum-Sholapur mills.

(4) The prices quoted by the various mills to be " weighted " according to the production of each article by each mill.

(5) A combination of (3) and (4).

(6) The tariff value for each article to be calculated from the prices quoted by selected mills producing mainly that particular article.

(7) Separate tariff values according to the amount of size used :—

(*a*) for heavy-sized articles having more than 50% of size on warp.

(*b*) for light-sized articles having less than 50% size on warp.

The separate tariff values to be calculated either on actual prices or by a flat rebate of 15% on heavily-sized articles. Somewhat different, but closely connected, was the question of the methods of classification, but the Punjab Chamber had proposed that the classification should be based primarily on the count of yarn used. It had also been suggested that the methods of classification adopted in the Customs tariffs of various countries should be examined ; tor instance, classification according to the number of threads per inch and weight.

Subsequently, during an unofficial visit to Bombay, the Director-General placed before the Association certain proposals which he intended to make as a temporary arrangement, prior to revising thoroughly the basis on which tariff values of both Indian-made and imported piece-goods were reckoned. He indicated that, generally speaking, the present tariff values were very acceptable to Bombay and Cawnpore, but not to Ahmedabad, Delhi and up-country mills where lower qualities were produced and therefore he proposed to give all mills in India the option of having the duty levied

at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the value to be ascertained from the sales books of the mills wishing to adopt this method. Such an option would be given until May 1st, 1924, on the understanding that all woven goods produced would be assessed *ad valorem*, and that once having agreed to an *ad valorem* basis a mill would have to continue on that basis till the end of the Government financial year. The Director then went on to explain his desire to fix tariff values on a scientific basis which would be equally applicable to imported piece-goods, and desired that the Association should make suggestions for the institution of a more scientific tariff, which he would be prepared to discuss with them in July or August.

The Committee discussed the Director's proposals early in March, and in their reply indicated that they had no objections to mills being allowed the option of assessment on an *ad valorem* basis pending the fixation of a scientifically arranged tariff.

A Sub-Committee of the Association also considered the question of scientific tariffs, and in this connection the following proposals made by Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I. E. and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala were also given detailed consideration.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed a scheme somewhat on the lines of the Swedish tariff, in which the tariff value varied with the weight of the cloth in lbs. per 100 sq. yards and the number of ends and picks per inch.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala submitted a proposal which suggested that the tariff should be based upon the average count of the cloth, taking size and finish into account.

Both systems were more scientific than the present schedule, but after detailed consideration the Sub-Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages. Further, it was thought that if either of the proposals were adopted, the Excise authorities would have to check every kind of cloth manufactured at the mills, which would necessarily result in greater expense in the collection of the duty and lead to endless trouble and annoyance to the mill authorities.

It was therefore suggested that the Committee should inform the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that after detailed investigation the Association was convinced that it would be inadvisable to adopt a scientifically arranged tariff on the lines of the Customs tariffs of other countries for the home piece-goods trade, chiefly because such a tariff would greatly increase the difficulties and expense of collection of the duty, and in the absence of a highly qualified technical staff and a fully equipped testing house, would probably lead to a great number of disputes between the Excise officers and the Mill authorities.

In passing on the above conclusions to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Committee expressed regret at the fact that it had not been found possible to evolve a tariff of a scientific nature which would be likely to give better results than the existing system. (*Appendix* **E-3.**)

EXCISE DUTY PAYABLE ON GOODS CONTAINING ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Early in May, the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd., forwarded to the Association certain correspondence they had with the Collector of Bombay, Excise Department, on the above subject and requested the Association to take up the case on their behalf.

In their letter to the Collector of Bombay, the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills stated that they were using English yarn and artificial silk in some of their goods, and as both English yarn and artificial silk were subject to Customs import duty, the former at 5 % and the latter at 15 %, they contended that excise duty should not be charged on goods made from English yarn and/or artificial silk. The Collector of Bombay. in his reply, declined to accede to the request of the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills on the ground that there was no provision in the Cotton Duties Act for granting such exemption. While forwarding the above correspondence to the Association, the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills also invited attention to the under-quoted circular of the Cotton Excise Department to all millowners on 27th February, 1913 :—

> " The attention of the agents or owners of all the weaving mills in the Bombay Presidency is invited to the following orders of the Government of India on the question of the assessment of excise duty on goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool :—
>
> " That where in the case of these mixed goods duty-paid yarn is contained otherwise than in borders or ends, the Collector may at his discretion fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article less a proportion thereof represented by duty-paid yarns contained therein."

It was also pointed out that in the above resolution mention was made only of silk and wool and not of artificial silk, because at that time artificial silk had not begun to be used by the Bombay mills as component parts of piecegoods manufactured by them, the only imported article then used being silk and woollen yarn. It was therefore held by the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills that the object of the resolution and the general principle underlying it were clear, namely, that the mills should not be made to pay twice over in the shape of import duty on the raw materials and excise duty on manufactured goods in cases where the raw materials used were themselves subject to import duty. It was further pointed out that the general principle underlying this question had now become much more important in consequence of the recent imposition of import duty on imported cotton yarn. English yarn was used in large quantities in the Bombay mills and piece-goods in which English yarn was used had to pay double duty, namely, on the yarn and on the finished product. Some provision, therefore, seemed necessary to obviate this double imposition of duty.

The Committee recognised the force of the contentions put forward by the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills and decided to take up the matter with Government. A representation was accordingly addressed to the Collector of Bombay, and a copy thereof forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

In the representation to the Collector, a reference was made to the resolution of 1913, and it was pointed out that until recently under this resolution the amount of the concession allowed in this Presidency was 50% on the net value of the silk or wool used in manufacture and a similar allowance was conceded in respect of artificial silk. The withdrawal of the concession on artificial silk in 1923 was, in the Committee's opinion, thoroughly unjustifiable since the intention of the Government of India obviously was that a concession should be allowed on woven goods containing *duty-paid yarns*, and it would be going against the spirit of the Government's order referred to above to collect duty twice, first when the yarn was imported and later when woven into cloth. It was true that in the order of the Government of India mention was made only of "wool" and "silk" and not "artificial silk," but this was owing to the fact that artificial silk was not then used in the Bombay mills. Possibly Government's reason in withdrawing the concession on artificial silk was that they wanted to classify "artificial silk" as cotton and not silk, which would mean that goods containing artificial silk and cotton would not be "mixed goods" but "cotton goods" and therefore assessed at full value. In that case, the Association contended, artificial silk should be treated as cotton yarn when first imported and should pay a duty of 5% and not 15% as at present. It was obviously unfair for the Customs authorities to classify the commodity as "silk" and for the Cotton Excise Department to classify it as "cotton." The Committee also took exception to the fact that Government had not issued any general order notifying withdrawal of the concession and that only certain mills were notified—some early in the year 1923 and the others towards the end of the year.

The Committee, in their representation, also raised the question whether Government were entitled to charge duty twice on imported cotton yarn. It was pointed out that in 1913, when the Government order referred to above was published, there was no import duty on yarns, but in 1921 a duty of 5% was imposed with the result that several mills which manufactured goods partly or wholly from imported yarn paid duty twice over, and the Committee urged the necessity of some provision being made against this imposition of double taxation, which was opposed to the principle enunciated in the Government order made in 1913.

In conclusion, the Committee advocated that pending the settlement of the questions raised above, Government should issue orders to allow the concession that was granted till 1923 in calculating the excise duty payable on mixed goods containing artificial silk.

The Collector sent a reply towards the end of June to the effect that the question of granting concession in the case of artificial silk goods was under consideration.

As regards the concession asked for in the case of goods containing imported yarn, the Collector thought it would be a difficult matter to distinguish imported yarn from Indian yarn. He also inquired whether in case the concession was granted the Association would be willing to accept *ad valorem* rates for them as in the case of mixed goods, and if so what procedure

the Association would recommend for distinguishing the goods from the purely Indian goods. The Collector also stated that certain additional books would have to be kept by the mills, and he apprehended that friction might arise between the mills and the Cotton Excise Department over various questions which the mills would have to answer.

The Committee were not, however, in favour of accepting *ad valorem* rates, but suggested the continuance of the existing system of assessment in case of all cotton goods containing imported or Indian yarns and exempting from import duty all yarn imported for *bona fide* use in a manufacturing concern.

In addressing the Collector of Bombay on the subject, it was pointed out that the suggested arrangement had a precedent inasmuch as the Government of India, for many years after the imposition of the Cotton Excise Duty in 1896, allowed practically the whole of the stores used by weaving mills to be imported free of duty. The system, as far as could be ascertained, worked satisfactorily, and it was thought that the reintroduction of the system in the case of yarn would create no difficulty.

The question has been referred to the Government of Bombay for orders by the Collector of Bombay. (*Appendix* **E-4.**)

—

ASSESSMENT OF KHADI.

Towards the end of April, Messrs. The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., forwarded to the Association a copy of the petition they had sent to the Governor-in-Council regarding a certain decision of the Collector of Bombay about khadi chadars manufactured by them. Messrs. The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., maintained that the matter was of general importance and should, therefore, be taken up by this Association with Government and, if possible, with the Department of Commerce and Industry.

The gist of the petition made by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was that certain goods made by them in various dimensions from 14s warp and inferior grades of cotton should be classified as " khadi cloth " for purposes of excise duty, while the Collector insisted on classifying these goods as chadars.

The petitioners further contended :—

(*a*) That the length, size, width and weight of the goods sought to be classified by the Collector as " chadars " were in fact entirely different from the goods ordinarily classified as chadars.

(*b*) That the dimensions and borders were not identical and should not be placed under the same classification.

(*c*) That the articles were sold in the market as khadi and not as chadars, and the price fixed was fixed on the basis of the articles being khadi cloth.

(*d*) That the articles were made on exactly the same lines as khadi cloth, *viz.*, from 14s warp, and accordingly should be classified in the same way as khadi.

The Collector, on the other hand, contended :—

(*a*) That the said khadi goods by their length and width and border answered to the description of chadars and approached the usual dimensions and borders of ordinary chadars.

(*b*) That the goods were not khadi cloth, and that khadi of the dimensions of long-cloth, shirting, domestic, etc., only could be classified as khadi cloth.

(*c*) That the tariff list in the said Notification did not take into account the texture of any cloth for its classification and that chadars whether fine, medium, or rough, were nevertheless chadars and assessable as such.

(*d*) That goods could not be assessed otherwise than at tariff rates and the market value was immaterial.

(*e*) That as to the fact that the goods in question were sold as khadi cloth in the market, trade misdescription of a cloth did not affect its classification for the purpose of the Cotton Duties Act.

Against the above findings of the Collector, the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. submitted that the whole intention of the Cotton Duties Act was to impose a tax on the real value of goods so far as that was possible, and the goods in question were sold as khadi cloth at the prevailing rates for khadi cloth. The Collector himself admitted that khadi cloth when of the dimensions of shirting, long-cloth and domestics was assessed as khadi, and it was therefore inconsistent to apply another principle to khadi cloth having dimensions which in any way approached the dimensions of chadars. Besides, it was a principle of taxation that it should be certain, it was a principle of a taxing statute that it should be strictly construed ; and where it was possible to place two constructions, then a statute must be construed in the manner most favourable to the subject.

After a careful consideration of the matter, the Committee resolved that a representation be made to the Government of Bombay in support of the petition from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and a copy of the representation be sent to the Collector of Bombay.

In this representation the Committee took their stand mainly on the arrangement made in July 1923, to treat cloth up to and including 14s warp and 8½s weft as khadi, which arrangement, the Committee were given to

understand, was made retrospective and so far as the Committee were aware, was still in operation. It was pointed out that the goods in question, of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., came within the definition of khadi as laid down by the Collector himself, and which contained no mention of width or length or border. Under the circumstances, the Committee contended that a refund of the excise duty paid should be made and that the necessary order should be passed so as to allow such goods being assessed as khadi in the future.

It is understood that the question is receiving the consideration of the Government of India. (*Appendix* **E-5.**)

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 79, and 358.)

Early in February, the Committee of the Association addressed the Government of India urging the necessity of freeing the textile industry of this country from the burden of the Cotton Excise Duties.

At the outset, the Committee referred to the circumstances which originally led to the introduction of the duties at the behest of the Lancashire cotton interests, in spite of the condemnation of the Government of India and the incontrovertible arguments advanced by the Association at various times. The history of the Excise duty has been fully dealt with in the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, and it was not therefore proposed to detail afresh the facts which were known to every student of Indian politics, but it was maintained that the time was due for steps to be taken to act on the recommendations of the Commission and to allow Indian opinion to regulate Indian fiscal policy in the interests of the Indian people. Lord Hardinge was so convinced of the inequity of the Duties that he had publicly pledged the necessity for their abolition at the earliest opportunity and Sir James Westland had, in 1894, declared that " Government will always be prepared to remove or lighten any duty which in any perceptible degree checks the prosperity or interferes with the interests of commerce." In spite of these official pronouncements, it was pointed out that the duty still remained to clog the wheels of Indian industrial progress.

Sir Edward Law, the Finance Minister during the regime of Lord Curzon, had so realised the injustice of the tax that he had publicly stated : " It is not in the interests of protective countries that Indian manufacturing industries should develop ; it suits such countries much better to confine the population to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water than to manufacture abroad. It seems imperative to me that efforts should be made to change this situation in the interests of India's nascent industries which, with fair opportunities, are susceptible of immense development to the greater advantage of our Indian peoples."

In the face of these statements, the Committee asked whether the Government of India were prepared to act upon the recommendations and promises made by its responsible statesmen and abolish the duties at the earliest opportunity.

The reasons advanced by Government from time to time to justify the retention of the tax had always been changed to suit the special political needs of the moment. When first imposed, it had been urged by Government that the duties were necessary as a countervailing measure in order to remove any advantages possessed by the Indian manufacturer in view of the protective nature of the import duty on English-made piece-goods. But when, subsequently, it was established that there was little or no competition between English and Indian-made piece-goods and Indian opinion was strongly inclined to a general policy of protection, a new reason for the retention of the duty was found by Mr. Clark, who enunciated the theory that the duties served to give a necessary measure of protection to the hand-loom industry. This hollow declaration, it was pointed out, did not prevent the reimposition of the import duty on cotton yarn which had entirely an opposite effect.

The Committee understood that the reason advanced for the time being by the Government of India for the retention of the duty was that the revenue derived therefrom could not very well be given up. In this connection, Government were reminded that a much greater source of revenue was sacrificed by the agreement to restrict the export of opium to assist in the regeneration of the Chinese, and it was pointed out that the Cotton-Excise Duty could be given up equally well to assist the regeneration of the Indian textile industry.

Finally, the Committee summarised their arguments for the abolition of the duties as follows :—

(*a*) Confinement of the Excise Duty to one industry.

(*b*) The ratio of the duty to manufacturing costs.

(*c*) The subsidiary taxation borne by the industry.

(*d*) The growth of Japanese competition in the Indian piece-goods trade.

The Committee maintained, in conformity with the minority report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, that the Excise Duties should be restricted to such articles as alcohol and tobacco, which might be considered as luxuries, and the consumption of which it was desirable to reduce in the interests of the nation as a whole, and pointed out the flagrant injustice of a policy which allowed one particular industry to be taxed whilst others were exempted. It was further urged that if the duties were to be continued for purposes of revenue, there was absolutely no justification for taxing Indian manufactured cotton goods, whilst jute, silk and woollen goods were exempt from any liability, and that if it was the contention of the Government of India that a certain revenue must be raised by excise duties, which was extremely doubtful when the other avenues for raising the revenue were fully explored, the Committee considered that they were justified in asking for a readjustment of excise taxation to include all other sources of revenue.

The Committee proceeded to outline the actual ratio of the Excise Duty to manufacturing costs and the various forms of subsidiary taxation borne by the cotton industry. Special stress was laid on the growth of the Japanese competition in the Indian piece-goods trade.

It was pointed out that when the Cotton Excise Duties were first imposed, Indian mills were chiefly exporters and since that time, chiefly as a result of the expansion of the cotton mill industry in China and Japan, the currency policy of the Government of India, the high cost of freights, the excessive taxation which had been placed on the Indian cotton mills and the increased cost of labour and machinery, the foreign trade of India had practically disappeared and the only market left for Indian mills was in India itself, and that even this market was in danger on account of Japanese competition. In spite of their having to purchase cotton in India, pay carriage to Japan and back again, the latter could afford to pay 11% import duty and undersell Indian products in Indian markets. The reasons for this state of affairs were :—

(*a*) lesser taxation borne by the Japanese mills ;
(*b*) cheap female labour ;
(*c*) long working hours ;
(*d*) State aid in the form of loans, etc. ;
(*e*) special low freight rates.

The Committee therefore impressed upon Government the absolute necessity of counteracting this unfair Japanese competition in the interests of India, and requested them first and foremost to abolish the Cotton Excise Duties without delay. Secondly, the Committee considered that the import duties on mill stores should be abolished or very greatly reduced, and, thirdly, the advisability of increasing the import duty on piece-goods produced outside the Empire was also commended to the special consideration of the Government of India.

Copies of the Association's representations were forwarded for information to :

(1) All members of the Council of State.
(2) All members of the Legislative Assembly.
(3) All Associations and Chambers of Commerce.
(4) All Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in British India.

Some of the more important replies received from the above are reproduced in the appendix.

On 29th February, 1924, the following questions in the Assembly from Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai were answered by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes.

SHETH KASTURBHAI LALBHAI : Have Government received any representation from cotton mills, Millowners' Association or Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty ?

SHETH KASTURBHAI LALBHAI : Do Government propose to direct the Tariff Board to examine the claims of the Indian cotton mill industry to protection at an early date, as recommended unanimously by the Indian Fiscal Commission ? If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES: The Government examined the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in regard to the Cotton Excise Duty and came to the conclusion that the immediate abolition of the duty was not a practical proposition. They decided, therefore, that there was no necessity to direct the Tariff Board to examine the claims of the Indian cotton mill industry to protection. A representation on the Subject has just been received from the Bombay Millowners' Association. That representation will be considered but that is all that Government can say at present.

SHETH KASTURBHAI LALBHAI: Are not Government aware that the inordinate delay in the consideration of the question has resulted in a grave situation in regard to the steel industry and do they propose to wait till a similar situation arises with regard to the cotton industry?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES: The Government are not aware that their orders on the Fiscal Commission's Report have had anything to do with the present state of the cotton mill industry. If the mill industry is in a state of depression, it is due to entirely different causes.

However, the following motion of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai was balloted for discussion in the Assembly on the 20th March :—

> "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty as recommended by a majority of the Indian members of the Indian Fiscal Commission and to be pleased to direct the Tariff Board further to examine the question of protection to the Indian cotton mill industry at an early date."

Before the date fixed for its discussion, a copy of the proposed resolution was forwarded to the Committee for an expression of opinion thereon by Sheth Kasturbhai. The Committee thought that it would be extremely unwise to raise the question of protection. Moreover, it was realised that the question at issue should not be clouded by the introduction of controversial subjects, and Sheth Kasturbhai was accordingly requested to delete the latter portion of his resolution.

The resolution was taken up for discussion on the 20th March, but in view of the fact that the House was very anxious to deal with the next resolution regarding the release of State prisoners, the question was adjourned to the next session. Sheth Kasturbhai subsequently met the Committee early in April, and as a result of the discussion that followed a special Sub-Committee was appointed to frame detailed proposals with regard to the best means of prosecuting an intensive campaign for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties and to concert measures to enlist the sympathy of members of the Assembly and the Council of State.

The Sub-Committee subsequently proposed—

(*a*) That a short history of the Excise Duty should be prepared for circulation amongst all members of the Assembly, Council of State and other persons interested in the abolition,

(*b*) That a series of articles should be written for publication in the Press.

(*c*) That a series of bulletins and leaflets should be issued by the Association which would deal pithily with the chief points in support of the case for remission of the duty.

It was also suggested that the services of Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, the late Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, should be entertained in a journalistic capacity. The report of the Sub-Committee was duly accepted by the Committee, and early in July Mr. Pearse interviewed the more important newspaper editors of the country in connection with the publication of the articles prepared by the Association.

A series of four articles subsequently appeared in the Press under the authority of the Committee of the Association. The first two articles summarised the pamphlet subsequently issued by the Association entitled " A Short History of the Excise Duty on Cotton Goods." The third article summarised the principal arguments in favour of the abolition of the duty and the fourth dealt with the growth of Japanese competition in recent years.

The Association also issued two pamphlets entitled :—

1. " A Short History of the Excise Duty on Cotton Goods."
2. " Why the Cotton Excise Duty should be Abolished."

These pamphlets were circulated among all members of the Association, and were also forwarded to the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, the different Chambers of Commerce and other important public bodies in India, the leading newspapers, etc.

The first pamphlet summarised the history of the tariff legislation of the Government of India in respect of the cotton industry of the country. This legislation can be best described as the surrender of the Government of India to a selfish agitation made by the Lancashire millowners. In the "seventies " of the last century this agitation was levelled against the import duties on cotton goods. It was alleged that these duties afforded protection to Indian mills to the detriment of Lancashire trade and thus violated the principles of Free Trade. The absolutely untenable contention of Manchester was effectively exposed by the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, but the Secretary of State, Lord Salisbury, was bound by election pledges to get the import duty on cotton goods abolished, and he continued to put pressure upon Lord Northbrook to do so. Lord Northbrook resigned the Viceroyalty rather than allow India's interests to be sacrificed. His successor, Lord Lytton, proved a weak tool in the hands of Lord Salisbury, and abolished the bulk of the import duties on cotton goods, thereby inflicting an enormous loss to the Indian Exchequer at a time of dire need. The abolition of the import duties was brought about in the sacred name of " Free Trade," but it is worthy of note that England's most ardent champion of Free Trade, the late Mr. Gladstone, scathingly condemned the iniquity and injustice that were being perpetrated on India in the sacred name of Free Trade :—

> " What an invidious, almost odious, picture of inequality to exhibit to the millions of India. The Free Trade doctrines that we hold so dear, that we apply against the feeling of the Indian people in their utmost rigour and without a grain of mercy, disappear in a moment when it is a question dealing with those interests and opinions we cannot lightly tamper with, namely, the free Colonists of the Empire."

In 1894, there was a heavy deficit, and import duties had to be relevied, but cotton goods were excluded in order not to incur Manchester's wrath. The next year, however, owing to the serious state of the country's finances, the imposition of the import duties on cotton goods had to be seriously reconsidered, but in pursuance of orders received from the Imperial Government care had to be taken to deprive the duties from assuming a so-called protective aspect as regards the Home industry. After exhaustive investigations carried on by the Finance Minister, it was proposed to levy an *ad valorem* duty of 5% on all imported cotton goods, and an *ad valorem* duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$% on all cotton yarns above 24s, whether imported or spun in Indian mills. Owing to the pressure from the Imperial Government, it was decided that the duty on yarns should be also 5% and the line of demarcation should be at 20s and not 24s. In this way, coarse Indian yarns from 20s to 24s, which never competed with fine yarns to which the Manchester business was confined, were unnecessarily taxed amid great opposition from the public of India. Even this measure did not satisfy Manchester, and next year it was decided to tax all cloth, whether imported or manufactured in India, at $3\frac{1}{2}$% and free all yarns. The most significant fact in connection with the legislation of the " nineties " was that the Finance Member, Sir James Westland, in his speeches, thoroughly exposed the hollowness and the selfish nature of the Manchester agitation and pleaded strongly against the iniquity of levying any taxation on the premier industry of India, and expressed his own helplessness in face of orders received from the Imperial Government.

In 1916, the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, definitely pledged the early abolition of the duty, and in 1922 the Indian Fiscal Commission issued its report in which the Cotton Excise Duty was unreservedly condemned. In spite of all this, the duty has been allowed to remain to clog the progress of the mill industry of India.

The second pamphlet dealt with the main arguments for abolishing the Cotton Excise Duty. At the outset, a reference was made to the unanimity of opinion against the Excise Duty among persons of weight and authority. It was pointed out that some of the greatest of England's statesmen, including three Prime Ministers, at least two Viceroys of India, prominent English writers on Indian matters, Indians of all shades of political opinion, high European officials, leading Professors of Economics, an independent and authoritative body like the Fiscal Commission, had all unanimously condemned the Cotton Excise Duty. Several authoritative opinions were quoted and special prominence was given to the fact that three Prime Ministers representing three different parties had condemned the Cotton Excise Duty.

We have already quoted above from the speech of the late Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Bonar Law said of the Excise Duties :—

> " Everyone who has studied the Press, or who has studied the debates at the time these Excise Duties were introduced, knows that they were put on for the protection of Lancashire, and it proves that our object was to prevent Indian manufacturers from getting any advantage. Otherwise Excise Duties would have been put on everything. . . . These Excise Duties are detested in India."

The present Prime Minister of England, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his little book, " The Awakening of India," has expressed himself strongly against the Cotton Excise Duty and stated " the sooner it goes the better."

Next, reference was made to the pledges given by the Government of India and the Imperial Government for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties and for allowing India full freedom in settling her fiscal policy.

Next, an account was given of the persistent fight made by the Millowners' Association against the unjust legislation of the " nineties," and arguments advanced by Government for retaining the Cotton Excise Duty were effectively disposed of. It was further pointed out that the Cotton Excise Duties violated the accepted principles of Excise taxation. Statistics were given to show how heavily the tax was pressing upon the cotton industry of India and how it was retarding its progress. The tax was a more objectionable impost than income-tax since it was a tax on production and had to be paid irrespective of whether a profit or loss had been made.

In times of trade depression, the economic unsoundness of this tax became at once apparent, for it very often compelled a mill to close down entirely or to work short time and, therefore, the indirect effects of the tax on Indian labour could be very well understood. If it was deemed difficult to forego the revenue obtainable from the Excise Duty, then clearly it would be more equitable to obtain the revenue by taxing all industries instead of one particular industry. Moreover, the Excise Duty inflicted a further grave injustice on the cotton industry inasmuch as it gave rise to a particularly objectionable and conspicuous form of double taxation, since import duties had to be paid on mill stores, especially dyeing, sizing and finishing materials.

Lastly, it was pointed out how Japan was making strides and proving a most formidable competitor of the mill industry of India and how this was an additional reason why the burden should be removed from the premier industry of India.

A General Meeting of all millowners of India was subsequently convened by the Committee and held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the 11th of September, 1924, under the Chairmanship of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for the purpose of passing a resolution in favour of the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties.

The agents of all but three mills in the country were present, either in person or by proxy, and the Delhi Factory Owners' Federation and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce sent special representatives to support the resolution. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Employers' Federation, Delhi, wired their support to the proposed resolution and had appointed special representatives in Bombay to vote in favour of the resolution. In addition to these, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, and other public bodies had previously sent separate representations to the Government of India in conjunction with this Association or passed special resolutions supporting the millowners' case for abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting and the terms thereof were duly conveyed to the Government of India by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala proposed the following resolution :—

> " That this meeting of representatives of all cotton textile mills in India, and the citizens of Bombay, urges the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty."

Mr. J. A. Kay, M.L.C., seconded and Sir Victor (then Captain E. V.) Sassoon supported the motion.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji next moved the following resolution :—

> " That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to communicate the terms of the resolution passed at the meeting to the Government of India and the Secretary of State."

Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., seconded and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., supported the motion.

In the meantime, notice of a resolution recommending the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties had been given by Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai in the Legislative Assembly. The terms of the resolution were similar to the one moved in the Assembly in March session by the same member. The discussion on the resolution commenced in the Assembly on the 24th September, 1924. In the course of the debate that followed, Mr. K.C. Neogy (Dacca Division, Non-Muhammadan Rural) moved the following amendment to the original resolution moved by Sheth Kasturbhai :—

> " That all the words after the words ' Indian Fiscal Commission ' be omitted."

This amendment was entirely in conformity with the views expressed by the Committee during the March session of the Assembly when Sheth Kasturbhai had been advised to delete the latter portion of his resolution

regarding protection. The amendment was accepted by Sheth Kasturbhai and the resolution, as it stood after amendment, was adopted by the House, Government not going to the length of challenging a division.

The resolution as adopted by the House reads as under :—

> " That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty as recommended by a majority of Indian members on the Indian Fiscal Commission." (*Appendix* **E-6.**)

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

A Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, applies some time before and some time after confinement and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefits, was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. N. M. Joshi on 23rd September, 1924.

According to the mover, the Bill sought to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Draft Convention passed at the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919, and its objects were two-fold. Firstly, it was intended to prohibit the employment of women in those industries in which work was regulated by law, six weeks after confinement, to enable them to leave work six weeks before confinement and to prevent them from being dismissed from service during the days of their advanced state of pregnancy or confinement.

Secondly, during the period of her absence due to the above-mentioned reasons, it was sought to provide a woman worker with financial help sufficient to maintain herself and the child in a healthy condition. It was also suggested that the money necessary for this purpose should be raised by Local Governments by levying contributions from industries covered by the Bill, in the form of a small cess on products or in some other convenient form.

Early in November, the Government of Bombay addressed the Association and requested the Committee to express their opinion on the provisions of the draft Bill.

The Bill received the careful consideration of the Committee, and it was thought that in endeavouring to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Washington Draft Convention, the mover of the Bill had overlooked certain very important points.

In pursuance of a special resolution adopted at the above Conference, the Government of India had caused an exhaustive inquiry to be made into the whole question through the Provincial Governments and discussed the question at various meetings between their officers and Chambers of Commerce, employers' associations, factory owners and others interested

in the question. Inquiries were also made by the officers of the Government of India and Provincial Governments among large classes of women workers in factories and agriculture. The very complete information collected by the Government of India in this manner was examined at a conference in Simla presided over by Sir Thomas Holland and attended by the officers of the Labour Bureau of the Department of Industries and representatives of associations concerned with the welfare and medical relief of women and children. The findings of this important conference were endorsed by Provincial Governments and important public bodies and were embodied in the report submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference in accordance with the resolution passed at Washington in 1919.

Probably no other question had been more thoroughly and exhaustively investigated, in recent times, by Government than that of maternity benefits, and their conclusions in this regard were so well known and universally agreed upon that it was somewhat surprising that Mr. N. M. Joshi should have introduced a Bill which was so much at variance with the conclusions reached by the Government of India. The valuable report submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference constituted in some respect the best criticism that could be offered against Mr. Joshi's Bill and the Committee referred specially to some of the important points brought out in that report.

It appeared from the Government of India's report that all the Provincial Governments had, after a most careful examination of the question in all its aspects, come unanimously to the conclusion that immediate legislation on the lines of the Draft Convention was impossible. The Government of Bombay had pointed out that the proposals contained in the Draft Convention were so far in advance of public opinion on the subject in India that there was no likelihood that legislation, even if successfully passed, could be enforced. They had also very pertinently observed that even in England, which was in advance of most countries in this matter, the only restriction placed at present was the prohibition which laid down that "An occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman or girl to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child" (Section 61 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901). The incontrovertible reasons advanced by the Government of Bombay why immediate legislation on the lines of the Draft Convention was impossible are reproduced below :—

(1) Lack of public opinion in support of the proposals ;

(2) impossibility of supervising a scheme which extended to all industries ;

(3) the ease of evasion on both sides even when the scheme was restricted to a few highly-organised industries ;

(4) the small supply of women doctors in India, and generally the difficulty of providing the medical aid required by the Draft Convention.

In the face of the unanimous conclusions arrived at by Provincial Governments on the strength of a most exhaustive and searching examination of the question in all its aspects—conclusions which were identical to those arrived at by the Government of India as a result of their own independent investigations—the Government of India found it impossible to introduce legislation to enforce the recommendations contained in the Draft Convention.

As recently as July, in the course of a debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon'ble the General Member stated that while Government were continuing their enquiries as to the possibility of introducing a state-aided system of compulsory maternity benefits, they had definitely come to the conclusion that legislation of the nature under reference, besides being premature and considerably in advance of public opinion, was fraught with such practical difficulties as to render its effectiveness in practice extremely problematical.

In spite of these facts, Mr. Joshi sought to introduce legislation which would not only ratify the Convention but would give effect to a principle directly contrary to the spirit of the Convention. Apart from this point, the Draft Convention was not made applicable to India, as was clearly indicated by the special resolution passed by the Washington Labour Conference at the instance of the Government of India delegates. The significance of this fact is somewhat enhanced when it is was remembered that Mr. Joshi himself was one of the delegates at the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919.

Article 3 of the Draft Convention enjoined that the benefits to be paid to women in connection with their confinement should be provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance. It was also proposed that the cost of the scheme should be met by the industries concerned in the form of a small cess on the products of the industries or in some other convenient form to be decided by the Local Governments. That industries should be made to contribute funds in connection with the confinement of women engaged in the industries was a proposition unheard of even in most advanced industrial countries and was manifestly unfair. It seemed curious that it did not occur to Mr. Joshi that if his very novel suggestion was given effect to by a legislative enactment, employers would be constrained to consider the advisability of dismissing the women employed in the industries or of reducing their number, and this would affect the earning capacity of a large number of working class families. Moreover, it was not understood why Mr. Joshi confined his humanitarian tendencies only to women engaged in the industries affected by the Bill, instead of logically extending it to females engaged in domestic service, or in Municipalities, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, Railways, or working under building contractors, etc.

It was scarcely necessary for the Committee to state that they fully sympathised with the humanitarian motives of the Bill, as was evidenced by the fact that several members of this Association had in their mills special schemes in connection with maternity benefits, particulars of which were re-

cently furnished to the Collector of Bombay in response to a communication addressed by him to the Association on behalf of the Government of Bombay, but it was a matter of regret that these voluntary efforts of the members of this Association had not received financial or other assistance from the Government of Bombay. If adequate assistance was forthcoming from Government there would certainly be maternity benefit schemes in a much larger number of mills. After all, it was the function of Government to establish maternity hospitals and to provide the requisite facilities for women during the most critical period of their lives, and if Government were to inaugurate a practical scheme in this connection, they might depend upon the voluntary co-operation and assistance of industrial employers. Legislation, however, on the lines of Mr. Joshi's Bill, or even greatly modified lines, was, in the Committee's opinion, foredoomed to failure for the very cogent reasons which were already in the possession of Government and to which reference had already been made.

It was the Committee's considered opinion that there was an urgent need for maternity benefits for the poorer classes of women, and that the time had come when Government should give this matter their serious consideration and should start maternity hospitals in different localities, particularly those localities which were densely populated by the labouring classes employed in great industries. The members of this Association might be confidently expected to co-operate with Government in any practical measure which Government might adopt in this direction. But legislation on the lines of Mr. Joshi's Bill was foredoomed to failure for the very cogent reasons already referred to by the Committee. (*Appendix* **F-1.**)

TRADE UNIONS REGISTRATION BILL.

(*See Report for* 1921, *pp.* 78—353).

In March, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the following resolution in the Legislative Assembly :—

> " This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce, at an early date, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of Trade Unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for *bona fide* trade union activities."

Consequent upon that debate the Government of India in September, 1921, addressed a circular letter to all Local Governments and administrations promulgating their views on legislation regarding registration and protection of Trade Unions, for an expression of opinion. The Association was consulted by the Government of Bombay and its views are contained in their letter dated 28th October, 1921; which, along with the circular letter from Government and the debate in the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Association's Report for 1921 (pages 354—384).

Towards the end of August, the Government of India issued a draft Bill to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India, and invited Local Governments to obtain the opinion of interested bodies on the subject.

At the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Director, Labour Office, drew the attention of the Committee to the draft Bill and requested them to express an opinion thereon.

The two questions of outstanding importance in connection with the Bill were (1) whether registration should be compulsory or optional, and (2) whether some provision should or should not be made against picketing.

The Government of India were of the opinion that optional registration afforded the only sound basis for legislative action. The main anxiety of many of the advocates of compulsory registration appeared to be to place restrictions on Trade Unions, but the object which the Government of India had in mind was to grant to Trade Unions a position in the eyes of law which should be at once definite and privileged and while such a position must be attended by limitations in the interests of not only the body politic, but of Trade Union members themselves, it appeared to the Government of India that it would be unwise to impose general restrictions on combinations for trade purposes. Besides, the principle of compulsion involved penalties for evasion, and, if registration was to be made compulsory, an attempt must also be made to ensure that those who failed to register were similarly punished. Legislation on similar lines had been attempted in England but subsequently abandoned, being regarded as inequitable and unjust. The Government of India were therefore inclined to the view that the registration should be optional and that Trade Unions should be given every reasonable inducement to register. It was also proposed to confine the privileges offered by the Act to registered unions only.

With regard to picketing, the possibility of making the executive of Trade Unions responsible for the prevention of the issue of orders authorising picketing in any form had been discussed by the Government of India in their previous communications on the subject in 1921 and this suggestion had received some support also. But the experience of the last two years, however, had not, in Government's opinion, revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing. It was argued that those trade unions who were willing to confine picketing to systematic persuasion would have reason to resent further limitations on their powers and those in whose hands it degenerates into intimidation could be dealt with under the ordinary criminal law and Government had therefore decided not to include in the draft Bill any provision relating to picketing.

The draft Bill was given detailed consideration by a special Sub-Committee of the Association and a reply to the Director, Labour Office, sent on the lines of their report.

As regards registration, the Association had held from the outset that it should be compulsory and not optional. Government had, however, taken the opposite view, and the Committee strongly urged upon Government the advisability of reconsidering it.

The Committee were of the opinion that the ends which Government had in view in introducing the legislation proposed would not be served if registration of Trade Unions was only to be optional. Mr. N. M. Joshi, to whose resolution in the Assembly in 1921 the present legislation owed its inception, aptly delineated the condition of the existing Trade Unions as follows :—

> " Unfortunately as these organisations are of recent growth they are not yet put on a proper footing. You will find that in a great number of them membership is still not large enough. In some of them even subscriptions are not regularly collected. Some of them do not even have rules framed. Their status also in the eyes of the world is not well defined. It is therefore necessary that if Trade Unions are desirable, we should take steps at this stage to put these organisations on a sound and proper footing."

The Committee thought that it would be generally agreed that if at all it was deemed expedient to introduce legislation with a view to remedying the weaknesses in Trade Unions some of which were depicted in the above extract, registration should be enforced without exception. The Committee had, however, pointed out in their letter dated 28th October, 1921, that the advantages accruing to Trade Unions from registration would not outweigh in the minds of work-people and their political supporters the many disadvantages from their point of view of legislation as now proposed, particularly in regard to the administration and audit of the unions' funds. It was therefore doubtful if the existing Trade Unions or those to be formed in future would care to register themselves even after the enactment of the intended legislation, and the result would be that the Act would practically remain inoperative. This could only be avoided by provision being made for compulsory registration of Trade Unions.

The contention of the Committee was also supported by certain remarks made by Sir Thomas Holland in the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly in 1921. After pointing out that there was a whole section of the Indian Companies Act devoted to the registration of associations formed for promoting commerce or science, charity or any other object and which applied or intended to apply its profits or other income in promoting its object—but did not intend to pay dividends, Sir Thomas Holland went on to say, " I have never seen or heard of an instance in which a Trade Union in India, properly constituted, has applied for registration and has been refused by the registrar. Mr. Joshi has not quoted, I think, an instance in which a Trade Union has been refused registration under the Indian Companies Act. At the same time I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that I have seen little evidence of eagerness on the part of some so-called labour leaders to press upon their unions the advantages of registration. My first point, therefore, is, first of all, there are very few Trade Unions properly constituted for registration; secondly, that the Trade Union leaders generally show no desire for registraiton under the statutory facilities that exist already."

In this connection the Committee were not inclined to attach any weight to the fact that in England registration of Trade Unions was optional. In England, the Trade Union movement was a growth of more than a century and, further, the spread of education among the masses had placed the movement upon a very strong and stable foundation and there was no danger of the funds of a Trade Union being diverted to unwarranted uses, or the activities of a Trade Union being directed into wrong channels or for such other undesirable tendencies to creep into the organisation as was only too often the case in India. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Committee strongly urged that provision should be made in the Bill for compulsory registration.

Another matter on which the Committee most emphatically differed from Government was the question of picketing. The Committee were at a loss to understand how Government could have been led into making the somewhat amazing statement that " the experience of the last few years has not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing." The acts of violence that took place during the last mill strike in Bombay, resulting in very heavy loss to property, were themselves sufficient to refute the above-quoted statement of Government.

Under Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, picketing of any sort was punishable by fine or imprisonment in England until 1906 when, peaceful picketing was legalised by the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act. Sir Thomas Holland, in the course of his speech, referring to the English Act of 1906, said : " It legalised peaceful picketing among other things, and *one knows to what extent such privileges have been abused.*" In support of his contention Sir Thomas Holland quoted extracts from leading authorities like Lord Askwith and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. In view of the changed attitude of the Government of India, these extracts are worthy of reproduction. Lord Askwith said :—

> " This Act is now regarded as a charter of liberty by some trade unionists and is denounced as a charter of license by some employers. It is neither the one nor the other, but it has been used to shield some acts by individual officials which, in the interests of the community, might well not be shielded, under the cry of proposed infringement of privileges of a Trade Union. It has also caused a bitterness of feeling against many actions of Trade Unions which sensible laws would not have touched in the belief that, but for the Trade Disputes Act, they ought to have and would have been made amenable to results everyone else had to risk. Class feeling on the part of employers has been increased by suspicion and anger at its supposed effects, often quite irrationally. The people as a whole have a grudge against presumed privilege being accorded to one section of the community. It was passed under pressure, and believed to be passed for the sake of a temporary political advantage."

Mr. Sidney Webb said :—

> " The Trade Disputes Act, which remains the main charter of trade unionism, explicitly declares, without any qualification or exception, that no civil action shall be entertained against a Trade Union in

respect of any wrongful act committed by or on behalf of the Union; the extraordinary and unlimited immunity, however great may be the damage caused, and however unwarranted the act, which most lawyers, as well as employers, regard as nothing less than monstrous."

The above-quoted extracts from leading authorities and the language used by Sir Thomas Holland clearly indicated that the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 was not a model Act to be slavishly imitated in this country. The Government of India themselves in their circular letter dated the 12th September, 1921, had stated :—" While Trade Unions in England had behind them in 1906 a continuous existence of over a century, during the greater part of which they had been subject to some form of legislation, Indian organisations are of extremely recent growth and in view of the acts of violence and intimidation which have unfortunately characterised a large proportion of the disputes in which they have been concerned, it would be unwise in the earlier stages of their existence to exempt them unreservedly from civil liability for tortious acts. Moreover, as a reference to the debate in the Legislative Assembly will show, the value of the Trade Disputes Act in this respect has been seriously questioned by competent critics in England."

The Committee had no doubts as to the soundness of the views propounded by Government in the above passage, and it was somewhat of a puzzle to them as to how Government could have been led to shift their ground so completely as to say that " the experience of the last few years has not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing." If in a highly advanced country like England the privilege of even " peaceful picketing," in the opinion of competent authorities, had been grossly abused and had led to bitterness of feeling, it could not be for a moment doubted that legalising of the so-called " peaceful picketing " in a country of illiterate and excitable workmen might prove disastrous. The Committee therefore urged, with all the emphasis at their command, that ample provision should be made to prohibit picketing in any form whatever.

Having dealt with the two greatest objections against the proposed Bill, the Committee proceeded to express their views on individual clauses.

Provisions of the Draft Bill.	*Criticisms and Suggestions of the Committee.*
Section 5. (1) Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the Registrar and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely :—	It was considered advisable to have an extra sub-clause added as under :—
(*a*) the names of the members making the application ;	5. (1) (*f*) The rates of subscription for various classes of members.
(*b*) the name of the Trade Union and the address of its head office ;	It was obviously necessary that the subscription rates should be very clearly and categorically laid down to prevent the possibility of defrauding illiterate members
(*c*) a list of the titles, names, ages and occupations of the officers of the Trade Union	

(*d*) a copy of the rules of the Trade Union; and

(*e*) such further particulars as may be prescribed.

Section 6. A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely:—

* * * * *

(*f*) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded;

In the Committee's opinion it would be advisable to lay down that the rules of any Trade Union should only be rescinded, varied or amended with the consent of the general body of members

(*g*) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed, and the scales of salary, allowances and expenses to which they shall respectively be entitled;

The protection of the workers' interests demanded that the dissolution of Trade Unions should not be vested in the hands of an executive which contained outside elements, and it would be desirable that dissolution should be in the hands of the general body, and it should be laid down how the funds be disposed of in the event of a Union being dissolved or ceasing to exist.

Though it was laid down that a registered Union should have on the executive a majority of workers in the trade or industry with which the Union was connected, it would be readily appreciated that the control of most Unions would in reality be in the hands of interested outsiders. This being the case, it was necessary that such an executive should not have the final voice regarding dissolution, and it was also essential that steps be taken to ensure that any surplus funds of a Union which was dissolved should be disposed of for the benefit of the members.

(*h*) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union and an annual audit, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof;

Provision should be laid down as to how votes should be recorded at all meetings of members.

Section 10. A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar—

(*a*) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or

Registration should not be cancelled except on the application of 50% of the members of the Trade Union concerned, and the section might be altered accordingly

(*b*) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully contravened any provision of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision or rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by Section 6 ;

Provided that no less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

A provision should be inserted that the withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate of registration should not render the Union concerned immune from further proceedings for fraud, etc.

Section 15. The funds of a registered Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely :—

* * * * *

(*h*)The provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members, including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members or for the dependants of members.

The Committee recommended the insertion of the word 'or' before the word 'social' and the deletion of the words 'or religious' following the word 'social.' In the Committee's opinion it was hardly the function of a Trade Union to look after the religious needs of its members, and membership should be open to workmen of all castes and creeds. The Committee had no objection to the payment of funeral expenses and fees for religious ceremonies in connection with a deceased member.

Section 17. (1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any officer or member of a registered Trade Union in respect of any act done by him in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

The reasons for the inclusion of the words 'of his capital or' in this section were not quite apparent, and Government were therefore requested to explain the exact significance of these words.

Section 20. A majority of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in the industry with which the Trade Union is connected.

A bare majority, in the Committee's opinion, was not sufficient. It might be necessary in the earlier days of a Union to have one or two outside persons in the executive, but the great majority should be drawn from the members of the Union. It was also held that not more than one-third of the executive should be drawn from outside.

Section 21. Any registered Trade Union may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members, change its name.

Seemed absurd and unnecessary. Change of name did not matter. It was change of objects, purposes, etc., which mattered.

Section 22. Any two or more registered Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of the funds of such Trade Unions or either or any of them, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every such Trade Union entitled to vote are recorded, and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal.

This rule was very unsatisfactory as framed. The rule should be more equitable if the last three lines were altered to read, "and that at least 70% of the votes recorded by the members of *each* Union are in favour of amalgamation."

22 (*a*). Another sub-section might be added to Section 22, giving members of either Union the right to appeal against amalgamation within fifteen days.

Section 23. Notice in writing of every change of name and of every amalgamation, signed, in the case of a change of name, by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union changing its name, and, in the case of an amalgamation, by seven members and by the Secretary of each and every Trade Union which is a party thereto, shall be sent to the Registrar who shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of change of name or of amalgamation, as the case may be, have been complied with and, in the case of an amalgamation, that the Trade Union formed thereby is entitled to registration under Section 6—

(*a*) register the change of name in the register referred to in Section 8; or

(*b*) register the Trade Union in the manner provided in that section,

and the change of name or amalgamation shall have effect from the date of such registration.

The Committee thought that change of name or amalgamation should only be registerable after disposal of any appeal.

Section 25. When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union shall, within fourteen days of the dissolution, be sent to the Registrar, and shall be registered by him if he is satisfied that the dissolution has been effected in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union, and the dissolution shall have effect from the date of such registration.

See criticism of Section 6. After the word 'dissolved in' add 'in accordance with this Act' instead of 'in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union.'

Section 26. (1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar, on or before such date as may be prescribed, a general statement, audited in the prescribed manner, of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date, and of the assets of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day of March. The statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

Since a definite date for closing of accounts of all Trade Unions was laid down, it should be possible lay down definite date for submission of general statement, etc., in the Act.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

The annual general statement should also include particulars as to number of members.

Section 29. (1) If default is made on the part of any registered Trade Union in giving any notice or sending any statement or other document as required by or under any provision of this Act, every officer or other person bound by the rules of the Trade Union to give or send the same, or, if there is no such officer or person, every member of the executive of the Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for each week after the first during which the default continues.

The non-submission of annual statements of accounts was a greater offence than non-submission of changes in rules, etc., and a heavier penalty should be imposed in such cases. A penalty of Rs. 5 seemed absurd.

(2) Any person, who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in, or any omission from, the general statement required by Section 26 or in or from any copy of rules or of alterations of rules sent to the Registrar under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

The Bill in question is reproduced in full in the appendix. (*Appendix* **F-2.**)

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL.

(*See Report for* 1920, *pp.* 43 *and* 165).

A Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette,* dated the 30th May, 1924, under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules. It is very regrettable that an important Bill like this, vitally affecting the interests of millowners and other employers, should have been published, like the Statistics Bill, without first having been submitted to important associations for opinion and suggestions. The Bill was closely examined by a Sub-Committee of the Association and a representation was sent to the Government of Bombay in which the proposed Bill was subjected to detailed examination and the findings of the different Committees previously appointed by Government to inquire into the question of prevention and settlement of trade disputes discussed in detail.

In 1920 a private Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, was appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate the question of trade disputes. The report of this Committee was never published, but it was an open secret that the majority of its members favoured the establishment of Boards of Inquiry and Conciliation, but were definitely opposed to the appointment of Boards of Arbitration. About the same time as the appointment of the Stanley Reed Committee, the Government of India issued a circular to the Local Governments on the question of legislation regarding trade disputes. In this circular the Government of India enlarged upon the inadvisability of introducing all-India legislation on the lines of English or Colonial Acts, and left the Local Governments to deal with the question as best they could, having regard to the conditions of the particular provinces. The Government of India apprehended that an Act on the lines of the English " Industrial Courts Act " might result in an actual increase in the number of strikes and that there was a considerable risk that interested persons would encourage labour disputes in the hope that the matter would be referred to a Conciliator or Arbitrator, and business thereby created for themselves.

The Government of India also expressed themselves strongly against compulsory arbitration which, in their opinion, had failed wherever it had been tried, for the workpeople were " willing to take advantage of the award of an arbitrator or of a court if the award was in their favour, and to come out on strike if the award was not satisfactory to their leaders." The Government of Bombay did not see fit to send a copy of the Government of India's circular to local bodies, nor were the Committee aware what reply they sent to the Government of India.

Towards the end of 1921, another Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay presided over by Sir Stanley Reed. This Committee submitted a unanimous report in March, 1922, recommending the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of strikes, *e.g.*, a wise and statesmanlike attitude towards the nascent trade union movement, welfare work, etc. As regards the settlement of disputes, the Committee recommended legislation for submission of disputes to an Industrial Court for enquiry upon the application of one party and for enquiry and conciliation

on the application of both parties to the dispute and when Government had reason to believe that a dispute prejudiced peace, order and good government, to refer any matters connected therewith to a Court of Inquiry without application from either party. It should be also noted that the Committee did not recommend arbitration.

A similar Committee was appointed in 1921 by the Government of Bengal. The Bengal Committee recommended the establishment of Joint Works Committees of employers and employed and in the case of public utility services the formation of Conciliation Courts, but deprecated the idea of legislation on the lines of British and Colonial Acts, since such legislation presupposed the existence of a high state of organisation among employers and employed which was entirely wanting in India.

More recently, in March, 1923, Mr. Montgomerie, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department, stated in the Legislative Council that the legislation which the Government of Bombay intended to introduce would be based upon the industrial enquiry sections of the Industrial Courts Act and would have for its basis the elucidation of the facts concerning industrial disputes, and he further gave cogent reasons for the elimination of arbitration from the scope of industrial legislation in India.

From this brief summary of the recent history regarding industrial disputes in India it would appear that the general feeling had been entirely against arbitration in industrial disputes. The attention of Government was specially drawn to the above facts, and the Committee took strong exception to the fact that in the face of the findings of the three committees mentioned above, and the statement of Mr. Montgomerie in the Legislative Council, Government had included arbitration in the scope of the proposed Industrial Disputes Bill. While objecting strongly to the arbitration clauses in Part II of the Bill, the Committee approved the appointment of Courts of Inquiry as outlined in Part I and the conciliation clauses of Part II with certain modifications.

The proposed Bill should have come up for discussion in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council, but shortly before the session commenced the Bill was withdrawn, as the Government of India intimated that they intended to introduce all-India legislation, and no useful purpose would therefore be served by detailing here the modifications suggested by the Committee in the different clauses of the Bill.

Towards the end of August, the Government of India framed a draft Bill for introduction in the next Delhi session of the Central Legislature with such modifications as might be deemed necessary in the light of criticisms received from public bodies, and a copy of the Bill was forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion.

In their comments on the new Bill the Committee reiterated their previously expressed views, that they were not opposed to the inauguration of Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation in important industrial disputes subject to certain conditions, the chief of which were :—

(1) That Government should not intervene in any way in a dispute unless the dispute was of a major nature and they were convinced that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement had been tried and had failed, or were convinced that peace, order and good government were endangered.

(2) That a Court of Enquiry should not be appointed unless application was made by one party to the dispute.

(3) That the appointment of a Board of Conciliation should be preceded by an application from both parties to the dispute.

Although the Committee approved of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation, it was pointed out that, at present, there was insuperable difficulty in connection with their formation, owing to the lack of organisation amongst the operatives themselves. In the absence of authorised representatives of labour, Conciliation Boards were bound to be ineffective and, to some extent, unpopular with employers, for there was no possibility of any assurance being given by labour's so-called representatives on a Board that an agreement arrived at by them with the employers' representatives would be accepted by the workmen concerned in the particular dispute. Unless the Government of India had reason to believe that agreements made on behalf of labour would be faithfully observed and carried out, it would be wiser, in the Committee's opinion, to limit the scope of the legislation, in the first instance, to the establishment of Courts of Inquiry in all concerns which did not come under the heading of public utility services, so that the future success of the Boards of Conciliation might not be jeopardised by their too early introduction The Committee recommended that, for the present, legislation should be on the lines suggested above instead of endeavouring to imitate the legislation found suitable for countries where the working population was immeasurably better educated, better organized and more intelligent. It was not for a moment thought that the establishment of Courts of Enquiry would always be found instrumental in bringing about a settlement of the dispute, and it was interesting to note that the recent general strike in the cotton mills of Bombay terminated almost immediately after the publication of the report of the McLeod Committee of Enquiry.

The Committee's chief objections to the draft Bill were :—

(*a*) That in its existing form the Bill gave powers in Section 3 almost approximating to compulsory arbitration which the Government of India themselves stated would be unsuitable in the existing circumstances of this country.

(*b*) Government had unrestricted powers with reference to the submission of disputes to a Board.

The Committee were not opposed to what they considered to be the main function of the Bill, namely, the devising of suitable means for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes, and were agreed

as to the beneficial effects of a clear exposition of the facts connected with a dispute before the Bar of public opinion. As a purely experimental piece of legislation, the Committee had no serious objections to offer with reference to the special provisions it was proposed to enact in regard to public utility companies, but recommended that the effect upon the number of disputes in such concerns during the two or three years following the introduction of the Act, would need to be carefully investigated.

The Committee next proceeded to subject the individual clauses to detailed examination, and the more important of the Committee's criticisms are summarised below :—

The Committee took exception to the title of the Bill, *viz.*, " A Bill to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of Trade Disputes." The Committee contended that the main object of the Bill should be to place all the facts in connection with a dispute before the general public in order that the force of public opinion, thus correctly guided, would be instrumental in preventing a stoppage of work taking place or would bring about an early resumption when a strike had actually commenced. The title of the Bill was, however, apt to give rise to the impression that the Boards appointed under the Bill would have power to lay down the terms upon which strikes should be settled. It was, therefore, suggested that the title of the Bill should be changed into " A Bill to make provision for the establishment of Boards of Inquiry into Industrial Disputes," and that the preamble should be altered accordingly.

Provisions of the Draft Bill.	*Committee's Criticisms.*
Section 2 (1) (*a*). "Board" means a Board of Investigation and Conciliation constituted under this Act ;	The definition of a "Board" as given in the Draft Bill appeared to be inconsistent with the title of the Bill. The definition referred to investigation and conciliation only, whereas the title mentioned investigations and settlement.
2 (1) (*b*). " Employer " means, in the case of any industry, business or undertaking carried on by any department of the Government, the head of the department ;	The Committee considered the definition of "employer" to be unsatisfactory. In its existing form it hardly gave a correct idea as to who would be considered the employer in the case of factories and workshops. Similarly, they were inclined to think that businesses should be excluded from the scope of the Act.
2 (1) (*c*). " Lock-out " means the closing of any place of employment, or any suspension of work, or any refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his workmen, where such closing, suspension or refusal occurs in consequence of a dispute and is intended for the purpose of compelling the workmen of the employer, or of aiding	The definition of the words " lock-out " and "strike" might be deleted and a definition of the more comprehensive term " trade dispute " included in their stead. Lock-outs and strikes would both be included under this heading. Since it was not thought that minor disputes should be investigated by Boards appointed under this Act, the Committee suggested the

another employer in compelling his workmen, to agree to any action taken or proposed to be taken by the employer;

following definition in preference to the definition of trade disputes given in the English Industrial Courts Act:

"Trade Dispute means any dispute between employers and workmen connected with the terms of employment or conditions of labour in any particular industry or trade."

2. (1) (*e*) "Public utility service" means any industry, business or undertaking which maintains or supplies power essential for the maintenance of—

(*i*) any railway, tramway or inland steamer service; or

(*ii*) the postal or telegraph service; or

(*iii*) a supply of light or water to the public; or

(*iv*) any system of public conservancy or sanitation;

and includes any industry, business or undertaking which the Governor-General in Council may, after giving by notification in the *Gazette of India* not less than three months' notice of his intention so to do, by a like notification declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Act;

A comma should be inserted after the word 'maintains.'

With reference to the latter portion of Section 2 (1) (*e*) it was thought necessary that a definite list of public utility services should be included in the Act and no addition or deletion should be made without the previous consent of the Legislature, and that all banks should be specifically included in this list.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, no person shall be deemed to have ceased to be an employer or a workman of any employer, by reason only of a lock-out or strike, or by reason of any dismissal giving rise to a dispute which has within thirty days of the dismissal been referred to a Board under this Act.

It was considered absolutely essential that the latter portion of this sub-section beginning with 'or by reason' and ending with 'under this Act' should be entirely deleted. Its retention would tend to put a premium on insubordination, since it interfered with the right of an employer to dismiss a workman. In framing this section Government could not have realised the special conditions which existed in Indian industries generally. The foreman or jobber in a department very often supplied the larger part of the labour force working under him, and the dismissal of a foreman commonly brings about a partial or complete strike depending on the extent of his influence. This sub-section would place such men in an even stronger position than they were since it would not only allow such disputes to be referred to a Board for investigation, but would entitle the dismissed workman to his wages pending the publication of the Board's report and would certainly result in an increased number of strikes.

This sub-section was also unnecessary since any workman who felt himself to be aggrieved by dismissal had already an effective remedy at Common Law, and, moreover, minor disputes arising out of the dismissal of one workman could best be dealt with by direct negotiations, and were, in the opinion of the Committee, entirely unsuitable subjects for investigation by special Boards of Enquiry, whose labours should be devoted to disputes of a major nature.

It was therefore suggested that the latter portion of the sub-section should be entirely deleted and the words 'trade dispute' inserted instead of the words 'lockout or strike' in line four.

Section 3. If any dispute arises or is apprehended between an employer and any of his workmen, the Local Government, or, where the employer is the head of any department under the control of the Governor-General in Council, or is a railway company, the Governor-General in Council, may, by order in writing, refer the dispute for investigation and settlement to a Board :

Provided that, where arrangements for settlement of disputes by conciliation or arbitration have been made in pursuance of an agreement between the employer and any organisation representative of a substantial proportion of the workmen or of an agreement to which the employer and such organisation are parties, the dispute shall not be referred to a Board under this section unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement thereof by means of those arrangements.

The Committee objected to the power given to Government to appoint a Board without previous application from either party. They held that all disputes are primarily matters concerning the parties involved and that direct negotiations provided the most satisfactory means of settling disputes, and it was submitted that no useful purpose would be served by allowing Government to appoint a Board of Enquiry if neither party desired it. As the Sir Stanley Reed Committee pointed out, Government interference should not be resorted to unless every effort to bring about a settlement by direct negotiations between the parties concerned had failed. The Committee's experience had been that where Government had interfered at too early a stage such interference had invariably resulted in a prolongation of the dispute. Similarly, the Committee objected to the power apparently given to Board to lay down the terms on which a strike should be settled, which in effect meant that a Board would become a Board of Arbitration with the powers to make an award.

The Committee failed to follow the reasoning which had convinced the Government of India that it would be advisable to give a Board greater powers than was given to an Industrial Court in England, more especially since labour in India was almost entirely unorganised, and in the event of a decision of a Board not being in favour of the workmen, there were no satisfactory means whereby the terms of settlement laid down could be enforced.

The Committee thought it advisable that, for the present, Boards should only be given the power to investigate and report on the facts connected with a dispute in order that public opinion might be guided correctly and enforce its decision on the contending parties. They suggested that the whole of Section 3 should be recast somewhat as follows:—

Section 3 (*a*) Where the Local Government are satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended which has effected or is likely to effect a total dislocation of work in a considerable portion of a trade or industry, and are also satisfied that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement by direct negotiations between the parties concerned have failed, they may, upon the application of one or both parties, refer any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a Board of Enquiry provided that, where arrangements for settlement of disputes by conciliation or arbitration have been made in pursuance of an agreement between the employer and any organisation representative of a substantial proportion of the workmen or of an agreement to which the employer and such organisation are parties, the dispute shall not be referred to a Board under this section unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement thereof by means of those arrangements.

Section 3 (*b*) Where the employer is the head of any department under the control of the Government of India the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made to the Government of India and the Board shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Section 4 (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council and each Local Government shall form, for the purpose of constituting Boards to which disputes may be referred by them respectively, three panels consisting, respectively:—

(*a*) of persons representing the interests of workmen;

(*b*) of persons representing the interests of employers; and

The Committee endorsed the views expressed by the Sir Stanley Reed Committee as regards the inadvisability of appointing standing panels representing the interests of employers and employees. They considered that standing panels were unsuitable to the rapidly changing industrial conditions of this country, and preferred the appointment of 'Special Boards' for the investigation of each separate Trade Dispute. The Committee were not averse to the appointment of a standing panel of Chairmen provided that the members of this panel were persons of

(c) of persons suitable for appointment as Chairmen of Boards.

(2) Each panel shall consist of not less than five persons who shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and who shall have expressed their willingness to serve on Boards as chairmen thereof, or, as the case may be, to represent the interests on behalf of which it is proposed to nominate them respectively.

(3) A person nominated to a panel under this section shall be liable during a period of 3 years to serve upon any Board when called upon to do so by the authority by which he was nominated:

Provided that any such person may apply for the removal of his name from the panel, and, if he does so, his name shall be removed accordingly.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) any person may be nominated to a panel at any time whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise.

Section 5 (1) Every Board shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be appointed from each of the three panels formed under Section 4 by the authority by which the Board is constituted:

Provided that, where the Board is to be constituted by a Local Government and the Local Government is of opinion that the dispute in question affects the interests of another province, it shall intimate such opinion to the Local Government of that province and shall, if that Local Government so requires, appoint to the Board two additional members nominated by that Local Government, one from the panel of workmen's representatives and one from the panel of employers' representatives formed by that Local Government under Section 4.

(2). No person shall be appointed to be a member of a Board who has any financial or other substantial interest in the settlement of the dispute in respect of which the Board is to be constituted.

high legal attainments and that provision was made to ensure that the Chairman appointed to act in a particular dispute had no connection by way of business with any of the parties to the dispute.

The Committee disapproved of the suggestion contained in this section that members of a Board should have no financial or other substantial interests in the settlement of the dispute into which they were appointed to enquire. They

maintained that there might be considerable difficulty in obtaining persons who could adequately represent Labour upon a Board for any particular dispute unless directly connected with that dispute, and the same remark applied, but with less force, to employers. The Committee were of the opinion that the main essential in connection with any Boards that might be appointed would be that they should be satisfactory to the parties concerned, that the employers' representative should be approved by the employer or employers concerned in the dispute and that the workmen's representative should be approved by the workmen concerned in the dispute.

The Committee preferred that each Board should consist of five persons, two persons representing employers and two persons representing employees, with a neutral chairman. Provision might be made in Section 5 to allow each party to the dispute to nominate 4 representatives from among whom Government might be given the power to select any two to act upon the Board.

Section 7. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be filled from the same panel from which the member whose appointment is vacant was originally appointed.

Would have to be deleted if the Association's suggestions were adopted.

Section 8. No order of the Governor-General in Council or of a Local Government nominating any person to a panel or appointing any person as a member of a Board shall be called in question in any manner whatsoever.

Would have to be deleted if the Association's suggestions were adopted.

Section 9 (1) Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same, and for this purpose the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, and without delay, investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof, and in so doing may do all such things as it thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period sufficient in its opinion to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

The Committee had already made it clear that in the existing circumstances of this country the powers of the Board should be limited to enquiry only, and suggested that this section be modified as follows:—

Section 9 (1) Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it should be the duty of the Board, to investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof.

9 (2) In making any such investigation, a Board shall have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters : (*a*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath ; (*b*) compelling the production of documents and material objects ; and (*c*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ; and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed.	The concluding words 'and shall have . . . . prescribed' should be deleted. The Committee held that if extra powers were found to be necessary they should be given by an amendment of the Act.
Section 10 (2) The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of a Board.	If the Committee's suggestions with regard to the constitution of a Board were accepted this sub-section would need modification. The Committee were of the opinion that the presence of the chairman and at least three members of a Board should be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.
Section 11 (2) If no such settlement is arrived at during the course of the investigation, the Board shall, as soon as possible after the close thereof, send a full report regarding the dispute to the authority by which the Board was constituted, setting forth the proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and of endeavouring to bring about a settlement thereof together with a full statement of such facts and circumstances and its findings therefrom and the recommendation of the Board for the settlement of the dispute.	For reasons previously given, all words following the words dispute ' in line 10 should be deleted and the following words substituted : together with a full statement of the facts and circumstances.
Section 11 (3) The recommendation of the Board shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain language what, in the opinion of the Board, ought and ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.	Should be deleted.
Section 12 The report of a Board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Members of the Board : Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any member of a Board from recording a minute of dissent from a report or from any recommendation made therein.	This Section would, in view of the Committee's previous suggestion, need modification as under :— The report of the Board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all members of the Board ;

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any member of a Board recording a minute on a report.

Section 13 Every report made by a Board shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official *Gazette* of any province which, in the opinion of the Local Government thereof, is affected by the dispute, and a copy thereof shall be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute and to any newspaper applying for the same, and further copies shall be distributed in such manner as to ensure that full publicity is given to the terms of the report, and the authorised officer shall upon application supply certified copies on payment of the prescribed fee to any person who applies therefor.

After the words ' any newspaper ' and before the word ' applying ' insert the words 'or any Employers' Association or Registered Trade Union.'

Section 14 (1). A Board or any member thereof or any other person authorised in writing by a Board in this behalf may, for the purposes of any investigation entrusted to the Board under this Act, at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset, enter any building, factory, workshop or other place or premises whatsoever and inspect the same or any work, machinery, appliance or article therein or interrogate any persons therein in respect of anything situated therein or any matter relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation.

The necessity of a Board delegating the power to enter any building, factory, etc., to any other person authorised in writing was not very obvious, and should not be given.

Section 16 (3). Any workman who takes part in a strike in contravention of the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 25.

The Committee had grave doubts whether it would be possible to prevent illegal strikes in public utility services by the imposition of fines on workmen, nor did they agree as to the practicability of enforcing payment of such fines.

(4) Any person who abets any contravention of the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000.

The Committee felt that, even if introduced, the penalty clauses of this section of the Act would have to remain a dead letter, as in other countries, but regretted their inability to suggest any useful alternative.

Section 17 (2). Any Board to which any dispute between an employer and his workmen has been referred, arising wholly or in part from the enforcement or the proposed enforcement of any general reduction of wages in a public utility service to which the provisions of Section 16 apply, may order the employer not to enforce any such general reduction until such time as may be specified in the order.

Provided that any such order shall cease to have effect on the expiry of ninety days from the date of the notice under Sub-section (1) or on the expiry of seven days from the date of the publication of the report of the Board under Section 13 whichever date is earlier.

The powers given under this sub-section appeared to be particularly unfair to employers, and would in any event need to be considerably modified if the powers of a Board are limited to enquiry only.

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Section 18 (2) (*a*). In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the powers and procedure of Boards :

It was thought that the powers given to and procedure of Boards should be the same in all provinces and might preferably be subject to rules framed by the Government of India and approved by the Legislative Assembly.

In conclusion, it was stated, in view of the extreme importance to all employers of the proposed legislation and also of the Bill to provide for registration of Trade Unions, the Committee were of the opinion that Government might nominate a member of this Association as a special representative in the Legislative Assembly during the session in which these Bills were introduced, in order that the Assembly might be in a position to consider the views of the largest association of employers in the country Unless such representation was afforded, the Committee felt that they would not be able to ventilate satisfactorily their views on the numerous amendments which will probably be incorporated in the draft Bills before they were presented to the Assembly as a result of their circulation among public bodies. (*Appendix* **F-3.**)

STATISTICS BILL.

A draft of the Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on 30th April, 1924, under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules The objects and reasons for the introduction of the proposed measure were:—

> ". . . . . Since the Labour Office was founded in April 1921, statistics have been collected in Bombay without compulsion. In a few exceptional cases, notably in the engineering trades, the smaller concerns have been unwilling to furnish statistics although they were given assurances that no individual returns would be published. The recent industrial strikes in the Presidency, especially in Ahmedabad, have proved the necessity for complete and accurate information. At the last Wage Census, 39 mills only out of sixty-four gave the information required. In order, therefore, to obtain full and accurate statistics of labour, as it is customary in other industrial countries, it has been deemed necessary to follow the example of those countries. . . . ."

The Bill appeared to confer wide and arbitrary powers on the Director, Labour Office, for the collection and publication of various statistics with such comment as he might deem fair, and the Committee were unanimously of opinion that a strong representation should be made to Government pointing out the very objectionable features in what the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha in his minutes described as " a piece of legislation of a most arbitrary character full of fines and penalties which are monstrous and which would have created a great furore in Manchester and other industrial centres in England."

Accordingly, a representation was sent to Government early in June in which the Committee expressed their surprise and regret that, contrary to the usual procedure, Government should have launched such important legislation without consulting the more important public bodies, and further took strong exception to the publication of the Bill under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules which obviated the necessity of moving for leave to introduce the Bill, and the necessity of any second publication. It was pointed out that this procedure would prevent the Bill from receiving the serious attention it deserved. A detailed perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill and a conference with the Director of Labour Office (who, it was understood, was chiefly responsible for the drafting of the Bill) had failed to convince the Committee of there being any necessity for this Bill.

The Committee next proceeded to point out some inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. For instance, the reference to the Ahmedabad mill strike was entirely irrelevant. The statement that at the last Wage Census only 39 mills out of 64 submitted the information required was misleading for upon enquiry from the Director of the Labour Office, it was found that all the cotton mills required to do so had submitted returns in the 1923 Census. The Committee contended that the fact that on voluntary basis 100 per cent. of returns were submitted by an industry representing between 75 and 90 per cent. of the total industrial population of the Presidency proved that there was no necessity for compulsion. Again, the admission that any unwillingness to submit returns had been exceptional and confined to smaller concerns in the engineering trade disproved the necessity for the proposed legislation for, obviously, no useful purpose would be served by collecting statistics of wages, absenteeism, etc., from such firms nor would the general accuracy of the figures of absenteeism and rates of wages in the engineering trade be affected by the omission of such figures. The Committee were of opinion that Government would receive a greater measure of help from employers upon a voluntary system based on goodwill than by legislation forced upon unwilling employers. It was further contended that labour was subject to all-India legislation and, in any case, legislation for the Bombay Presidency alone was anomalous inasmuch as in no other Presidency, Province or State more statistics of labour, etc., were supplied to Government than in the Bombay Presidency. In conclusion, it was pointed out that in England the only Act which corresponded with the proposed Statistics Bill was the Census of Production Act which was a much more moderate measure. Legislation in this country had to a great extent followed that adopted in England and the fact that in the most industrialised country of the world a Statistics Act was deemed unnecessary was, in the Committee's opinion, an additional reason for them to oppose the proposed legislation until its necessity had been convincingly proved by Government and agreed to by public bodies in general and employers in particular.

The first reading of the Bill was moved by the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward in the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council on 22nd July, 1924. The motion was strongly opposed by the Association's repre-

sentative in the Council, Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and by Mr. J. A. Kay and Mr. Lalji Naranji, but, on the motion of the Deputy President of the House, it was ultimately resolved to postpone the discussion on the Bill and to circulate it to associations and bodies interested, for criticism. Accordingly, towards the end of August, the Director, Labour Office, invited the attention of the Committee to the draft Bill published in April and requested them to express an opinion thereon.

In reply, the Committee asserted that their contention for all-India legislation was considerably strengthened owing to the fact that it had been considered necessary to have all-India legislation in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes. At the opening of the debate in the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward said:—"This Bill is intimately connected with the important question of the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. It is, in fact, the first step towards the establishment of Industrial Courts of Enquiry." This statement clearly showed that Government considered that the two Bills were closely intertwined and mutually interdependent, and the fact that all-India legislation was deemed necessary in the case of one subject, in the Committee's opinion, proved the advisability of all-India legislation in the case of the other. This would prevent over-lapping in the two Bills, and, as the Chamber of Commerce pointed out, might even render a Statistics Bill nugatory, since the necessary statistics could be collected under powers given under the Industrial Disputes Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Statistics Bill, Government gave prominence to the Statistics Acts which were in force in a large number of countries which, in the opinion of Government, proved the necessity for legislation on which they were embarking. The Committee gave a quietus to this contention of Government by pointing out that the legislation in other countries was on altogether different lines, most of these Acts being intended only for collection of occasional statistics of a very general nature and for specific purposes at occasional intervals. In fact, in a large number of these Acts, the statistics were to be collected only for the purposes of the periodical census. In England, the only Act of a corresponding nature was the Census of Production Act enacted in 1906, the practical results of which, as was well known, were negligible, no census of production having been taken since 1907.

In criticising the details of the Bill, it was stated that several of the definitions were unsatisfactory; for instance, there appeared to be no necessity for altering the definition of "factory" from that given in the Factories Act. The value of information obtained from establishments employing less than 20 work-people would be hardly commensurate with the extra expense entailed in their collection.

As regards the scope of the Bill, the Committee urged that the particular statistics intended to be collected should be definitely laid down in the Bill, and if the scope of the statistics to be collected was to be widened, the necessary legislation for the amendment of the Act should be introduced. The Committee were, however, of opinion that no amendment in this respect should be introduced for a period of two years after the passing of the initial Act.

The Committee also took strong exception to the powers contemplated to be given to the Director (1) to make any observations he might deem proper on the statistics collected, and (2) to enter any factory, etc., for the purpose of collecting information.

As regards (1) the Committee pointed out that the purpose of a Statistics Act should be to present to the public a summarised statement of the data collected, as, in most cases, correct conclusions from industrial statistics could only be drawn by one with a practical and detailed knowledge of the industry concerned, and, therefore, it would be decidedly dangerous to give the power of making comments to the officer concerned merely with the collection of statistics. As regards (2) the Committee pointed out that the Director could usually obtain permission to visit any factory by arrangement with the agents. Moreover, the presence of the Director in a factory, etc. could not affect the accuracy of statistical data supplied by an employer, and in the case of an industrial dispute might be instrumental in making workmen persist in unreasonable demands under the impression that Government, as represented by the Director, was supporting them.

The Committee further urged that the forms which the Director might send to factories, etc., for eliciting any information should be first approved by a Standing Committee, which should include representatives of Government, employers and employees, and in case a particular form appeared unreasonable or objectionable, the right should be conceded of making an appeal to a higher authority.

Strong exception was also taken to the penalty clauses, and Government's attention was specially drawn to the fact that the debate in the Legislative Council had revealed a consensus of opinion against the penalty of imprisonment and the heavy monetary penalties for offences against the Act.

As regards the rules that might be made for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Bill, the Committee urged that these should be submitted to public bodies for opinion, and should be laid on the table of the House for two weeks before they were enforced, so as to give an opportunity for members of the legislature to suggest any necessary alterations.

Soon after the above communication, the Association received from the Labour Office a copy of the amended Statistics Bill, and this necessitated the submission of another representation by the Committee. The Bill was expected to be introduced in the October session of the Council but Government appointed an informal Committee to consider the modified Statistics Bill, and all the three members of the Committee of this Association who were also members of the Legislative Council, *viz.*, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. Lalji Naranji, were appointed to act on the special Committee. It is understood that the deliberations of this Committee resulted in drastic alterations being made in the modified Bill, and the Bill in a very much amended form is expected to be introduced in the January session of the Council. (*Appendix* **F-4**)

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

In April, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, addressed a semi-official letter to the Chairman on the prevailing system of paying wages to the mill-hands of Bombay, and advocated the introduction of a system of fortnightly payments.

His Excellency stated that, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, he submitted a very full report of all matters arising out of the recent mill strike, and quoted the following paragraph from the reply he had recently received from Lord Olivier :—

> " My attention was called the other day to the great hardship of the Indian system of paying wages, namely, that they are not payable till a month has run, and after that are liable to be delayed. This is an evil which used to be much felt in the Colonies, but we superseded it in Government employment many years ago, and now pay wages at least fortnightly and, if possible, weekly. India is still behind-hand in this respect, but, as industrialism progresses, more civilised arrangements must be made. Can you do anything in this direction ?"

His Excellency added that he intended to communicate with the Chairman on this subject even before the receipt of Lord Olivier's letter, for it was a fact that wages in the Bombay mills were not even paid monthly for the men did not receive their wages for tl e month until the middle of the succeeding month. From a study of the terms of service with reference to the employment of the operatives in the various cotton mills in Bombay, His Excellency concluded that the rules and regulations very fully protected the employers, and mill managers were given power to use their discretion in regard to their enforcement. In conclusion, His Excellency pointed out that in the jute mill industry of Bengal, wages were paid to ordinary operatives weekly and this system was found to work satisfactoiily both to employers and employed. His Excellency felt sure that it would be a great boon to the operatives, if wages could be paid fortnightly, even if it were not possible to adopt the practice in the jute mills in Bengal.

After a careful consideration of the subject, the Committee approved of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages, and authorised the Chairman to inform His Excellency the Governor accordingly. It was further decided that the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee should submit a detailed practical scheme for fortnightly payment of wages.

The scheme drawn up by the Sub-Committee and finally accepted by the Committee for submission to the general body of members, might be summarised briefly as below :—

(1) All employees at the mills, whether on time or piece-work, with the exception of clerks, should be included in the scheme.

(2) Wages should be paid on the 15th and the 30th of each month. On the 30th of each month, wages earned from the 1st to the 15th of that month should be paid ; and on the 15th of a month the wages earned from the 16th to the 30th of the preceding month should be paid.

(3) The fortnightly system of payment should come into force in August, 1924, so that the mills might have the necessary time to make adequate arrangements to deal with the proposed alterations. According to the Association's List of Pay Days, July wages were due to be paid on the 13th August, and from then onwards fortnightly payments might be started.

(4) If the above suggestions were agreed to, notices of a uniform type, giving intimation and full particulars of the proposed changes, were to be posted simultaneously at all mills on the 1st July, 1924.

According to Rule 93 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association, proposals for general action needed the sanction of the general body of members, and, accordingly, it was proposed to place the above recommendations before a general meeting of the members.

Subsequently, it became apparent that there were considerable differences of opinion among members as to whether the mill-hands themselves desired any change from the present system, and, until further information had been obtained, it was deemed inadvisable to table a resolution at a general meeting of the members, and it was accordingly resolved that all mills in Bombay should be requested to ascertain the views of the employees themselves as to the desirability of introducing a system of fortnightly payments.

Replies were received from practically all the mills in Bombay, from which it was noticed that the operatives of only two mills desired fortnightly payments, while all the rest preferred to retain the monthly system. The principal reasons advanced by the operatives against the introduction of fortnightly payments were :—

(i) It is customary in Bombay to make payments of house rent and credits of grain and food, etc., monthly, and thus the existing system of making payment of wages monthly is quite suitable to the mill labour.

(ii) Fortnightly payment, if introduced would in no way benefit good salary earners, say Rs. 50 and over per month, as they could meet their ordinary obligations without running into debt, and whether they got Rs. 25 fortnightly or Rs. 50 monthly would be immaterial to them. At the end of the month they always would have something to spare. But it would adversely affect the small wage earner, who would not be able to withstand the temptation to fritter away the first half of his petty earnings which would fall due in the middle of the month. When the

second half came into his hands, he would find himself stranded with a sum insufficient to meet his monthly obligations on account of rent, food, etc. He would then be obliged to run into debt. While, therefore, fortnightly payments would in no way benefit the higher wage earners of the labouring community, it would be greatly to the disadvantage of the vast majority of workmen.

(iii) There would be a greater percentage of absenteeism throughout the month owing to the habit of taking one or two days off immediately after pay day.

(iv) This dislocation of work prevalent on pay days would occur twice a month instead of once and would cause a correspondingly greater loss in the earnings of piece-workers.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. stated that in 1912 they made an experiment of fortnightly payments in their mills, but the attempt had to be given up owing to the opposition from the workpeople who threatened to strike if fortnightly payments were not stopped. Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. drew the Committee's attention to the fact that in their Colaba Land and Mill Co. they had an operative named D. R. Mayekar who was also editor of a vernacular paper called *Kamkari*, and in the issues of the 21st and 28th June he dealt with the question at length and stated that the workpeople would resent the introduction of the fortnightly payment system.

After due consideration of the replies received from the members, the Committee authorised the Chairman to address a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay explaining that the vast bulk of the operatives desired a continuance of the present system of monthly payments, and, under the circumstances, it was difficult for the millowners to introduce a system of fortnightly payments as desired by His Excellency. The Chairman, in his letter to His Excellency, explained the whole position at length, gave a number of extracts from the replies received from the members, and in conclusion respectfully tendered to His Excellency the most grateful thanks of the Committee and of himself for the very great interest His Excellency had shown in this important question relating to the premier industry of Bombay.

(*Appendix* **F-5.**)

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

A Bill to make provision for the weekly payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees was introduced by Mr. D. Chaman Lal in the Legislative Assembly on 23rd September, 1924, and was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th September, 1924. The Association was not approached by Government for an expression of opinion on the Bill, but early in November the Director of the Labour Office forwarded copies of the Bill to the Association and requested information on the following points :—

1. The extent to which wages of workmen in various industrial concerns were paid daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or on other periods ;

2. The normal time which elapsed between the close of the period in which the wage was earned and the actual payment of the wage ; and

3. The extent to which the employer provided special facilities to the workers for obtaining rations.

The Committee informed the Director that workmen in cotton mills were paid monthly wages, and that wages were generally paid 12 to 15 days after the completion of the month during which they were earned. As regards the third query, the practice not being uniform amongst mills, it was deemed advisable to circularise members and elicit exact information as to (1) whether a cheap grain shop was attached to their mills, (2) whether their mills provided any special facilities to workmen for obtaining grains, food, etc., on credit, and if such facilities had existed in the past, but were discontinued, for what reasons they had been discontinued, (3) whether any special facilities existed in their mills for grant of credit or cash advances to workmen, and (4) what other special monetary facilities were given to workmen as a preventive against falling into debt. The answers received from the members were passed on to the Director of the Labour Office in the original with a request to submit a summary of the answers to Government. The Director also asked for a copy of the Association's final letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of fortnightly payments of wages and this was forwarded to the Director after obtaining His Excellency's permission. Government were thus in possession of the very powerful reasons why no innovation should be introduced in the existing system of monthly payments of wages so far as the cotton mill industry was concerned, but in view of the very wide scope of Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill and the misrepresentations in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill regarding the conduct of the Bombay millowners in connection with the last general strike, it was deemed advisable to make a representation to the Government of India in connection with the proposed legislation.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was observed :—" During recent strikes in India it has been discovered that certain groups of unscrupulous employers had been in the habit of stopping the wages due to workmen who have worked in their factories even for a full period of a month, thereby causing a great deal of hardship to such workers and their dependants. The scandal created by such action on the part of the employers was such that even the Government of Bombay has had recently to take notice of it..... The passing of this Bill will certainly go a long way in getting the workers not only out of the clutches of mill managers and mill agents, but equally out of the clutches of the average moneylender....." The Committee drew Government's serious attention to the objectionable and unfounded nature of these remarks and proceeded to narrate the correct facts for the information of Government and the Legislative Assembly.

It was pointed out that the action of the millowners in connection with the last general strike of mill-hands was fully vindicated by an impartial Committee presided over by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay. Subsequently, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wrote to the Chairman of the Association advocating the introduction of a system of fortnightly payment of wages in lieu of the existing system of monthly payments The Committee accepted His Excellency's suggestion and formulated a scheme for the introduction of fortnightly payments of mill-operatives, but on a reference being made by the members to the operatives themselves, it was found that the latter were entirely opposed to the proposed innovation. The reasons for this attitude, as set forth in the replies received by the Association from its members, were embodied in the Chairman's letter to His Excellency the Governor referred to above, and a copy of this letter was forwarded to the Government of India along with the representation. A perusal of this letter, it was pointed out, would convince Government and the Legislative Assembly that so far as the cotton mill industry was concerned, any change in the prevailing system of monthly payments would probably be unacceptable to the workers themselves.

The Committee next proceeded to deal with the provisions in Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill which sought to make weekly payments compulsory in the case of Government employees and even domestic servants. As regards Government employees, the Committee thought that Government were the best judges of their needs and requirements but that it might be helpful if Government would state their views on this point.

To make weekly payments compulsory in the case of domestic servants, the Committee pointed out, would practically revolutionise the present social organism of this country. Mr. Chaman Lal might have been justified in his attempt in this direction had responsible public opinion demanded this innovation, but such certainly was not the case. As an illustration of the serious inconvenience that would be caused to the lower middle classes by the introduction of a system of weekly payments to domestic servants, the Committee cited the case of a clerk drawing, say, Rs. 125 a month, but who would be called upon to pay weekly wages to his domestic servants. It should be further remembered that in India bills for house-rents, foodstuff, etc., were settled monthly, and so long as this system continued, weekly receipts of wages would inflict a certain degree of hardship on the poorer employees, as was made abundantly clear by the mill-operatives themselves during the enquiry recently conducted by the Association.

In conclusion, the Committee pointed out that the Bill was one more illustration of the very undesirable tendency, of introducing into India, legislation on Western lines without giving due consideration to the peculiar and altogether different conditions prevailing in this country, and they expressed their considered opinion that legislation on the lines of Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill should be opposed, unless Government were certain that the workers themselves desired the change and that it would be in the best interest of the country. (*Appendix* **F-6.**)

INCOME-TAX ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS RE: ASSESSMENT OF PARTNERS OF A REGISTERED FIRM TO SUPER-TAX.

Owing to a recent decision of the Bombay High Court on a reference under Section 66 of the Income-tax Act, made by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, the practice hitherto followed by the Income-tax Department in the matter of assessing the partners of a registered firm to super-tax when there had been a change in the respective shares of the partners or in the *personnel* of the firm, had been declared illegal. The procedure hitherto followed had been based on Section 26 of the Act which was as follows :—

> " Where any change occurs in the constitution of a firm, or where any person has succeeded to any business, profession or vocation, the assessment shall be made on the firm as constituted or on the person engaged in the business, profession or vocation, as the case may be, at the time of the making of the assessment."

The High Court of Bombay had, however, held that the above section could not be interpreted so as to authorise the method hitherto followed, which was to make the assessment on the basis of the arrangements in force in the year in which the assessment was made. Each partner was thus assessed with reference to that share of the profits to which he was entitled in the year in which the assessment was made. An incoming partner was taxed on part of the profits of the previous year even though he never got it in any sense. The High Court of Bombay having pronounced this procedure illegal, Government had to decide what steps should be taken in the matter, and they therefore inquired whether the Association would prefer—

(*a*) an amendment legalising the practice followed hitherto, or

(*b*) an amendment providing for the recovery of the super-tax on the shares of a retiring and absent partner from the remaining partners.

Government further solicited the Association's opinion on the proposal to insert in Section 57 (1) a provision in regard to the recovery of the super-tax by partners of a registered firm when there is no resident partner.

The whole subject was carefully considered by a special Sub-Committee, on whose recommendations the Committee addressed a letter to Government on the following lines :—

The Committee were of opinion that the present practice of assessment should not be legalised, but the Act should be so amended as to provide for the recovery on the shares of a retiring or absent partner from the remaining partners. At the same time the Committee considered it necessary that legal powers should be given to a firm to deduct and to recover the amount of super

tax due from a retiring or absent partner at the highest rate allowed under the Income-tax Act. This would necessitate a further amendment to permit a retiring or absent partner to claim a refund of super-tax paid on his behalf, if the rate to which he was personally liable was less than the maximum rate. This procedure would mean that the firm would pay the super-tax for the retiring or absent partner, who would have the right to claim a refund if super-tax ought to have been paid at a lower rate. An amendment of this type would further obviate the necessity of any additions to Section 57 (1) since it would provide for the deduction of super-tax by the firm in the case of absent partners. (*Appendix* **G-1.**)

INCOME-TAX ACT.

Proposed Amendment of Section 42 (1). Assessment of Persons Non-resident in British India.

Towards the end of February, the Government of India invited the attention of the Association to the situation created by a recent decision in one of the High Courts where it had been held that :—

1. Section 42 (1) of the Income-tax Act was a mere machinery section, not a charging section, *i.e.*, that it did not render any income chargeable that but for the existence of the section would not be chargeable.

2. That the section could only be applied where a person resident in British India actually received income on behalf of a non resident, and merely indicated how the tax could be recovered in such cases.

3. That the expression " Business connexion " was very vague and could not be held to cover any thing which could not be covered by the word ' Business ' used in Section 6 which was regarded by the High Court as the only charging section in the Act.

It was further pointed out by Government that the decision had reference to the Act of 1918, but Section 5 of that Act was practically the same as Section 6 of the 1922 Act and Section 33 (1) of the Act of 1918 was identical with Section 42 (1) of the Act of 1922. Virtually, therefore, the decision interpreted the latter section and further very gravely diminished if not completely destroyed its utility.

The circumstances of the particular case in question which engaged the attention of the High Court were that the assessee company was a branch of or a subsidiary to a firm on the Continent. In such cases it was possible for the parent and the subsidiary firms so to adjust their accounts and manipulate their transactions that no profit should ostensibly accrue or be received in British India. In order to assess non-resident firms for a reasonable portion of the profits arising in British India, Government proposed to amend Section 42 (1) as follows and requested the Association to express an opinion on the proposal :—

" In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any agent, agency, subsidiary firm, branch or other business connection in British India, or through or from any property in British India, shall notwithstanding that such profits or gains are not actually received in British India, be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India within the meaning of Sub-section (1) of Section 4, and shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head " Business" or under the head " Property," as the case may be, in the name of the agent of any such person and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax."

The amendment seemed to be in order and likely to meet the difficulty experienced and the Committee accordingly informed Government that they approved the changes suggested. (*Appendix* **G-2.**)

Note:—Existing Section 42 (1) reads as follows:—

42 (1) Non-residents. In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection or property in British India, shall be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India, and shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the agent or any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax:

Provided that any arrears of tax may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of this Act from any assets of the non-resident person which are, or may at any time come, within British India.

INCOME TAX ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PREVENT THE AVOIDANCE OF INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX BY THE FORMATION OF BOGUS FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

(*Vide Report for* 1923 *pages* 104 *and* 465.)

In August, 1923, the views of the Committee were sought by Government on certain proposed amendments contemplated to prevent the avoidance of income-tax and super-tax by the formation of bogus firms and companies. Briefly stated, the proposals then brought forward by Governmentwere as follows:—

1. In regard to firms, it was suggested that the best course was to insert in the Act a provision that where the interest of any partner in a firm was really fictitious and had been created chiefly with reference to the distribution of profits, such interest for the purposes of assessment to super-tax should be deemed to be the interest of the remaining partner or partners and in particular that the interest of a wife or children in such cases should be deemed to be the interest of the husband or father as the case may be.

2. In regard to companies, it was proposed to add a section to the Indian Income-tax Act on the lines of the British Finance Act (with its schedule). The result of such an amendment would probably be that where an Assistant Commissioner considered that any private company

did not distribute to its members a reasonable portion of its income from all sources within the year, he would be authorised for purposes of assessment to super-tax to direct that the income of the company should be deemed to be the income of its members and to apportion it amongst them accordingly.

It was also suggested that an appeal should lie to the Commissioner of Income-tax from the decision of the Assistant Commissioners in such cases and that a further appeal should lie from the Commissioner's decision to a Provincial Board of Referees and it was further proposed that the class of companies to which this new provision should be applied should be private companies formed after 1st April, 1920 (on which date the Super-tax Act, 1920, came into force)—

(*a*) in which the number of shareholders did not exceed 50, including certain classes of shareholders ;

(*b*) the shares in which were non-transferable ;

(*c*) the shares or debentures of which were not offered for public subscription ;

(*d*) the control of which was vested in not more than 5 persons.

In acknowledging the above suggestions, the Committee had replied that while they were in perfect agreement with Government *re.* the necessity for legislation to deal with bogus firms and companies, they deprecated the proposed legislation which, it was thought, gave unnecessarily wide powers to Income-tax officials in the business of genuine partnerships and private limited companies. Further, it had also been pointed out that any one who wished to avoid distributing profits could easily do so by turning his business into a public limited company with *seven* shareholders, and that no provisions had been made for cases where a widow or a minor son succeeded to his father's estate where the interests of the heirs would likely be considered as the interests of the remaining partners which was manifestly unfair.

The Committee were also opposed to the hearing of appeals by the Commissioner of Income-tax and to the establishment of a Provincial Board of Referees.

The above-mentioned proposals were subsequently abandoned by Government for the following reason :—

"If the Indian Income-tax Act were amended as previously suggested on the lines of the British Finance Act, the result would be to cast on the Income-tax authorities, in the first instance, the responsibility of deciding in certain cases the difficult and delicate question what was a reasonable proportion of its profits for a company to distribute Provisions similar to those of the British Finance Act are no doubt also in force in some other countries, such as, for example, the Union of

South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, Newfoundland and the United States of America. The Government of India apprehend, however, that legislation on these lines in this country would lead to much friction and dissatisfaction. It would also almost inevitably involve the setting up of non-official bodies to act as referees, where the final decision of the Commissioner was not accepted by the assessee. Apart from the possible difficulty of forming Boards of Referees that would command public confidence which was glanced at in the Government of India letter quoted above, some of the commercial bodies consulted have raised the strongest objection to this feature of the proposals."

Early in June, the Government of India, after outlining the suggestions made in 1923 and explaining the reason for their subsequent abandonment, brought forward the following proposals in regard to the amendment of the Act and requested the Committee's opinion on the feasibility of their adoption:—

(1) To meet the difficulty in the case of firms, it was first proposed to insert in the Act a definition of "firm." A firm would be defined as such within the meaning of *Section 239 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with the further condition that there must be at least two partners authorised to bind the firm by their action. Any alleged partnership or firm which did not satisfy these conditions would be treated as an association of individuals.

It was next proposed to insert a provision to the effect that where an association of individuals formed for the purpose of carrying on business was under the control of a single member, *i.e.*, where only one member had power to bind the body as a whole by his acts, the assessing authority should have discretion to include the shares in its profits to which each member was entitled, in the total income of such member for the purpose of assessing him to income-tax and super-tax. The association as such would not then be liable to income-tax or super-tax and the Income-tax officer's decision on this point would be subject to appeal to the Assistant Commissioner and revision by the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(2) Turning to the question of companies, it was intended in the first place to limit the proposed legislation to companies which—

(*a*) restricted the right to transfer shares ;

(*b*) limited the number of members exclusive of employees to 50 ,

(*c*) did not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe to their shares or debentures ;

(*d*) were under the control of not more than 7 persons.

* The definition of a firm in Section 239 of the Contract Act is "Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are collectively called a firm."

It would be necessary, for purposes of criteria (*b*) and (*d*), to add a provision, and it was accordingly desired, that in computing the number of shareholders, trustees or nominees of other shareholders, employees and certain close relatives of other shareholders should be excluded.

The proposals submitted by Government were carefully considered by the Committee and a reply was sent towards the end of July expressing the Committee's thanks to Government for the opportunity given to express an opinion on the revised proposals of Government to prevent the avoidance of income-tax and super-tax by the creation of bogus firms and companies.

It was pointed out by the Committee that while they sympathised with the object which the Government of India desired to attain, it was not considered that there was any great necessity for the enactment of such a legislation.

The Committee thought that temporary legislation on the lines suggested by Government would have been more advisable during the recent years when, on account of the prevailing war conditions, exceptionally high profits were made and the Government were deprived of a considerable sum by the formation of bogus firms and companies. The necessity for the legislation at the moment was doubtful, and it was stated that the objections which might be raised against Government's new proposals would more than counterbalance the benefits which might result in the enactment of the legislation.

The specific objections which the Committee raised against the proposed measures were :—

(*a*) That they gave extensive powers of interference to Income-tax officials, which might be used to the detriment of and inflict hardship upon genuine firms. Similarly it was understood that, according to the proposals, Government would be in a position to say what profits should be distributed, or super-tax levied. It was considered that this would be a dangerous power to give Government, and pointed out that the company super-tax of one anna covered the point of undistributed profits which it should be remembered benefited the country as being available in the form of share capital for developing industry.

(*b*) The Committee failed to see how the definition of a firm given in the Companies Act would prevent persons from forming bogus companies, and considered that it would be better if a provision were included that those persons only would be reckoned as partners who had actually contributed a proportion of the capftal.

(*c*) The particular proposals of Government *re* the limitation of the scope of the legislation to certain types of companies only, were objectionable inasmuch as they would not only allow the

Income-tax authorities to bring any and every private company within their net, but would allow them to deal with public companies who might, after a flotation, issue debentures or further shares to existing shareholders, or a company in which at any time seven parties held a controlling interest. In the latter connection it might be indicated that there were many genuine companies and firms in which the voting power was controlled by seven or a less number of persons. Another point which was not clear with regard to Government's intentions in this connection was in the case of a company controlled by other companies who acted as holding companies, whether these companies would be counted as individuals.

(*d*) Lastly, it was pointed out that any firm deliberately desirous from the outset of evading the provisions criticised in clause (*c*) above might easily do so by alterations in the articles and thus destroy the applicability of the proposed legislation in their particular case.

For the reasons enumerated above, the Committee requested Government not to proceed with the proposed measures. (*Appendix* **G-3.**)

INCOME-TAX RULES, 1922.

Proposed Amendments to Rule 39 Dealing with Claims for Refund of Income-tax Under Section 48 of the Income-tax Act from Residents in England.

The procedure to be followed for dealing with claims for refund of income-tax under Section 48 of the Act when the applicant was non-resident in India as outlined by Rule 39 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, was :—

The application should be made—

(*i*) to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area in which he was last charged to Indian income-tax when so resident, or

(*ii*) if he had never been so resident, to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area where the income-tax for the refund of which application was made was deducted.

This arrangement was found to be inconvenient and cumbrous inasmuch as it sometimes happened that claimants for refund residing in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State derived their income in three or four different provinces and had, therefore, to submit applications for refund to three or four different Income-tax Officers and each application had to be accompanied by a return of the total income of the applicant in British India.

The Government of India therefore proposed the undermentioned amendments to Rule 39 which subsequently came into force from 1st June 1924 :—

1. All persons resident in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State should submit applications for refund to the High Commissioner for India, under Section 48 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Persons who are generally resident in India and are only temporarily in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State will not be treated as persons resident in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State for the purposes of these instructions.

2. The applications for refund should be in the form prescribed by Rule 36 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, and should, as prescribed by Rules 37 and 38 of the Rules, be accompanied by—

(*i*) a return of the total income of the applicant in British India in the form prescribed by Section 22 of the Indian Income-tax Act, and

(*ii*) certificates prescribed by Rules 13 and 14 under Section 18 (9) or Section 20 of the Act in respect of interest on securities or dividends from companies.

3. The rate at which refund will be granted to the applicant will be the difference between the rate applicable to the claimant's total income and the maximum rate of income-tax fixed by the Indian Finance Act, for the year in which the dividend was declared or the interest on securities was drawn.

4. In order to guard against the possibility of double refunds, the High Commissioner for India will, after paying the refund, send a list of such refunds to the Central Board of Revenue.

5. All certificates prescribed by Sections 18 (9) and 20 of the Act which are presented by applicants with claims for refund of tax, to the High Commissioner for India in England, will be duly cancelled. (*Appendix* **G-4.**)

INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922.

Procedure Relating to the Issue of Certificate of Dividends

In March the Central Board of Revenue wrote and requested the Committee to bring to the notice of the members of this Association the desirability of particular attention being paid to the undermentioned important points to be observed in connection with the issue of Dividend Certificates as prescribed by Section 20 of the Income-tax Act :—

(1) that the statutory form of certificate for deduction of income-tax prescribed by Rule 14 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, should invariably be used ;

(2) that it was desirable that certificate should be printed on the same sheet of paper as the actual warrant with a line of perforation to permit its being detached ;

(3) that certificates might also be machine-numbered with advantage ;

(4) that it was desirable that the practice adopted by certain companies of attaching red slips to the certificates drawing the attention of the recipient to the need for their careful preservation for a year or two should be generally followed.

A copy of the Board's letter was in due course passed on to all members of the Association for necessary action.

In partial modification of the above instructions, it was stated in a subsequent communication received from the Central Board of Revenue in regard to suggestions (2) and (3) that it had been represented that in some cases in which banks collected dividends on behalf of their constituents it would not be generally possible to comply with the instructions that the certificates granted under Section 20 of the Income-tax Act should be on the same sheet of paper as the actual warrant. In such cases the Government of India had understood that the companies sent the banks a consolidated dividend warrant for all the dividends due in respect of the block of shares for which the bank was acting and at the same time issued separate certificates for the shareholders by whom the shares were owned, and it was therefore suggested as an alternative to the procedure of issuing the certificate as a part of the warrant, the dividend warrants should be machine-numbered and all certificates relating to a particular dividend should bear the same number as the corresponding warrant so as to make it clear to which warrant each certificate related.

As an alternative to suggestion (4) the Board recommended the practice of printing in red ink, on the face of the certificate, a caution that the recipients should preserve it carefully for a year or two.

The Board also suggested the desirability of printing on the certificate a note to the effect that shareholders in India may claim refund of tax under Section 48 (1) of the Act in respect of dividends if their personal rate was less than the maximum. (*Appendix* **G-5.**)

INCOME-TAX RULES.

AMENDMENTS.

In December, 1923, the attention of the Committee was invited by the Board of Inland Revenue to the undermentioned proposed amendment to the Indian Income-tax Rules :—

> " In Rules 16 and 17 of the said Rules, for the word and figures ' Rs. 1,600 ' wherever they occur, the word and figures ' Rs. 2,000 ' shall be substituted."

Note.—Rule 16 specifies the minimum income chargeable under the head " Salaries " referred to in Section 21 (*a*) of the Income-tax Act, and Rule 17 prescribes the form of the " Annual Return of Employees " required by Section 21 of the Act.

The Committee had no criticisms to offer on the proposed amendments which subsequently became law in March.

INCOME-TAX MANUAL.

Interest on Securities.

Under Section 18 (3) of the Income tax-Act, the person responsible for paying any income-tax chargeable under the head " Interest on Securities " should at the time of payment deduct income-tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate and sub-paragraph 5 of para 57 of the Income-tax Manual stipulates that if an income-tax officer was satisfied that the income of the holder of Government securities was such that no deduction on income-tax should be made from the interest on securities or when the deduction was to be made at a lower rate than the maximum, the income-tax officer might issue a certificate to this effect.

In August, the Central Board of Revenue decided to extend this concession, which was for the time being only applicable to Government securities, so as to make it applicable to all securities and debentures whether issued by Government, local authorities or by companies, and issued a circular to this effect which was in due course brought to the notice of the members of the Association. (*Appendix.* **G-6.**)

ASSESSMENT OF ASSOCIATION FOR INCOME-TAX.

During the year under review the Association was for the first time called upon to pay income-tax by the Senior Income-tax Officer, Bombay.

The legality of the assessment appeared doubtful since no provision is made in the amended Act for the payment of income-tax by an Association of companies. On legal advice, the Committee instituted an appeal before the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax against the assessment. The appeal was unsuccessful, but subsequently the Committee authorised an application to the Commissioner of Income-tax for a revision of the order passed by the Assistant Commissioner with the result that the Association was exempted.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Proposed Amendments.

Early in 1924 Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, addressed a series of letters to the Government of India and to the Government of Bombay recommending certain amendments

to the Indian Companies Act. In the first instance, Government submitted these letters to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and subsequently the letters, together with the comments made thereon by the Registrar, were forwarded to this Association for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Pochkhanawala's letters referred to the immense harm done to joint-stock concerns in general, and banking institutions in particular, by interested parties levelling reckless and unfounded charges against these institutions and even dragging them into court on the most frivolous pretexts. Mr Pochkhanawala contended that in order to put a stop to such undesirable practices, which of late had been on the increase, it was necessary to introduce legislation inflicting penalties on such mischief-makers. Another suggestion made by Mr. Pochkhanawala in order to obviate unnecessary litigation against a company was that nobody should be allowed to institute legal proceedings against a company under the Indian Companies Act without the consent of the Advocate-General or Solicitor to Government. Mr. Pochkhanawala further pointed out that although it was within the powers of the directors of a company to prevent an undesirable person from becoming a shareholder in their company by refusing to transfer a share or shares in his name, the directors were helpless if a person, after becoming a shareholder, took up an obnoxious attitude against the company. Mr. Pochkhanawala, therefore, advocated legislation making it possible for the majority of shareholders of a company to remove an obnoxious shareholder from their fold.

The above suggestions of Mr. Pochkhanawala, however, did not meet with the approval of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who pointed out that under Section 11 of the Indian Penal Code, the word "person" included "company," so that, apart from any civil remedies, it would appear that Sections 211, 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code applied, and, therefore, any amendment in the Companies Act inflicting penalties as suggested by Mr. Pochkhanawala was not necessary. As regards expelling an undesirable member, the Registrar pointed out that the power to expel a member could be taken by a company under its articles, and in fact articles on these lines were sometimes framed in the case of private companies so that in this respect also there would appear to be no need to amend the Companies Act. As regards taking the sanction of the Advocate-General or Solicitor to Government, the Registrar held that it would not be desirable in a country where distances were so large to make it necessary to obtain the fiat of an official at the seat of Government. In the Bombay Presidency, for instance, it would be a hardship if a shareholder in Aden of an Aden company or in Quetta of a Quetta company had to come or forward his papers to Bombay for sanction before a prosecution could be launched in Aden or Quetta. The Registrar further drew attention to Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code which empowered a magistrate to order a preliminary investigation, and which section had been made use of in Bombay. The Registrar expressed his opinion that if there was no case against a company, such criminal investigation should not damage its credit.

The Committee, after a careful consideration of the whole subject, did not feel inclined to give their support to the amendments proposed by Mr. Pochkhanawala. It was, however, felt that companies needed further pro-

tection than was at present accorded by the law against persons spreading false and mischievous rumours or initiating vexatious, frivolous or unjustifiable proceedings in a Court of law, and the Committee suggested that the law should be amended in such a manner as to ensure that no complaint against a company could be filed in any Court unless at a preliminary investigation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies or the Advocate-General such complaint was certified as *prima facie* justifiable.

A reply to the above effect was forwarded to Government towards the end of May. (*Appendix* **H-1.**)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE INDIAN CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Notice of a motion to introduce two important Bills relating to Exchange and Currency at the September session of the Legislative Assembly was given by the Hon'ble Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The reasons given for the introduction of an amending Bill to the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, were as follows :—

" The Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was amended in 1920, in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Currency and Exchange Committee, and it was declared that the sovereign would be legal tender in India at the rate of ten rupees to the sovereign instead of fifteen to the sovereign which had previously been the legal ratio. The experience of the past four years has now proved that the ratio recommended by the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee is unsuited to the conditions of this country as exchange has been much more in the proximity of the old legal ratio than the existing legal ratio during all these years with the sole exception of 1919-20, when world conditions were abnormal everywhere. It is, therefore, now proposed to revert to the legalisation of 1920, and restore the ratio that prevailed up to the date of that legislation."

The object of the Bill further to amend the Indian Currency Act, 1923, is explained in the following extract from the Satement of Objects and Reasons.:—

" The object of the Bill is to alter the ratio at which notes are issued from the Paper Currency Reserve for gold coins which are not legal tender or for gold bullion from 11.30016 to 7.53344 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

The change contemplated by the Amendment Bill to the Indian Paper Currency Act was, therefore, consequent to the change which was proposed to be made in the ratio at which the sovereign and half sovereign were legal tender in the former Bill.

The Committee understood that the Bills were not to be discussed in the September Session and accordingly wired as follows to the Government of India :—

" Bombay Millowners have heard with regret that Sir Purshotamdas' Currency Bills will not be discussed in Assembly this session. Apprehend great monetary stringency very shortly which will adversely affect Cotton Industry and therefore respectfully urge that Government should grant a special day for discussion of the Bills during present session."

A somewhat similar representation was also made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but without any tangible success, and the Bills still await their first reading.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS ACT, 1882,—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Towards the middle of February, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association the draft of a Bill further to amend the Small Causes Courts Act, 1882, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. The main object of the Bill was to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court to include suits up to a value of Rs. 5,000, and to empower them to take cognizance in some classes of cases which it was thought could properly be disposed of in these courts, but which had to be instituted in the High Court under the existing law. The proposed Bill bristled with legal complexities regarding which the Committee did not feel competent to express an opinion, but the Committee felt inclined to support the general principle underlying the Bill, namely, that the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court be extended to cover suits for Rs. 5,000 with a view to relieve the congestion in the High Court and to afford cheaper means of litigation to the public, and the Committee replied to Government accordingly. On a reconsideration of the whole subject, however, the Committee were constrained to subsequently withdraw their support of the Bill. The Committee had, in the first instance, concluded that the Bill allowed a plaintiff to file a suit in the High Court, when the value of the suit was over Rs. 2,000 but below Rs. 5,000, but it was noticed that Section 8 of the Bill inflicted heavy penalties by way of costs on the plaintiff if the High Court Judge who heard the case decided that there was no justification for the plaintiff to have brought the case in the High Court. This virtually meant that all suits covering Rs. 5,000 or under would have to be heard in the Small Causes Court, or, in other words, the option ostensibly given to the plaintiffs to file suits in the High Court was only illusory. In view of the fact that where an important question of principle, mercantile law, or trade customs was involved, a plaintiff might desire to have the suit heard in the High Court even though the value of the subject-matter did not exceed Rs. 5,000, the Committee were not inclined to accord their support to the proposed Bill unless Section 8 thereof was so amended as to make it possible for a plaintiff, if he so desired, to file a suit in the High Court for a claim exceeding Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 without running such heavy risks regarding costs as are laid down in Section 8 of the proposed Bill. Another communication to this effect was addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Committee early in May. (*Appendix* **H-2.**)

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND PARTNERSHIPS.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

(*Vide Report of* 1919, *pages* 23 *and* 55.)

In May, 1919, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of the letter received by them from the Government of India in connection with a proposal to introduce legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act and Registration of Partnerships Act. The Association approved of the idea of the proposed legislation (*see* page 22 of Association's Report for 1919).

By another circular letter in May last the Government of India informed the Association that the proposed legislation for the Registration of Business Names and Partnerships was to be abandoned owing, mainly, to practical difficulties connected with the Hindu Joint Family system. The Committee thereupon decided to enquire as to the precise nature of the difficulties that rendered the legislation impracticable. In reply, the Government of India forwarded to the Association a copy of their reply to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon who had also addressed Government on the same lines as the Association. In this reply the Government of India expressed their inability to introduce any legislation in connection with the matter under reference and suggested that the Associated Chambers might prepare a private Bill and introduce it through their representative in the Legislative Assembly. After due consideration the Committee resolved to take no further action unless a private member's Bill was introduced. (*Appendix* **H-3.**)

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

See Report for 1915, *pages* 32 *&* 71.

The Government of Bombay, by their Resolution No. 1612, dated 2nd May, 1923, General Department, appointed a Committee consisting of the following officers to consider and report on the question of standardization of weights and measures in this Presidency :—

1. The Director of Industries, Bombay Chairman ;
2. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ;
3. The Mint Master, Bombay Mint ;
4. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay ; and
5. The Professor of Physics at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

After a detailed examination of the question, the above Committee recommended legislation the main objects of which should be :—

1. To define the primary standards and arrange for their custody ;
2. To define the system of authorised weights and measures ;
3. To define the secondary standards, and their numbers, composition and dimensions ;
4. To define the working standards ;
5. To empower municipalities and local boards to *prescribe* the use of the authorised weights and measures.

The report also recommended that the subject of weights and measures should be made the administrative charge of a department of Government, for the history of the subject seemed to show that little progress could be expected unless there was a department to take charge of it.

A copy of the report was forwarded to this Association, early in July, for an expression of opinion.

The Committee, after due consideration of the subject, did not think it necessary to offer any comments on the details. In 1915, the Committee had expressed themselves in favour of standardization of weights and measures, but had recommended that the introduction of the scheme should be by degrees. It was felt that rather than offering any criticisms on details, it would be best to leave to Government complete discretion to devise a satisfactory system of standardization.

Later on, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce approached the Association with a request to send two representatives to a meeting they proposed to convene of the representatives of the leading Associations of the city to discuss the report and to make a joint or unanimous representation to Government. In view of the attitude already taken up by the Committee on this question, it was not deemed necessary to send any representatives of this Association to the proposed meeting, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were informed accordingly. But the Chairman of the Association attended the above meeting as the representative of the East India Cotton Association and put forward the millowners' point of view that the English pound should be the standard unit of weight to be fixed since in the mill industry the pound was invariably used.

Subsequently, this view was endorsed by the Committee of the Association. (*Appendix* **H-4.**)

INDIAN TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Towards the end of May, the Government of India announced the appointment of a special Committee consisting of :—

Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Chairman*) ;
Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*) ;
Sir Bijay Chand Mahatab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye,
and
Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S. (*Secretary*) ;

with the following terms of reference :—

(1) To examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population.

(2) To consider whether the whole scheme of taxation—Central Provincial and Local—is equitable and in accordance with economic principles and, if not, in what respects it is defective.

(3) To report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation.

(4) To advise as to the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes, old and new.

(5) To prepare rough estimates of the financial effects of the proposals.

(6) To include in the enquiry consideration of the land revenue only so far as was necessary for a comprehensive survey of existing conditions.

The motive for the appointment of the Committee was not any need for meeting additional expenditure or any intention to increase the total amount raised by taxation in India. The necessity for the enquiry arose largely from the effect produced by the war on the general level of prices and of expenditure and, consequently, on the incidence of taxation in its existing forms. The problems arising therefrom were common to many countries, but in India the changes which had been made since the war in the relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments, and the development of self-government, furnished special reasons for a study of the subject of taxation in general and for the examination of alternative sources from which to raise the money to meet the expenditure which had necessarily to be incurred by the various taxing authorities at the present time. The increasing pressure for a more drastic regulation of the liquour traffic in particular made the study of alternative sources of taxation imperative, while the modifications in the existing system of taxation which might be expected to result from action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the Tariff Board, would disturb the distribution and affect the real burden of taxation borne by the people of India.

The intention of the Government of India to institute this enquiry was announced in the Council of State on the 4th February, 1924, when, the proposal was discussed in some detail.. Reasons were then given for the opinion of the Government of India that the terms of reference should be comprehensive and that the enquiry should be conducted by a small com-

mittee, equally representative of European and Indian experience, and including an officer with wide knowledge of Indian administration, an Indian representative of acknowledged authority in economic questions, and an expert on taxation from abroad.

Early in November, the Secretary to the Taxation Enquiry Committee addressed the Association and requested to be furnished with material consisting of statistics or historical notes on Indian taxation system, comparison with systems in other parts of the world, discussions of the propriety of particular taxes, suggestions as to the means of ascertaining the average income of classes of the people or the incidence of taxation upon them, etc., which might have been prepared by the Association for the purpose of illustrating matters relevant to the above enquiry.

In reply, the Committee of the Association forwarded copies of the undermentioned pamphlets in connection with the Excise Duties referred to on page 73 of this report :—

(1) A Short History of the Excise Duty on Cotton Goods.
(2) Why the Cotton Excise Duty Should be Abolished.
(3) Cotton Excise Duties—Proceedings of a Public Meeting held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

The Committee also referred to the interview which they had with the Hon'ble Mr. D. T. Chadwick (*see* page 82 of 1923 Report). Mr. Chadwick had stated that he would place the Association's views before the Government of India and would explore the suggestions and reasons for a remission of the import duty on tallow, farina, china clay, magnesium chloride and zinc chloride. But nothing further had been heard from Government in this respect.

Reference was also made to the amendments proposed by the Government of India to Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act when introducing the Finance Bill in the Assembly on 1st March, 1924. The Bill was ultimately rejected by the House, but the Committee urged that the proposals referred to above would have given some much needed relief to the industry.

Copies of the correspondence that passed between the Collector of Bombay and the Association on the subject of the Excise Duty payable on cotton goods containing artificial silk and/or imported yarn (*see* page 65 of this report) were also forwarded for the information of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. (*Appendix* **I-1.**)

COAL.

Representation by Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for Reduction in Railway Freights on Coal.

Towards the end of June, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association invited the attention of the Railway Board to the anomaly of their retaining the existing railway freights on Bengal coal when a reduction of 20% in regard to freights for C. P. coal had been sanctioned.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association further pointed out that in view of the fact that Bengal coal was making steady progress towards recapturing the Bombay markets, it was desirable that all possible assistance should be accorded to the efforts of the Bengal collieries, and stated that a representation made by the Association to this effect in June, 1923, had remained without a reply.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association also urged a reorganisation of the existing practice of purchasing coal, and the supply of a larger number of wagons to prevent the overstocking of coal by collieries.

A copy of the above representation was forwarded to the Association towards the end of June for an expression of opinion thereon.

After a detailed consideration of the various points raised by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Committee decided to support the representation in so far as it related to the reduction of railway freights.

(*Appendix* **I-2.**)

PROTECTION FOR THE INDIAN COAL INDUSTRY.

THE INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE

(*See Report*, 1923, *pp.* 117-118.)

On 7th February, 1924, Mr. K. C. Neogy moved in the Legislative Assembly :—

> "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in view of the recent depression in the Indian coal trade a countervailing duty be imposed on the South African coal imported into India to the extent of the indirect bounty enjoyed by it in the shape of rebate on railway freight under the provisions of Section 8 (*a*) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended and in pursuance of the policy indicated by the Indian Fiscal Commission in paragraph 141 of their report."

Though the Resolution in its entirety was adopted by the House, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes, in reply to the following question from Sir Campbell Rhodes on 15th March, 1924, stated in the Assembly :—

SIR CAMPBELL RHODES :—

> "In view of the fact that a retaliatory fiscal war between South Africa and India might injure seriously the interests of the Indian cotton mills and of Indian subjects in South Africa, are Government prepared, before putting into effect the Resolution passed in the Assembly on the 7th February, to order an inquiry by the Tariff Board as recommended in paragraph 139 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission ?"

SIR CHARLES INNES:—

" I must point out to the Honourable Member that the Resolution adopted by the Assembly said nothing about retaliation. The Assembly recommends the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African coal on economic grounds and in view of the depression in the Indian coal trade. As I indicated in my speech on the Resolution, the Government doubt whether the action recommended by the Assembly can be justified on economic grounds and whether that action is in the true interests either of the coal trade itself or of consumers in India generally and in Bombay in particular. In view, however, of the expression of the Assembly's opinion contained in the Resolution, the Government have decided to refer for investigation to the Tariff Board the question whether the Indian coal trade is in need of protection either against coal from South Africa or against imports of foreign coal generally and, if so, whether, having regard to all the interests concerned, protection should be accorded to it."

In a Press notification which was issued in this connexion on 20th September, 1924, the Government of India quoted statistics to show that the imports of coal into India were comparatively small, were steadily diminishing, and the favourable pre-war position had practically been restored. Government also pointed out that it was evident from the figures cited that the competition from which the Indian coal industry was for the time being suffering was not so much in the Indian markets as in the overseas markets such as Colombo and Singapore, and that these markets could not apparently be recovered by the protection of the Indian market but only by improving and grading the quality of coal for export and by reducing the cost of production and transport. At the same time it was stated that it was possible that the measures which were necessary to recover the overseas market might be sufficient, without further protection, to enable Indian coal to meet competition in the home market. Government thought that grading and transport of coal were highly technical subjects to deal with for which the Tariff Board was not fully equipped, and accordingly appointed an expert Committee in the first instance to enquire and report—

(1) generally, what measures could be taken by Government, by the coal trade, by the railways and by the ports, whether singly or in combination, to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports; and

(2) in particular, whether effective measures could be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and for bunkering and how the cost of such measures should be met.

The Committee was constituted as under:—

President.

F. Noyce, Esq., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Members

The Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.

F. C. Legge, Esq., C.B.E., Director of Wagon Interchange.

S. C. Stuart-Williams, Esq., Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust.

A. A. F. Bray, Esq., Chairman, Indian Mining Association.

W. C. Banerjee, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Indian Mining Federation.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., of Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. A. Bell, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

Secretary.

H. P. V. Townend, Esq., I.C.S.

The recommendations of the above Committee would necessarily influence the Tariff Board's subsequent investigation of the question whether the coal trade was in need of protection and the reference to the Tariff Board had therefore been postponed until after the above Committee had reported.

In November, the Secretary to the Committee forwarded to the Association copy of a questionnaire issued on the subject of the enquiry and requested the Committee's views thereon.

Before answering the questionnaire in detail, the Committee proceeded to outline their general attitude upon the subject. The attention of the Coal Committee was also called to the resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly in favour of the imposition of an additional import duty of Rs. 4-3-0 and to the circumstances that led up to the appointment of the special Committee by the Government of India.

It was pointed out that the resolution in the Assembly was intimately connected with a deputation that waited on the Secretary to the Commerce Department of the Government of India towards the end of 1923. This deputation put forward a case for—

(*a*) The reduction of coal freights for long-distance railway traffic.

(*b*) The restoration of an export rebate on all coal shipped from Calcutta to inland or foreign ports.

(*c*) The imposition of a countervailing duty on bounty fed South African coal.

Though they had been invited to join the above deputation, the Committee of the Association did not send a delegate on account of their inability to support the demand for the imposition of extra duties on South African coal, but had, in their reply to the invitation, given their definite support to the claim for a reduction of railway freights on coal for long-distance traffic.

The Committee were of the opinion that whilst a reduction in railway freight rates might not greatly help in the restoration of the coal export trade of India, there could be little doubt that an enquiry into the necessity for the existing high rates would be most advisable in the interests of the Indian consumers in centres like Cawnpore and Ahmedabad, and to a certain extent in Bombay, and urged the necessity of extending the Coal Committee's terms of reference so as to include a detailed investigation into the prevailing railway freight rates and the possibility of a substantial reduction in the interests of consumers.

In this connection the Committee most heartily endorsed the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce:—

> "That in view of the fact that the present high rate of railway freight on coal prejudicially affects the maintenance and development of industrial concerns in Northern India and those situated at a great distance from the Bengal and Behar coalfields, this Association strongly urges the Government of India to take immediate action substantially to reduce the railway freight on coal carried over a long distance."

and the under-quoted remarks by Sir Thomas Sievwright Catto at the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Coal Company:—

> "I want to emphasise that coal freights on the E. I. R. and B. N. R. are far too high and are not justified in the present condition of the industry, when we are fighting for our very existence not only in foreign markets but in our own national markets like Bombay and Karachi. . . . . Freight rates must be fixed to encourage and not to kill the industry; rates to put us on a level with foreign railway subsidised coal which ousts us now from our home markets and abroad. The only line that has wakened up to conditions in the Indian coal trade is the G. I. P. Railway. Its reductions in coal rates, of course, apply only to the Central Provinces, but it is to be congratulated for doing something to meet the situation before declining coal traffic forced them to take the step. If the G. I. P. has recognised the necessity, how much more imperative is it for the E. I. R. and B. N. R., whose revenues depend so largely on coal, to reconsider their rates, especially to Bombay and up-country industrial centres like Cawnpore. Many Bombay buyers only take Bengal coal if rail-borne direct to their factories. By steamer there are too many handlings. Direct delivery is one of the ways by which the competition of Natal can be met."

It was also impressed upon the Coal Committee that as far as the vicinity of Bombay City and Island was concerned, there had of recent years been a very great decrease in the demand for both Indian and foreign coal owing to the fact that at least 50% of the cotton mills and many other large industrial establishments had already changed over from steam to electric drive, and 25% of the remaining mills used oil in preference to coal. The chief reasons for this change over to electric drive and oil fuel, were, of course, the lower costs, but there could be little doubt that some of the changes

could be accounted for owing to the coal and wagon shortage from 1919 to 1922 and the uncertain quality of Bengal coal delivered in Bombay. It was for the last-named reason that Natal coal had lately been preferred to Bengal coal, and mills were, generally speaking, prepared to pay a slightly higher price for Natal coal because they were assured of a definite quality of screened and graded coal. About the year 1895 or 1896 the Bombay mills introduced Indian coal, but at that time they were supplied with screened coal from special mines. At the present time the mines did not give any guarantee of quality, mixing was extensively resorted to, and screening would appear to be the exception rather than the rule. For these reasons, mills generally fought shy of Bengal coal, but the Committee felt that something might be done to rehabilitate Bengal coal in the Bombay market if the mills could buy unmixed, screened and properly graded Bengal coal with a guarantee of quality. There appeared to be no inherent disadvantage in Indian coal as compared with South African.

The Committee were emphatically opposed to any undue Government interference with the coal trade of this country, and would deprecate any legislation for the establishment of a Grading Board controlled by Government. If the pre-war practices were re-established, whereby consumers could buy coal of a known quality from a particular mine, unmixed and well screened, there would be no necessity for a Grading Board. The price would then be regulated by the quality of the output from individual mines or groups of mines.

One other point upon which the Committee touched before proceeding to answer the questionnaire, was that of wagon supply and general transport facilities. Though there was no wagon shortage for the time being owing to the slackness of the general demand, it was considered essential that adequate steps should be taken to prevent any possibility of a recurrence of the difficulties experienced during recent years, and wagon preference given to contracts for coal to be used by Indian industrial concerns.

As explained in a preceding paragraph, the demand for coal by the mills of Bombay City and Island had decreased in recent years, and unless the Coal Committee specially desired it, the Committee, having outlined their general views, did not think it necessary to appoint persons to give oral evidence.

The questionnaire issued by the Coal Committee and the reply submitted by the Committee in respect of each question are reproduced in full in the appendix. (*Appendix* **I-3.**)

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Early in June, the Committee invited the attention of the Government of Bombay to the appointment of a special Committee by the Government of India to enquire into the defects and difficulties revealed in the working of the reformed constitution so far as the Central Government was

concerned, and requested that the list of constituencies entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly might be so amended as to include the Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Committee pointed out that under the existing arrangements the Bombay Millowners' Association was entitled to elect a member to the Assembly alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and they maintained that this alternate representation was inadequate for the following reasons :—

(1) The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association represented a purely provincial section of the cotton mill industry of India, whereas the Bombay Millowners' Association could count among its members cotton mills all over India, in addition to a number of more important ginning and pressing factories, woollen mills and flour mills of the country, and was, in consequence, the custodian of wider and more varied interests. Some idea of the importance of the Association might be obtained when it was understood that the paid-up capital of its members was more than twenty-three crores of rupees, the number of persons directly employed by its members exceeded 200,000, and as a body the millowners were amongst the largest tax payers in the country. Holding such large vested interests and responsibilities, the Committee maintained, that the Association was entitled to continuous representation in the Assembly.

(2) A further reason that was adduced in favour of the Association's claims was the very wide experience which the Association and its Committee had had over a period of fifty years in connection with all legislation in general and industrial legislation in particular. Since its inception in 1875 most Bills of major importance had been referred to the Association for criticism and suggestions and many of its eminent members had served on Committees of Enquiry and Commissions on all manner of subjects ; and this being the case the Committee felt that with broken representation in the Assembly the full value of the Association's services and experience in the cause of good government could not possibly be obtained. Moreover the expert views of a member of the Association, backed by the considered opinion of the Committee, on the many Industrial Bills which would be introduced in the future, and on many questions concerned with Indian industries and labour, which would be discussed, would probably be invaluable.

Government's attention was also called to the expert knowledge which members of the Association possessed in respect of the general trade and commerce of the Port of Bombay, and which it would be to the advantage of the Government of India to have available in the Assembly at all times instead of in alternate Assemblies.

Finally, the Committee referred to the fact that the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, and the Madras Indian Merchants were each entitled to elect a representative to every Legislative Assembly, and requested that, if possible, a similar privilege might be granted to the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency for the reasons already set forth.

It is understood that the Association's representation has been forwarded to the Government of India for favourable consideration.

(*Appendix* **I-4.**)

INDIAN REFORMS COMMITTEE.

Early in June, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee :—

(1) to enquire into the difficulties arising from, or defects inherent in, the working of the Government of India Act and the Rules thereunder in regard to the Central Government and the governments of Governors' provinces ; and

(2) to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties, consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act,

(*a*) by action taken under the Act and the Rules, or

(*b*) by such amendments of the Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections.

The Committee was constituted as follows :—

Chairman.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Members.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Bahadur of Burdwan.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, Kt.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.A., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A.

Dr. R. P. Paranjapye.

Secretary.

Mr. H. Tonkinson, C.I.E., M.L.A., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

The appointment of the Committee was notified in the *Government of Bombay Gazette* on 12th July, 1924, and persons desirous of giving evidence before the Committee were requested to communicate with the Secretary before 1st August.

The only point which the Committee had to bring to the notice of the Reforms Committee was the Association's claim for a continued representation in the Assembly, but since it was understood that the communication which the Committee had addressed to the Government of Bombay on this subject had already been forwarded to the Government of India for disposal, no further steps were taken.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Soon after his assumption of office, the inadequacy of the existing hospital accommodation in Bombay attracted the attention of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. The cognate problems involved in the additions and alterations necessary to the J. J. Hospital and in the further measures required for the provision of the medical teaching at the Grant Medical College, so increased the urgency of the question that the Government of Bombay, towards the end of August, appointed a Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen to enquire into the whole question of medical relief and teaching in the city and island of Bombay with special reference to the J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College.

Constitution of the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., (*President*).
The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Major-General A. Hooten, C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
H. P. Mody, Esq., M.A, LL.B. (and subsequently Mr. V. J. Patel).
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).
Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, C.I.E., M.D., F.C.P.S.(*Secretary*).

About the midde of April the Secretary of the Medical Relief Committee forwarded to the Association a statement showing the existing and projected provision of hospital beds in this city and their allocation for specific purposes as also for free medical relief, and requested the Committee's views on the following specific questions :—

(*i*) Was it thought that an increase in the accommodation was necessary ?

(*ii*) If so, should it be provided in large central institutions or in smaller but more numerous institutions ? In replying this question it should be indicated which of the existing institutions should be enlarged and in what localities more institutions were necessary.

(*iii*) Was it thought there existed a want of any special institutions, non-existent, or insufficient to afford different kinds of medical relief and treatment in various ailments, acute and chronic ?

(*iv*) It had been suggested that the administration of *all the Bombay hospitals* should be placed under a Central Medical Board on which the Government, the Municipal Corporation, principal donors and subscribers and principal medical officers of some hospitals would be represented. The Board would administer funds contributed by Government, the Municipal Corporation and the public. Was it considered that such a Board would be desirable ?

(*v*) Could any methods of interesting the public in the maintenance of hospitals and particularly for the collection of funds to supplement the sums made available by Government, and the Corporation or by charitable endowments be suggested ?

The question was referred to a Sub-Committee and a reply was subsequently sent stating that owing to lack of expert knowledge the Association would hardly be justified in attempting to give detailed replies to the questions enumerated by the Medical Relief Committee. Judging from what had been said in the Press from time to time it appeared that there was a crying need for an increase in hospital accommodation to give adequate relief to the increasing population of the city, and it was pointed out by the Committee that nothing could be said as to what increase in hospital accommodation was actually required to meet the city's needs. (*Appendix* **I-5.**)

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The University Reform Committee.

Some time back a Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the question of the reform of the Bombay University and this Committee framed a questionnaire with a view to eliciting the views of individuals and associations. Instead of giving detailed answers to these questions, the Committee decided to submit a reply of a general nature outlining the points on which they felt their views might be of assistance.

At the outset, the Committee gave expression to their view that as controllers of large industrial concerns they were disappointed at the type of young men turned out by the University, who generally were not fitted to take up positions of control in trade and industry. This was apparently due to inherent faults in the present system of training, but the Committee did not venture to suggest what those inherent faults actually were. The Committee deplored that the University had lost touch to a very great extent with the real practical needs of the commerce and industries of the Presidency, and as a remedial measure suggested a closer co-operation between the University and the leaders of commerce and industry and also a revision of the constitution of the Senate so as to include representatives of the more prominent associations and public bodies such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay City Improvement Trust, etc.

The Committee also advocated the establishment of a Technological College of a nature somewhat similar to the Manchester College of Technology or the Technological Institute of Massachusetts. Pending the establishment of an institution of this type, the Committee recommended provision of Chairs in technological subjects and applied science, and of scholarships to enable more promising students to pursue their studies in the technological institutions of other countries such as England, Germany and the United States of America.

Finally, the Committee recommended that the Indian Institute of Science should be moved from its present site in Bangalore and located in closer proximity to Bombay. It was most advisable that greater use should be made of the excellent facilities for research offered by the Institute, but its present location deprived the Institute of the advantage of being in touch with responsible public opinion and also rendered it difficult for industrial concerns to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Institute. It was believed that the transfer of the University of Bombay from the city and the establishment of a University Settlement somewhere in the suburbs was under contemplation, and in this connection the Committee urged the advisability of transferring the Indian Institute of Science from Bangalore and reconstituting it on a wider basis in the Presidency's scheme of university education. Such a move, in the Committee's opinion, was not impracticable and might be expected to produce very good results.

(*Appendix* **I-6.**)

TARIFF BOARD.

Proposed Protection of Industries Relating to Cement, Paper, Printers' Ink and Magnesium Chloride.

Early in May, the Government of Bombay invited the attention of the Committee to the following notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce :—

" In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 3748, dated 10th July, 1923 (Tariffs), the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for examination applications for protection received from the following industries, *viz.*, cement, paper and printers' ink, boot and shoes and magnesium chloride.

" 2. In making its enquiry, the Tariff Board will be guided by the principles laid down in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 16th, 1923, and, in particular, will consider how its recommendations, if it makes any, will affect industries using these articles. The Tariff Board will conduct its enquiry into these applications in any order it deems most convenient.

" 3. Firms or persons interested in any of these industries or in industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Simla."

Towards the end of July, the Secretary to the Tariff Board, forwarded to the Association a copy of written evidence submitted by the Pioneer Magnesia Works and requested an expression of opinion on the latter's demand for the imposition of a 200% protective duty on imported magnesium chloride. What the Board desired to know was the extent to which the textile industry would be affected by the imposition of the duty asked for. Information regarding the proportion borne by the cost of magnesium chloride to the total works costs in a year and to what extent the cost of (say) a thousand yards of cloth would be increased if a duty of 200% were placed on imported magnesium chloride, were also desirable.

The Association's opinion was also requested in regard to the quality of the Indian product as compared with the magnesium chloride imported from abroad.

In reply, the Committee stated that while they were in favour of fostering the industries of the country they were for that very reason opposed to the imposition of import duties on raw materials used in indigenous industries. In according their support to the imposition of a protective tariff, the Committee fully realised that they were agreeing to what was virtually a tax on a raw material essential to the textile industry, but the increase in the cost per pound of cloth would be so small that they were in this particular instance prepared to support the application for protection, and were willing to bear an extra burden for a limited number of years only in order that the magnesium chloride industry of the country might place itself in a position to compete favourably with foreign competitors and eventually meet the demands of the textile trade of India without any extraneous aid of this kind.

The Committee felt that the Government of India were placing themselves in an anomalous position by investigating the claims of any industry for protection before taking steps to remove the iniquitous Cotton Excise Duty and though the import duty on magnesium chloride would not in itself greatly increase the cost of cloth production, the cumulative effect of a number of similar protective duties would make the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty a matter of supreme importance.

With reference to the specific questions asked by the Board, the Committee stated that they could not agree to the imposition of a 200% duty as asked for by the Pioneer Magnesia Works. According to the Committee, the calculations made by the applicants for protection seemed to be based upon the exceptionally low prices which prevailed during the earlier part of the year and it was pointed out that if the prices ruling in the market at the time could be taken as a criterion, the Committee felt that the Pioneer Magnesia Works would be satisfied that with a duty of 50% they would be able to withstand foreign competition in normal times.

The Committee therefore suggested the imposition of a 50% duty on the imported product for a period not exceeding five years, to be thereafter gradually reduced so that at the end of ten years the duty would not be higher than that of the general import tariff. At the same time, it was urged that

if a protective duty was imposed, purchasers should be guaranteed a certain standard quality to ensure that they would not be disadvantaged owing to their being compelled to use the Indian product. In regard to standard quality, the Committee thought that "free iron" should be entirely absent and that the colour and standard of refinement should match the imported product.

With reference to the proportion of the cost of magnesium chloride to the total works costs in the textile trade, it was stated that the figures received from several mills in this connection averaged between .05 and .08% and the increase in the cost of 1,000 lbs. of cloth if a 200% duty was imposed would only be between Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 in the case of mills situated in the city and island of Bombay. In Ahmedabad, the increase might be more owing to the higher percentage of size usually employed.

In reply to the Board's query regarding the quality of the Indian product, the Committee stated that opinions varied considerably but it was generally agreed that the Indian product was not generally equal in colour or refinement to the imported article and free iron was not usually found in the former. The majority of mill managers had preferred the German product, but this was probably due to its superior colour for sizing purposes, as chemical analysis had not shown the Indian product to be greatly inferior.

Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., subsequently gave oral evidence before the Board on behalf of the Association. (*Appendix* **I—7.**)

REVISED PACKING INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY INDIAN RAILWAYS.

With effect from 1st October, 1924, the conditions for packing or carriage in respect of certain goods entered in the General Classification of Goods were revised by almost all Indian railways, and it was also stipulated that if these conditions were not fulfilled the articles in question would only be accepted for carriage if risk note A was executed whether booked at owner's risk or railway risk rates. The application of the revised packing conditions to piece-goods and yarn would have imposed unnecessary hardship on the trade, and the Committee therefore addressed the Railway Board on the subject.

The Committee expressed regret that the different railways in India should have introduced drastic alterations in the packing conditions hitherto in force without consulting the trade interests concerned, and pointed out that the introduction of the new packing instructions at a time when movements of piece-goods were slow and godowns full of accumulated stocks was only calculated to hamper the trade still further, and stated that if the bales lying in the godowns were to be unpacked and packed again according to the revised instructions, considerable expense would be entailed which mills could not afford to meet in these days of unprecedented trade depression. Under the circumstances, the Committee requested the Railway Board to withdraw the revised packing instructions in so far as they were applicable to cotton goods.

A communication was received from the Railway Board towards the end of November to the effect that the railways had arranged to postpone the introduction of the new packing conditions until 1st January, 1925.

In acknowledging, the Committee reiterated their previously expressed views that the trading interests should be consulted before drastic alterations in packing conditions were introduced, and pointed out that a two or three months' delay in giving effect to the modifications could not possibly remove the objectionable features of the proposed new rules.

A further representation was also addressed to the Railway Board, early in December, in which the Committee explained more fully than in their previous communications the reasons why they considered the new conditions objectionable.

It appeared that more stringent packing conditions had been considered necessary in view of the increased liability of railway companies caused by the introduction of the new railway risk note form B, according to which railway companies were liable for pilferage or damage to packages during transit. It was admitted that railways were quite justified in demanding that reasonable precautions should be taken by consignors to prevent damages, but the Committee maintained there was no justification whatsoever for demanding a covering of waterproof cloth on pressed bales in addition to the usual hessian wrapper.

In monsoon months, consignors used a waterproof packing, but this was intended to protect the goods from damage by rain during the course of transit from the mills to the station of departure and from the railway destination to the consumers' place of business, during which time railway companies could not be held liable even under the new risk note. Such protection against damage by water, etc., was not necessary at any time during the year during the actual railway journey as the goods were always carried in covered wagons.

The enforcement of the revised packing conditions would not decrease by one iota the danger of pilferage during the railway journey and it was unreasonable on the part of the railway companies to ask consignors to take greater and more expensive precautions than they were doing for the moment merely as a preventive against damage caused by contact with other goods during transit, since any danger of damage by oil and other similar substances could easily be avoided by the exercise of proper care and attention on the part of the railway servants during loading. Moreover, consignors had a right to expect that cotton goods, etc., should not be loaded in the same wagon with other goods which were likely to cause the former to become stained or otherwise damaged and the Committee were of the opinion that damage in transit of the nature referred to above might be prevented by issuing the necessary instructions to railway servants to ensure that cotton goods were always loaded in wagons containing dry goods. Further proof that the revised packing conditions were unnecessary might be adduced from the fact that no such precautions were demanded even in case of sea-borne goods where the risk of damage by water was far greater.

The Committee then reiterated their contention that the extra expenses involved in packing according to the new conditions would amount to between two and four rupees per bale, which, in the case of small packages over short journeys, would often be greater than freight charges, and they emphatically asserted that the consignors should not be asked to incur this additional and unnecessary extra charge.

It was understood that the question was coming up for discussion at the forthcoming Railway Conference and, under the circumstances, the Committee urged that the revised packing conditions should be introduced only after the Conference had considered the matter thoroughly.

Copies of the correspondence that passed between the Railway Board and the Association were forwarded to all Chambers and Associations interested in the subject with the request that such steps which would further the objects of this Association's representation, should also be taken by them, and it is understood that representations on similar lines have since been addressed to the Railway Board by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held on the 16th December, 1924, the following resolutions moved by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce were carried *nem con*:—

> "This Association views with disapproval the action of the railways of India in having introduced revised packing conditions for the carriage of goods by rail without having previously consulted commercial opinion in the country."
>
> "This Association is further of opinion that the new packing conditions to be imposed on piece-goods and yarn are unnecessary and that they place an uneconomic and unjustifiable burden on the community and should, therefore, be withdrawn." (*Appendix* I—8.)

TERMINAL TAX.

(*See Report for* 1923, *pages* 101 *and* 454.)

Towards the end of December, the Committee of the Association learnt that the Income Committee of the Corporation who had been considering the question of substituting a system of non-refundable terminal tax in place of the existing Town Duties had submitted a report together with a schedule of articles which they proposed should be made subject to a terminal tax and the rates at which the tax should be levied.

The report was not officially referred to the Association for criticism, but it was understood that the proposed schedule had many objectionable features from the point of view of the Bombay mill industry inasmuch as a tax on raw materials, machinery and mill work and Indian-made cotton

piece-goods, etc. entering Bombay had also been suggested. Moreover, when Mr. S. D. Saklatvala submitted his written evidence to the Income Committee of the Corporation in July, 1923, on this subject, he made it quite clear that another opportunity should be given to this Association to discuss the subject before the final decision was arrived at. The Committee were therefore surprised that the Income Committee should have framed definite proposals without giving interested bodies an opportunity of expressing their views.

In a protest addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, the Committee pointed out the desirability of the report being referred back to the Income Committee, with a recommendation that important industrial, mercantile and commercial bodies should be consulted. It was added that, unless such a course was adopted, the Association might feel it necessary to urge the Government of Bombay to withhold their consent to the Corporation's suggestions for enacting the necessary legislation. (*Appendix* **I—9.**)

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM PAYABLE BY COTTON MILLS WHEN CLOSED.

Towards the end of May, the attention of the Committee was invited by the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., to the very high rates chargeable according to the local tariffs for the fire insurance of all departments of cotton mills. It was also pointed out that the profits made by insurance companies in recent years were entirely out of proportion to the risk involved and that though the Bombay mills had reduced their working hours since 1920, the Fire Insurance Association had made no corresponding reduction in the rates. The Committee were therefore requested to take up the matter with the Fire Insurance Association.

In addressing the Fire Insurance Association on the subject, the Committee asked whether any reduction in fire insurance rates was contemplated in the near future and, if so, to what extent. The attention of the Fire Insurance Association was also drawn to the injustice of the existing rules, under which no rebate of premium could be claimed unless a mill was closed for a period exceeding ninety days and it was urged that a rebate should be granted whenever a mill was closed for more than seven days. The Committee added that the risk of an outbreak of fire was naturally less when a mill was closed than when it was working and maintained that it was absurd to insist that a mill should be silent for three months before becoming eligible for the grant of a rebate. The effect of this ruling was keenly felt during the recent mill strike which resulted in a stoppage of work for about sixty days for which no rebate had been granted, and in the opinion of the Committee, mills ought to have been liable to pay only the " Silent risk " rate and that a refund equivalent to the difference between the ordinary rate and the silent risk rate ought to have been allowed for this period.

In order to arrive at an equitable basis of agreement to deal adequately with this matter and other similar contingencies which might arise in future, a joint meeting of representatives of both the Associations was also suggested.

A reply was received from the Fire Insurance Association early in August requesting the Committee to state what particular rates the latter had in view in regard to discounts and allowances, and stating that after due consideration of the reply to this query a Sub-Committee of the Insurance Association would be deputed to confer with the representatives of this Association.

The Committee were convinced that a detailed investigation was absolutely necessary to answer general questions regarding insurance rates, etc., and that the preliminary enquiries so indispensable to an investigation of the kind would naturally take time. It was therefore thought that in the meantime the question of the grant of rebate of premium for the strike period and the advisability of amending the Fire Insurance Association's Rules in regard to the period for which a mill should remain closed to become eligible for the grant of a rebate, could advisedly be discussed between the representatives of both the bodies. The Fire Insurance Association were addressed on the above lines at the end of August and they were also requested to suggest a date for the joint meeting.

A reply was received from the Insurance Association at the beginning of September.

The Fire Insurance Association assumed that in referring to "a rebate of premium for the strike period" the Committee of the Association had in mind the recent strike in March, 1924, and it was therefore pointed out that however ready they might be to reconsider the general question of silent periods, any alteration that might be made in the period as laid down in the tariff could not under any circumstances be made retrospective. Numerous fires had broken out in the mills during the strike time, and in many cases it would be evidently unreasonable to ask companies to re-open their own and their reinsurers' accounts which had already been closed and sent to their head offices.

The Fire Insurance Association were, however, willing to consider the general question of silent risks, and this matter was being taken up with their Foreign office and Calcutta and Madras Associations with a view to ascertaining their opinions since any alteration in the tariffs affected other Associations as well. It was also indicated that on receipt of replies from these Associations a further communication would be sent to this Association to arrange for a joint meeting.

Subsequently, early in November, without previously consulting the Association on the subject as mentioned above, the Fire Insurance Association decided to reduce the period for which a mill must remain closed to be eligible for silent risk rates to 30 days and advised their constituents accordingly.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the two Associations was, however, held on 1st December, 1924, when the existing rates of fire insurance payable by cotton mills, and silent risks were discussed. As a result of this discussion, the Fire Insurance Association have submitted

to this Association a revised fire tariff schedule for fireproof sprinklered mills situated in Bombay City and Island. The revised schedule is at present receiving the detailed consideration of the Committee. (*Appendix* I—10.)

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

Obsolete Sprinklers.

(*Vide Report for* 1922, *pages* 66 *and* 259.)

Towards the end of May last, the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, forwarded to the Association certain correspondence they had with the Fire Insurance Association on the above subject and urged the Association to take such action as might be deemed advisable in the matter.

It appeared from the correspondence that in April 1922 the Central India Mills were asked by an Inspector of the Fire Insurance Association to substitute the old type of Grinnel Sprinklers in their mills by a modern type. The Central India Mills protested on the ground that the sprinklers were always found to work quite efficiently. Thereafter it was decided by the Fire Insurance Association to test the sprinklers and accordingly their Inspector, Mr. Rockley, took a test on the 8th July, 1922, and submitted a favourable report. Soon after this another test was taken by another Inspector, Mr. North, who submitted an unfavourable report and the Fire Insurance Association again called upon the Central India Mills to change their sprinklers. The Central India Mills maintained that Mr. North's report was misleading and did not represent matters correctly and they supported their contention by independent tests subsequently taken in the presence of several persons. The Fire Insurance Association were, however, quite unbending in their attitude, and ultimately the Central India Mills agreed to replace the sprinklers before April, 1927.

After careful consideration of the whole matter, the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that strong exception ought to be taken to the attitude adopted by the Fire Insurance Association especially as their action was contrary to the mutual understanding arrived at between the Committees of the two Associations at a joint meeting held on the 30th May, 1922, which was attended by two representatives of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association. This agreement, which had been subsequently confirmed by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, stated :—

> " With regard to the question of obsolete types of sprinklers, it has been agreed that the test should be one of efficiency and that the Inspectors, when next visiting the mills concerned, should carry out a test of the sprinklers affected and that the result of the tests should be placed before a joint meeting of our Sub-Committees."

It seemed very unfortunate that the Central India Mills brought the matter to the notice of the Committee only after yielding to the demands of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, but nevertheless it was deemed advisable to take up the matter with the latter body.

Accordingly, a letter was addressed to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association towards the end of June drawing their attention to the case of the Central India Mills and to the fact that the agreement of May, 1922, had not been adhered to by them, and requesting assurance that such cases would in future be brought to the notice of the Committee.

It was also pointed out that within a short period conflicting reports were submitted by two inspectors, which afforded an interesting commentary on difficulties with which mills had to contend, and was another proof of the necessity for a definite and consistent policy being laid down by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association as had been advocated by the Committee in April, 1922.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association in their reply expressed their regret at their oversight in not placing before a joint meeting of the two Sub-Committees the results of the tests of the sprinklers at the Central India Mills, as they should have evidently done in accordance with the agreement of 1922. The Fire Insurance Association, however, did not express themselves clearly on the other and more important part of the agreement, *viz.*, that efficiency was to be the sole test of all sprinklers, for, in spite of the favourable report submitted by Inspector Rockley, another test had been insisted upon and was made by Inspector North. The latter had submitted an unfavourable report, and although the Central India Mills had conclusively showed that this report did not represent matters correctly, no heed had been paid to their remonstrances by the Fire Insurance Association, who insisted on the old sprinklers being replaced by new ones of an approved type. The Fire Insurance Association in their reply did not deal with these important facts but gave a general reply to the effect that they acted according to the advice of the experts of the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in London. They also stated that the sprinklers in question had been working for over 25 years and that a period of three years had been given for replacement. All this, of course, could not in any way, in the Committee's opinion, affect the principle agreed upon by both sides in 1922, that efficiency was to be the sole test of sprinklers. The reply of the Fire Insurance Association was obviously unsatisfactory and unconvincing, and the Committee therefore decided to address another letter to the Fire Insurance Association inviting their particular attention to the fact that when the Central India Mills originally promised to change their sprinklers they were not aware of the mutual agreement existing between both the Associations, and adding that in view of the favourable report issued by Inspector Rockley, the decision of the Fire Insurance Association should be reconsidered. A reply was subsequently received from the Fire Insurance Association expressing their inability to alter their views in this connection. The Committee replied that they had no objection to the replacement of obsolete sprinklers, but that in the particular instance of the Central India Mills it appeared doubtful whether the sprinklers were actually inefficient and requested an assurance from the Fire Insurance Association for the due observance of the 1922 agreement that efficiency should be the sole test for sprinklers. The Fire Insurance Association subsequently agreed to deal with future cases in accordance with the terms of the agreement. (*Appendix* **I—11**)

REGISTRATION OF QUALITY NUMBERS.

(*See Report for* 1914, *pages* 41 and 165.)

In the beginning of May, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, addressed the Association regarding the practice of certain mills to stamp on their goods the cypher numbers which had become well known in the market in connection with the goods of other mills.

The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., stated that during the last two years they had received several complaints from several of their dealers all over India that certain cypher numbers which were used by them on their goods for some considerable time were stamped by other mills on similar goods but of inferior quality and this had naturally very prejudicial effects on the sale of their own goods. The Sholapur Mills further contended that a mill stamping the numbers used by other mills was guilty of as much deception as a mill stamping on its goods another mill's trade marks, but in the latter case the aggrieved mill had a remedy, while in the former case there was no remedy. The Sholapur Mills, therefore, urged the Association to take some practical steps, as in the case of trade marks, to stop the undesirable practice. The question was referred to the Trade Marks Sub-Committee for consideration and report upon the question of the advisability or otherwise of introducing a system of registering quality numbers in the same manner as the Association was registering trade marks.

One of the important points to be considered in connection with this matter was Section 4 of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Association's solicitors expressed the opinion that it had always been a moot point what the effect of Section 4 of the Merchandise Marks Act was, and whether it gave rights to parties in addition to the rights given by a trade mark. *Prima facie*, if a mark was reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods were the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really were, then the original mark would be a trade mark and the section would appear to be unnecessary. The Association's solicitors went on to say that the only explanation of this section that could be given was that it was intended to apply to cases where a trade mark had been adopted, and it was imitated before it had acquired the status of a trade mark. The solicitors had no doubt that, in any case, the original manufacturer must have used the mark for some time until parties knew that it denoted his manufacture or merchandise, otherwise the imitation would not fall within the section.

As the whole question appeared to be one of considerable legal difficulty, the Sub-Committee decided to take the opinion of Mr. B. J. Desai Advocate, on the subject. The Counsel's opinion is given below in full :—

" I have discussed this matter fully at a conference and it appears to me from the discussion that beyond stating general propositions for the guidance of the Association, matters have not reached the stage when actual rules could be formulated. As regards manufacturers in general, a mill company becomes entitled to the exclusive use of a figure with reference to a particular

kind of cloth only when the said figure has become, by use, dominant designation of the goods, that is to say, the particular figure is an invariable indication of that kind of cloth manufactured by the particular company. In order to acquire such a right the figure must have been in use for a sufficiently long period to create the invariable association between the figure and the particular kind of cloth manufactured by the company on which the figure is stamped. During such period, before the association and the reputation are established, there is nothing to prevent another company from using the said figure with reference to a similar kind of cloth of their manufacture. If it is wide enough the result of such use would probably be that the first named company would never succeed in acquiring the exclusive right to the use of the said figure.

If the matter of the use of figures with reference to particular kinds of cloth by mill companies (who are the members of the Millowners' Association) is regulated by rules sanctioned by the Association the question stands on a different footing. In that case, if any particular figures are registered by a particular company under the rules with reference to a particular kind of cloth of their manufacture the other members of the Association will be prevented from using the same with reference to similar kinds of cloth of their manufacture even though at the time of the registration the invariable association between the figure and the particular kind of cloth manufactured by the registering company had not come into existence. The matter in that case would not depend on the acquisition of the reputation but on contract for mutual convenience, the other members of the Association would forbear from using the figures registered by Company A in consideration of the Company A forbearing from using other figures registered by the other members of the Association, and such rights could be enforced if they are infringed inasmuch as the rules would then become a contract between the several members of the Association. The practical difficulty, however, appears to be that though a very small number of figures are really valuable in reference to particular kinds of cloth manufactured by particular companies, the use of figures on every kind of cloth is very wide—almost general. The difficulty would, therefore, be in the first registration. After the first registration, the difficulty would be very small unless two parties simultaneously apply for registration of the same figures with reference to the same kinds of cloth. If the relative values of the figures in actual use were borne in mind and concession made by leading companies in giving up comparatively less valuable figures, there appears to me some practical way of framing rules for the registration of figures. A real start can be made if the leading companies agree to eliminate from the registration figures in use of little value and accept a few selected figures of exceptionally acknowledged value. If this cannot be done, framing of general rules appears to me to be a matter of little value."

The Trade Marks Sub-Committee in their report drew the Committee's attention to the above-quoted opinion of Mr. Desai, which led them to the conclusion that formation of rules for the registration of trade numbers was not quite feasible and was likely to create difficulties. The Sub-Committee stated that it was now generally recognized by members that if a mill stamped a particular number on certain goods for a fairly long period, so that the

number had become well known in the market in connection with the particular goods of that mill, then that mill acquired a proprietary right over that number. It was obvious that if a system of registering numbers was inaugurated then every member would claim a right over every number he might be using which would lead to endless disputes, and it would be hardly practicable to maintain such a register. The Sub-Committee thought that it would be better to leave the matter to the good sense of the members themselves. As a matter of fact, members were known to have readily withdrawn numbers, which they might have unintentionally encroached upon, as soon as facts were brought to their notice. Moreover, the complaints of the Sholapur Mills were against non-members who, of course, could not be bound by any rules which the Association might make. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Sub-Committee were firmly of opinion that it was not advisable for the Association to launch upon a system of registration of trade numbers.

The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the General Committee, and the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., were informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **I—12.**)

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

Towards the end of November, the Director of Industries forwarded to the Association a copy of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* and invited the special attention of the Committee to an article therein entitled " Scheme for the Improvement of Industrial Designs." It was pointed out that the Society was holding an annual competition of industrial designs in four sections, one of which was textiles.

In India, little had been done to develop industrial designs, and in Bombay, the only industry sufficiently organised and important was the textile industry, and the Director solicited the opinion of the Committee regarding the extent and nature of the demand for industrial designs in this industry. The Director further undertook to initiate a scheme of competitions if the Committee could suggest the classes and kinds of designs most wanted.

The Director proceeded to state that he had good reason to think that if designs were wanted, they would soon be forthcoming. The designs submitted by some of the students of the Bombay School of Arts recently were quite pleasing, and it was thought that if there was any scope for the introduction of novel patterns appealing to Indian taste in the textile industry, the supply was likely to be of a good quality.

The question was referred to a special Sub-Committee and a reply was sent to the Director of Industries on the lines of their report.

It was stated in the letter to the Director that whilst such a scheme might prove of great utility in England, the Committee were convinced that a competition for the improvement of industrial designs in this country would not be of much use. This view was supported by the fact that elaborate

designs were not at the moment woven in this country and in the cloth printing trade, where artistic designs might command attention, the work was chiefly done by hand, and the practically unorganised nature of the trade rendered the introduction of new designs difficult in the extreme.

The Committee thought that the Director would be taking a right course in dealing with this question if, instead of a competition similar to that of the Royal Society of Arts, money prizes, medals, scholarships, etc., were offered for the best dobby designs, to the textile students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. These designs should be of practical value and suitable for shirtings, blouses, dress materials, dhotie borders, etc.

The Committee finally suggested that if the scheme put forward by them appealed to the Director, the details might be worked out by himself, assisted by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and a Sub-Committee of the Association. It was also added that Capt. E. V. Sassoon and Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., were prepared to offer money prizes ; Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, free pattern books ; and that other millowners might also offer prizes if the scheme took practical shape.

In reply, the Director of Industries stated that he accepted the Committee's suggestions, which, he pointed out, had been placed before the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and that a further reply would be sent to the Association in due course.

Towards the end of January, the Director informed the Committee that the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute had decided to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and himself, to act with the representatives of the Association and decide the conditions of a competition on the lines suggested by the Association.

Accordingly, the Committee appointed Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. Fred Stones, O.B.E., to co-operate with the Sub-Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute appointed to deal with this question. Towards the end of May, Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala and F. Stones, O.B.E., submitted to the Committee a report giving the outlines of the proposed prize scheme which they proposed to place before the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Sub-Committee, subject to the approval of the General Committee of the Association. The report was duly approved of by the Committee and a resolution was also passed thanking the donors named above.

The main features of the proposed scheme are given below :—

Three prizes of (1) Rs. 75 with Silver Medal, (2) Rs. 50 with Bronze Medal, and (3) Rs. 30 only, were offered by the Association for the most meritorious collections of woven fabrics of candidates' own design and execution, the competition being open to any person residing in the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of teachers of textiles. The samples must be woven in a recognised technical school or college and be certified by the Principal and Chairman of the Board or two other responsible officials, to be of the candi-

date's own design and execution. The patterns were required to be not less than 6" square, must be mounted in a pattern book provided for the purpose, and must be accompanied by full partiiculars regarding design, draft, weave, pick and counts of warp and weft. The six persons who supplied the best albums would be required to present themselves for a further examination of a practical nature to be held in an approved technical college. The pattern album, together with the certificate, must be forwarded to the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on or before the 1st March, 1925.

The proposals outlined by the Sub-Committee of the Association are now under consideration of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (*Appendix* **I—13.**)

DESIRABILITY OF IMPARTING A MORE PRACTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BIAS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.

It was pointed out by the Indian Industrial Commission that " a factor which has tended in the past to delay the progress of Indian industrial development has been the ignorance and conservatism of the uneducated workmen."

The Indian Fiscal Commission, in paragraph 122 of their report, strongly endorsed the above statement. In their opinion, the type of primary education given in India was not always suitable to the development of a more efficient industrial population. They suggested that the primary school curriculum should include some form of manual training, and that the educational system should be devoted far more than at present to the awakening of an interest in mechanical pursuits. A more practical and industrial turn given to primary education would, in the opinion of the Indian Fiscal Commission, obviate the difficulty regarding the supply of industrial labour. This difficulty consisted not in any real paucity of supply but in the conservatism of the agricultural classes and their reluctance to seize the opportunities for more profitable employment open to them. According to the Fiscal Commission, a greater familiarity with mechanical pursuits induced by early training would go far to remove these prejudices.

The Collector of Bombay drew the attention of the Association to the above recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission and inquired on behalf of Government to what extent the Association would be prepared to co-operate with Government and the Municipality, especially in inducing the millowners concerned to incur such extra expenditure in connection with the schools for factory children maintained by them as might be required to carry out the suggestions of the Fiscal Commission. The Collector further stated it would be desirable to prepare a concrete scheme and to state the date from which the Association would arrange to put it in operation in the mills concerned.

Some of the mills in Bombay City had their own schools conducted for factory children, and the Collector expressed the opinion that these schools might be developed on special lines so as to give the pupils a training calculated to make them better workmen when they became full-time operatives.

An extract copy of a report in connection with a factory school conducted at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, was forwarded with the Collector's letter with a recommendation that the Bombay millowners might develop their schools on similar lines.

On a very careful consideration of the subject, the Committee felt that the suggestions contained in the Collector's letter were much too vague and that a concrete scheme should be placed before them on which to express a definite opinion. The Collector was informed accordingly and, at the same time, opportunity was taken to call Government's attention to the fact that since the introduction of the amended Factories Act in 1922, which raised the minimum age limit for children, the number of half-timers employed in Bombay City and Island had fallen rap dly, with the result that many of the voluntary schools run by the mill authoirities had to be closed down owing to insufficiency of scholars. This aspect of the case appeared to have escaped the attention of Government. In conclusion, it was suggested that in view of this diminution in the number of factory schools for half-timers it would be wiser for Government to refer concrete proposals direct to those mills which still retained them. (*Appendix* **I—14.**)

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

In July, the Committee received from Government a circular letter detailing the policy Government intended to pursue in India in connection with radio broadcasting and soliciting the Association's views thereon.

It was pointed out by Government that broadcasting licenses had so far been granted to two Radio Clubs which broadcast for the benefit of their members in Calcutta and Bombay, and to one commercial firm whose license was for demonstration purposes only. The science and practice of broadcasting were, however, expected to extend rapidly, and it was necessary tl at it should be properly regulated to prevent the confusion which took place in other countries. The policy adopted in England was based on the grant of a monopoly to a single company, the most important clause in the license being that the standard of programme should be to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. But in this country it was necessary to further protect British manufacturers of receiving sets by confining licenses for such sets and their component parts to those manufactured in the United Kingdom only for a period of two years.

Under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, the establishment, maintenance and working of wireless telegraphs could only be permitted under license, and Government could easily, through the agency of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, retain the monopoly of providing broadcasting services in India, but Government preferred to entrust the development of broadcasting to private enterprise under suitable regulation and control. In order to make broadcasting a sound commercial proposition, it was in Government's opinion, necessary to introduce a system of licensing of receiving sets at as cheap rates as possible. Government next proceeded to explain

the conditions of licensing and the various ways in which they proposed to regulate and control the science and practice of broadcasting, the business of manufacturing and selling of the apparatus, etc.

On a careful consideration of Government's circular, the Committee recognised that proper restrictions were necessary, but were of opinion that the restrictions contemplated by Government were much too stringent and might, with advantage, be relaxed to an appreciable extent. The Committee laid special stress on the point that Government should not subject the development of radio broadcasting to greater restrictions and control than was the case in England. In point of detail, the Committee took exception to Government's recommendation to restrict the importation into British India of complete broadcasting sets and certain specified and clearly recognisable component parts by licensed broadcasting companies. The Committee favoured general importation, and, if absolutely necessary, the licensees might be given the monopoly for a definite period, say, two years at the most, but any further extension of the period of monopoly would, in the Committee's opinion, prove prejudicial to the healthy development of this very useful branch of wireless science. A reply to the above effect was sent to Government. (*Appendix* **I—15.**)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

About the middle of August, the Association received a long circular letter from the Officiating Director, Labour Office, on the subject of the Wholesale Prices and Wholesale Price Index Numbers which appeared monthly in the *Labour Gazette* and which were intended to be a general " trade barometer." The Director, in his letter, examined the whole question exhaustively from four points of view, *viz.*, (1) Selection of articles, (2) Grouping of articles, (3) Sources of information, (4) Formula for deducing the index numbers, and solicited the Association's views on the matter, particularly on the following four points :—

(1) What commodities should be included ?

(2) How, if at all, should those commodities be grouped ?

(3) How many quotations should be secured for each commodity and what grades or trade descriptions should be adopted ?

(4) Is it possible to get reliable information of the quantities of each commodity placed on the market during the calendar years from 1914 onwards ?

The Committee felt that they did not possess sufficient technical knowledge of this very complicated subject to offer detailed criticisms but they agreed that the present system needed some improvement, and they were in favour of the abandonment of the old list of articles, and thought that a new list of at least 100 articles representative of the trade of Bombay should be selected. The Director was further informed that the list should include not only foreign imports, but indigenous imports from Indian coast ports, and the goods which arrived in the Bombay market by rail. (*Appendix* **I—16.**)

UP-TO-DATE NEWS SERVICE REGARDING MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR.

About the middle of August, the Officiating Director of Labour Office solicited the Association's opinion as to the utility of an up-to-date service of news regarding movements of labour. What the Director had in mind was a weekly bulletin giving (1) estimates of the number of workers actually on the move, with and without families, from different regions of this Presidency towards Bombay and other centres, and (2) forecasts of the movement of labour for the season from districts of this Presidency and outside. In reply, the Director was informed that the muster-rolls maintained by the mills gave agents all the information regarding movements and supply of labour, and, therefore, looked at from the millowners' point of view, the proposed bulletin would be more or less superfluous, and its value not equivalent to the expense and trouble involved in its collection.

A communication was subsequently received from the Officiating Director to the effect that as the replies received from other employers were also unfavourable, he was not proceeding further with his proposal for weekly bulletins. (*Appendix* **I—17.**)

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

The Government of Bombay requested the opinion of the Association on the subject of a certain note prepared by a Mahomedan member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and which was forwarded to Government by the Chamber with their endorsement. The note dealt with a grievance experienced by the Mahomedan community owing to the holidays as fixed by Government not coinciding with the actual holidays.

There are four Mahomedan holidays recognised by Government, namely, Ashura, Barawafat, Bakri Idd, and Ramjan Idd, and it would appear that all these holidays are of considerable importance to the followers of Islam. The actual holidays, however, very often did not coincide with the holidays fixed by Government for the reason that the Moslem month is a lunar month, and the Moslems commenced their month on the first appearance of the moon (Chandrat) after New Moon or Amvas, and unless the moon was seen on the 29th day, they had to wait for one day more.

Of the four holidays mentioned above, one (Barawafat) falls on the 12th, and two (Ashura and Bakri Idd) fall on the 10th of the Moslem month. It was suggested in the note that if Government, at the time of the general announcement of the holidays, were to announce these particular holidays without fixing the dates, it would afford great convenience to the Mahomedans. The actual day could easily be ascertained on the first day of the Mahomedan month, and thus Government could notify the actual date at least eight days before-hand. There is in existence a Committee of the Musalmans called the Chand Committee, and Government might arrange for this official Committee to communicate to them the actual dates on which these holidays will fall.

The above procedure would not be practicable in the case of Ramjan Idd since this holiday falls on the first day of the Mahomedan month, and hence there will be no time to announce the holiday. The writer of the note recommended that two days might be given for this holiday, and the necessity for this, in his opinion, was all the greater since the holiday falls after one month's fasting. In conclusion, it was pointed out that the other communities were treated far more liberally in the matter of holidays, and the Mahomedans were entitled to ask for one additional holiday.

After due consideration, the Committee decided to support the suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the Barawafat, Ashura, and Bakri Idd holidays, and Government were informed accordingly. It was pointed out by the Committee of the Association that since the three holidays in question could be ascertained more than eight days before their actual date, Government would have no difficulty in notifying them within the time required under the Negotiable Instruments Act. (*Appendix* **I—18.**)

SHARE TRANSFER FORM.

Early in May, the attention of the Committee was invited by a member of the Association to a common Share Transfer Form drawn up by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in accordance with the recommendations of the Atlay Committee, and circulated to all mills for the expression of an opinion thereon.

The question was one of vital importance to all members of the Association and a special Sub-Committee was therefore appointed to evolve a common share transfer form equitable to all parties concerned, after a detailed examination of the existing share transfer forms used by members of the Association. A common share transfer form was accordingly drawn up by the above Sub-Committee, approved by the General Committee, and subsequently forwarded to the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, and it was stated that the Committee were prepared to recommend to all members of the Association the adoption of the transfer form as suggested by this Association provided that the articles of association in each case permitted such a course and subject to the condition that each company was allowed to issue its transfer form under its own name.

In a reply received from the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association early in July, the Committee were assured that the suggestions of this Association would be considered before a common transfer form was finally evolved but it was specially pointed out that the names of companies should not be printed on the transfer form.

A common transfer form was subsequently drawn up and submitted to the Committee by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

The Committee accepted the transfer form as submitted to them but insisted on the addition of a special clause to the " instructions " printed at the back of the transfer form, to the effect that " the date of the transfer should be filled in by the transferor when attaching his signature " and stated that the proposed form would be recommended to the members of the Association subject to the proviso that the suggestion mentioned above was accepted by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

A reply was received to this communication towards the end of September, and the following objections were recorded by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association against the Committee's suggestion :—

(1) Instructions should be such as could be easily enforced. If a transferor wished to disregard a particular instruction there was nothing to prevent him.

(2) Supposing that a transferor while attaching his signature to the transfer filled in the date and the transfer was kept blank by the transferee for a long time and then presented for registration. The company would decline to register it. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association strongly protested against the assumption of such a power by a company inasmuch as it had the effect of limiting the life of a transfer which in turn would hamper business.

(3) The greatest difficulty would arise in connection with the amount of stamp to be fixed on a transfer, inasmuch as stamp duty must be on the consideration which the last purchaser paid and could not be on the consideration received by the original transferor. If a transferor put a date on a transfer, the company would insist on having the stamp duty on the rate of the share ruling on that day from a buyer who bought the same share a few days after at a much lower rate. It would, therefore, be sheer injustice to the last purchaser if he were compelled to pay a stamp duty higher than the *ad valorem* duty on the consideration that he paid."

The above objections were carefully considered by the Committee and it was generally thought there was much force in the arguments advanced by the Stock Brokers' Association. Therefore, before committing themselves to any definite line of action in this connection, the Committee addressed a circular to all members of the Association requesting a reply to the undermentioned queries :—

(1) Whether the transfer form suggested by the Share Brokers' Association was acceptable ?

(2) If not, was it thought that the suggestion of the Committee insisting upon the inclusion of the date of transfer by the transferor should be included ? ?

From the replies received it appeared that the majority were in favour of adopting the form as suggested by the Share and Stock Brokers' Association and that only a very few insisted on the condition that the date of transfer should be filled in by a transferor when affixing his signature. The Committee were also divided on the point and nothing further could, therefore, be done in the matter. The Share and Stock Brokers' Association was informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **I—19.**)

ALLEGED BREEDING OF MOSQUITOES IN MILL TANKS.

Towards the end of November, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay addressed the Association and stated that a large number of mill tanks were found breeding mosquitoes, thus creating a serious danger to health. The neighbouring chawls, according to the Municipal Commissioner, were affected by the breeding, with the result that labourers and mill-hands suffered from malaria and were thus incapacitated for work. The Commissioner further expressed the opinion that as many mills were now electrified, there was in such cases no necessity for these tanks, but some of the agents objected to filling them in on the ground that the water was required for fire purposes under the clauses in the Fire Insurance agreement. Others objected on the ground of expense. "I have tolerated this nuisance for many years," wrote the Commissioner, "but I now propose to enforce the filling in or the covering of all tanks in mills which are electrically operated." Before, however, taking further action in this direction, the Commissioner desired to know the views of the Committee of the Association in the matter.

The Committee, in their reply, stated that they were amazed at the proposal to enforce the filling in or covering of all mill tanks in electrically-operated mills, and pointed out that such a suggestion could not be seriously entertained for the undermentioned reasons :—

(*a*) Even in electrically-operated mills a reserve of water was required for the maintenance of the sprinkler installation, hydrant services, other services in which steam was required in large quantities and for general use in case the town supply was not available or failed in an emergency. It was indeed very doubtful whether any Fire Insurance Company would accept a mill for insurance without such a reserve supply, even if the Municipality were prepared to guarantee a continuous supply and pressure of water sufficient to meet every emergency, of which the Committee doubted the possibility. Moreover, the adoption of the Commissioner's proposal would lead to a very grave situation whenever, for one reason or another, the city's full supply of water had to be suspended, for on such occasions the mills would have to close if they had no store of water in reserve. It would appear that this serious contingency was completely overlooked by the Commissioner when formulating the proposal to fill in the tanks.

(*b*) With reference to the alternative proposal that all mill tanks should be covered, the Committee failed to see how this would prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. It might, on the other hand, greatly aggravate the nuisance owing to the exclusion of light from the reservoir. The ques-

tion of cost alone, the Committee maintained, rendered the proposal to enforce the covering of all mill tanks an impracticable proposition, and altogether untenable when it was considered that even if the proposal were enforced it was extremely doubtful whether the mosquito nuisance would be reduced in the slightest degree.

The Committee did not dispute the fact that some mill tanks were breeding grounds for mosquitoes, but they emphatically maintained that they did not constitute the chief cause of the prevalence of malaria in the mill chawls. They held that the chief causes of malaria in the mill locality were the insanitary conditions which the Municipality permitted in the chawls themselves. The drains round the chawls were notoriously foul and provided a much more serious danger to health than mill tanks. If the nuisance caused by mill tanks was as grave as the Commissioner made out, conditions in the mills concerned would be simply intolerable, and the mill staff would have been the first to complain. It was significant that no such complaint had up to then been made by the operatives.

It was also pointed out that the Municipality had during the last few years filled up all tanks in the city, but the Committee were not aware of any material reduction in the incidence of malaria in localities thus affected. Perhaps the Municipality might, with advantage, take into consideration the evils caused by the increase in the number of mosquito breeding grounds by the reserve tanks, which landlords were compelled to put on all buildings owing to the inability of the authorities to supply a 24 hours' service, before advocating drastic action in connection with the supposed nuisance caused by mill tanks.

The Committee did not wish, however, it to be inferred that they were unsympathetic to the evident intention of the Commissioner as to the necessity for decreasing the incidence of malaria in the locality of the mills, and would be prepared to give their fullest attention to any reasonable proposals which might be put forward. These might be based on the preventive methods adopted in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, but they desired it to be clearly understood that they considered the nuisance created by mill tanks had been greatly exaggerated, and that the incidence of malaria among mill-hands must be attributed to other causes some of which had been briefly referred to above.

In conclusion, the Committee asked the Municipal Commissioner under what particular sections of the Municipal Act he proposed to take action on the lines indicated in his letter. (*Appendix* **I—20.**)

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN THE HOSIERY TRADE OF INDIA.

Towards the end of January, the Collector of Bombay informed the Association that the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta, had made a statement that the hosiery goods which they prepared were selling at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a dozen, whilst somewhat similar imported Japanese

goods were selling in Calcutta at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a dozen after payment of import duty. Enquiries made in hosiery-producing companies in Bombay had proved that there also Japanese goods undersold the Indian product by more than 25 per cent., and that the Japanese product compared favourably with similar goods produced in India.

The inferiority and dearness of the Indian-made hosiery could not, in the opinion of Government, be altogether attributed to the antiquated machinery used in this country, and it was not known whether the Japanese manufacturers received any bounties from their Government. Though this had been denied by the Japanese Consul in 1908, no information was available for the last fifteen years, during which time the Japanese product had strengthened its hold on the Indian market. The Collector therefore requested the Association to inform him whether the Japanese manufacturers received any State aid, or whether the hosiery industry in Japan was a cottage industry.

In reply, the Committee of the Association stated that the superiority of the Japanese hosiery was probably due to its being made from better yarns from American cotton, whereas the Indian goods were usually manufactured from yarns produced from Indian cotton. The underselling of Indian-made goods by the Japanese manufacturer was, in the opinion of the Committee, due to the fact that the latter was protected by a very high tariff which gave him a virtual monopoly in the home market, and allowed him to sell his goods more cheaply in other markets.

The Committee regretted that they were unable to supply Government with information regarding State aid or bounties received from the Japanese Government by the Japanese manufacturers, and suggested that detailed information on the subject might be obtained from the British Trade Commissioner at Yokohama.

The Committee also pointed out the necessity of investigating the more serious problem of Japanese competition in the piece-goods trade of India which constituted a far more important economic asset of this country than the hoisery trade, and in this connection invited the attention of the Collector to the Association's reference to the Government of India urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. (*Appendix* **I—21.**)

FELLOWSHIP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Towards the end of January, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay forwarded to the Committee a copy of a circular letter he had received from the Chairman of the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition, and stated that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased if the movement could receive the support of the millowners.

The circular stated that the objects of instituting the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition were—

(1) to advance the general trade and production of the Empire ;

(2) to institute various prizes and scholarships designed to further the cause of Imperial Education.

The scholarships would be of £1,000 each and available to young citizens of the United Kingdom to provide for their settlement in the Overseas Empire, and, in the case of young citizens of the Overseas Empire, to provide for their university or technical education in the Home country, and in either case there would be the option for the recipient of the scholarship to stay in his or her own country and use the scholarship there for " a start in life." These prizes and scholarships would only be available to Fellows or to the nominees of Fellows.

The subscription to the Fellowship was two guineas for ladies and gentlemen and one guinea for children under 14 years of age, and every member of the Fellowship would receive—

(1) a certificate of membership on parchment paper signed by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales ;

(2) a badge of Fellowship ;

(3) a free pass for the term of the Exhibition or 25 single tickets of admission. In the case of British subjects, the pass or the tickets might be transferred to anyone whom a Fellow might nominate.

Copies of the application form together with an explanation of the objects of the scheme were forwarded to all prominent members of the Association with a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that due encouragement should be given to the movement.

CHANGE IN THE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, which received the sanction of the Indian Legislature early in 1924. came into operation on 1st April.

As a result of the enactment, the Bombay Customs House ceases to be subordinate to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise and to the Government of Bombay and comes directly under the control of the Central Board of Revenue instituted by the Governor-General in Council.

The Collector of Customs still retains his usual powers, and the administration of the Customs House will be continued on the same lines as hitherto, but appeals from decisions of the Collector will lie to the Central Board of Revenue and applications for revision under Section 191 of the Sea Customs Act will have to be made to the Governor-General in Council instead of the Government of Bombay. Appeals against the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in charge of departments will lie to the Collector of Customs, as heretofore.

Appeals to the Central Board of Revenue should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board, Simla, and applications for revision to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

Towards the end of April, the Committee learnt that the Government of Bombay had decided to abolish the office of the Director of Industries, Bombay, and they wrote to Government expressing their opinion that it would be better if the department were allowed to continue with some reduction in the extent of its activities, in conformity with the reduction in the financial grant accorded to it. Inquiries were also made of Government as to whether any arrangements were to be made for the continuation of the collection of the very valuable statistics for which the department had been hitherto responsible and also what arrangements were to be made for the future control of the offices of the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and the Chief Inspector of Factories. A few days later a notification appeared in the Bombay Government *Gazette* intimating that with effect from the 1st of May the office of the Director of Industries was abolished and the department of the Chief Inspector of Factories would be placed under the control of the Collector of Bombay. The Association was also subsequently informed by Government that the Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Departments would be subordinate to the Collector of Bombay, and that the statistics collected by the Department of Industries would remain for the present with the Assistant Director who would work under the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, but would retain his Bombay office.

ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS OF THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Towards the end of January, the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, invited the attention of the Committee to the fact that large orders for which tenders were to be invited were invariably advertised in the *Indian Trade Journal*, and stated that in the case of orders so advertised it was not intended in future to address firms direct, inviting them to tender, as had been done in the past. It was therefore pointed out that the Association should subscribe to the *Indian Trade Journal* to ensure that tenders for the Stores Department were not overlooked by members of the Association.

In cases in which simultaneous tenders had been invited in India and in England, this fact would be mentioned in the advertisement, and in case of tenders which were not advertised, the selected firms would be invited direct to send tenders.

The Committee circulated copies of the letter received from the Stores Department to all members of the Association so that individual members might, if they desired, subscribe to the Journal.

STOCKS OF RAW COTTON HELD BY BOMBAY MILLS ON 31ST AUGUST, 1924.

In accordance with the usual practice, stocks of raw cotton held by Bombay Mills on 31st August, 1924, were collected by the Committee and the following summarised statement was subsequently issued :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August, 1924.

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)
2,24,949	1,13,325	18,829	9,342	2,43,778	1,22,667

STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY ON 31ST AUGUST, 1924, EXCLUSIVE OF COTTON HELD BY THE MILLS.

Descriptions.	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total number of bales.
Broach	17,463	3,020	20,483
Dhollera descriptions including Cutch (full, ¾ and ½ pressed bales)	22,298	2,099	24,397
Oomra descriptions	73,049	13,308	86,357
Khandeish	16,846	3,188	20,034
Bengals (including Scind/Punjab and Rajputana) .	19,069	4,714	23,783
Punjab/American	17,311	3,237	20,548
Dharwar	2,795	1,696	4,491
Comptas, Tinnevelly and Cambodia	19,405	9,936	29,341
Western/Northern descriptions	12,319	6,559	18,878
Persians	49	70	119
Americans	575	*Nil*	575
Egyptians	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
East Africans	7,434	603	8,037
Other Sorts	24,954	5,363	30,317
Total ..	233,567	53,793	287,360

EXTRA FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The question of the amount of extra factory consumption of cotton has been before the Committee on several occasions. Up to the year 1908, the Statistical Department to the Government of India had taken it as 750,000 bales per annum. In 1909, the Statistical Department consulted the Association about the accuracy of this estimation and the Committee then thought that the figure was too high. But, after consulting the Cotton Trade Association, it was altered to 450,000 bales. Later on, in 1915, it was found that this estimate was abnormally low and it was therefore raised to 1,000,000 bales. This, however, proved too high and in the following year, 1916, the estimate was again reduced to 750,000 bales and has remained so ever since.

Towards the end of December, Messrs. Ralli Bros. requested the Association to express an opinion on the accuracy of the above estimate in view of the high prices of cotton prevailing at the moment.

In reply, the Committee stated that even after consultation with the Central Cotton Committee, the East India Cotton Association and the Department of Statistics, no authoritative estimate could be given regarding the actual extra factory consumption of cotton, but were inclined to think that the present figure was pure guess work.

A fairly accurate idea could, however, be made as to the weight of cotton used by hand-looms. On the basis of 500,000 hand-looms, 250 working days per year, 5 yards per day per loom and 5 yards of cloth per pound, the consumption by hand-looms worked out at about 320,000 bales per annum, but it should be remembered that a considerable portion of the cloth produced on hand-looms was made from English yarns. Taking the figure for hand-loom production from Indian cotton at 250,000 bales, the question arose as to whether the balance of 500,000 bales was an accurate estimate of the raw cotton used for domestic purposes other than hand-loom weaving.

The Committee added that the Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee had also grave doubts as to the accuracy of the figures, and that he had suggested that no alterations should be made in the figures until the Bill for the Regulation of Gins and Presses became law, when ginning return would be available to state with accuracy what was the commercial crop.

It was also pointed out that the Committee agreed with the Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee and were of the opinion that the existing figures should not be altered until more accurate statistics were available.—

(*Appendix* **J—1**.)

STOCKS OF YARN AND CLOTH HELD BY BOMBAY MILLS IN 1924.

The figures in the following tables give a very close approximation of the stocks of yarn and cloth held by all the mills of Bombay City and Island from month to month during 1924.

Although stocks had been falling from September, 1923, until the end of the year, they were still very high, and in January stocks again increased very considerably. The general strike in the Bombay mills, which commenced towards the end of that month and lasted until the fourth week in March, stopped production entirely, and the sales effected during this period caused a very considerable and much-needed reduction in stocks of both yarn and cloth, as will be judged from the stock figures for March. From that time onwards to the end of the year the total uncleared stocks of yarn have never risen above 40,000 bales, but it ought to be stated that sales have during that period been effected at prices giving little or no margin of profit.

As regards cloth, the position may be briefly summarised as follows :—

In April mills were able to keep down their stocks at about the same level as in March, but this was owing to mills being unable to secure a full labour force during the month, and production was, as a consequence, below normal. There was a rapid increase in total cloth stocks in May, when normal production had more or less been restored. From the end of May till the end of August there was a very gradual increase in stocks and a gradual fall in stocks between August and November. This diminution in stocks ceased in December when a considerable increase was recorded. On the whole mills were able to sell their production during the last eight months of the year; margins, as in the case of yarn, were negligible in most cases, and in some instances mills made sales at sacrifice rates.

The effect of Japanese competition was keenly felt in both the yarn and cloth markets, and the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the necessity of preventing dumping by that country.

In addition to the figures of total stocks, members of the Association were supplied with monthly statements showing the average stocks of cloth per 100 looms, and of yarn per 1,000 spindles by means of which mills, to some extent, were able to gauge the strength of their individual positions with reference to the rest of the trade.

CLOTH

TABLE I.

STOCKS IN BALES.

Date of Return.	*From Mills submitting Returns*					*Approximation of stock for all Mills in Bombay Island.*		
	No. of Mills which submitted Returns.	No. of Looms represented.	Sold but delivery not taken.	Unsold.	Total uncleared.	Sold but delivery not taken.	Unsold.	Total uncleared.
1924.								
January 31st ..	55	50,070	24,442	94,505	118,947	30,000	115,000	145,000
February 29th ..	63	56,965	28,342	78,888	107,230	30,000	84,000	114,000
March 31st ..	58	51,436	26,989	53,683	80,672	32,000	63,000	95,000
April 30th	53	50,771	27,668	49,563	77,231	33,000	59,000	92,000
May 31st	59	52,139	28,366	62,999	91,365	33,000	74,000	107,000
June 30th	52	45,710	34,666	47,615	82,281	46,000	63,000	109,000
July 31st	67	57,767	47,447	59,483	106,930	50,000	62,000	112,000
August 31st ..	64	56,012	51,340	60,920	112,260	55,000	66,000	121,000
September 30th ..	68	58,394	46,681	67,007	113,688	49,000	70,000	119,000
October 31st ..	60	55,559	41,197	59,405	100,602	45,000	65,000	110,000
November 30th ..	59	54,675	33,328	59,653	92,981	37,000	66,000	103,000
December 31st ..	61	57,879	34,597	70,947	105,544	36,000	75,000	111,000

YARN.

TABLE II.

STOCKS IN BALES.

Date of Return.	*From Mills submitting Returns.*					*Approximation of stocks for all Mills in Bombay Island.*		
	No. of Mills which submitted Returns.	No. of Spindles represented.	Sold but delivery not taken.	Unsold.	Total uncleared.	Sold but delivery not taken.	Unsold.	Total uncleared.
1924								
January 31st ..	56	2,402,944	16,773	32,121	48,894	21,000	41,000	62,000
February 29th ..	72	2,775,890	12,754	22,435	35,189	14,000	25,000	39,000
March 31st	66	2,550,321	9,935	13,597	23,532	12,000	16,000	28,000
April 30th	58	2,209,565	6,720	14,861	21,581	9,000	21,000	30,000
May 31st	66	2,501,231	9,860	11,700	21,560	12,000	14,000	26,000
June 30th	57	2,354,499	9,563	12,885	22,448	12,000	17,000	29,000
July 31st	70	2,806,242	10,825	18,974	29,799	12,000	21,000	33,000
August 31st ..	68	2,748,501	13,421	23,006	36,427	15,000	25,000	40,000
September 30th..	69	2,768,024	8,352	25,309	33,661	9,000	28,000	37,000
October 31st ..	61	2,700,680	11,284	18,951	30,235	13,000	21,000	34,000
November 30th ..	58	2,578,887	10,469	16,307	26,776	12,000	19,000	31,000
December 31st ..	71	2,911,982	10,389	24,163	34,552	11,000	25,000	36,000

PROFITS OF THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

In response to a request from the Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry, appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the recent mill strikes, the auditors of the Association prepared a statement of profits and other matters in connection with the Bombay Textile Industry for the period commencing from 1917. The statement in question, audited by Messrs. Ferguson & Co. fully supported the Association's contention that the mill industry was passing through critical times and that the payment of a bonus was impossible.

Similar statements will, in future, be prepared by the Association's staff every year, and audited by the Association's auditors.

MILL HOLIDAYS AND PAY DAYS FOR 1925.

The following mill holidays, which are in accordance with the Indian Factories Act, were recommended by the Committee for adoption by the members of the Association during the year 1925 :—

Month.	Date of Holiday.	Day of Week.	Festival.	*Suggested Monthly Pay Date.	Day of Week.
January ..	4th	SUNDAY.		12th ..	Monday.
	13th	Tuesday ..	*Makar Sankrant.* ..		
	18th	SUNDAY.			
	25th	do.			
February ..	1st	SUNDAY.		14th ..	Saturday.
	8th	do.	*Lunar Eclipse.*		
	15th	do.			
	21st	Saturday	*Maha Shivaratri.* ..		
March ..	1st	SUNDAY.		10th ..	Tuesday.
	11th	Wednesday			
	12th	Thursday	*Holi.*		
	13th	Friday			
	22nd	SUNDAY.			
	25th	Wednesday	*Gudi Padwa.* ..		
	29th	SUNDAY.			
April	2nd	Thursday	*Ram Navami.*	11th ..	Saturday.
	12th	SUNDAY.			
	19th	do.			
	26th	do.			
May ..	3rd	SUNDAY.		15th ..	Friday.
	10th	do.			
	17th	do.			
	24th	do.			
	31st	do. ..			
June ..	7th	SUNDAY.		13th ..	Saturday.
	14th	do.			
	21st	do.			
July ..	1st	Wednesday.		11th ..	Saturday.
	2nd	Thursday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*		
	12th	SUNDAY.			
	19th	do.			
	26th	do.	*Nag Panchami.*		
August ..	4th	Tuesday	*Narli Purnima.*	11th ..	Tuesday.
	12th	Wednesday	*Gokul Asthami.*		
	16th	SUNDAY.			
	23rd	do.	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*		
	29th	Saturday	*Gowri Visarjan.* ..		
September ..	1st	Tuesday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*	12th ..	Saturday.
	6th	SUNDAY.			
	13th	do.			
	17th	Thursday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*		
	27th	SUNDAY	*Dasara.*		
October ..	4th	SUNDAY.		15th ..	Thursday.
	11th	do.			
	17th	Saturday			
	18th	SUNDAY	*Diwali.*		
	19th	Monday.			
	25th	SUNDAY.			
November ..	1st	SUNDAY.		14th ..	Saturday
	8th	do.			
	15th	do.			
	22nd	do.			
	29th	do.			
December ..	6th	SUNDAY.		12th ..	Saturday.
	13th	do.			
	20th	do.			
	27th	do.			

* *Note.*—The dates shown in Column 5 are recommended by the Committee of the Association as Pay-days for general adoption by members of the Association.

Any members desiring to make a change in the list of Holidays or Pay-days as enumerated in the above list should intimate the Association of their intention to do so at least ten days prior to the holiday or Pay-day concerned.

WAGE CENSUS, 1923.

(*See Report for* 1923, *page* 128.)

A reference was made in the Association's Report for 1923 to the Wage Census in the cotton mill industry for 1923, which was then being taken by the Labour Office, Bombay. The draft report and the tables prepared by the Officiating Director, Labour Office, were carefully examined at a joint meeting between the Director and a Sub-Committee of the Association specially appointed for the purpose, with the result that a number of alterations were made in the draft report in accordance with the suggestions put forward by the Sub-Committee of the Association.

In some respects the draft report appeared to be a distinct improvement upon the 1921 report, a fact which was in some measure due to the experience gained by the Labour Office during the compilation of the last census, and the greater accuracy of the figures due to the Labour Office having been supplied with complete returns.

The chief improvement was that a simple arithmetical average wage had been worked out for each occupation and there was no reference to upper quartiles, lower quartiles, medians, etc. The 1921 report professed to give the rate at or below which one quarter of the wage earners were paid (Lower Quartiles) and the rate at or above which one quarter of the wage earners were paid (Upper Quartiles). As a matter of fact, from the data available it was impossible to ascertain the upper quartiles, lower quartiles or the median. These figures could only have been obtained if the wage of every individual wage earner had been submitted in the returns.

Another important correction was that, unlike the last report, the present allowed for absenteeism in the calculation of average monthly earnings.

A further improvement was that the Officiating Director abandoned his predecessor's intention to publish Index Numbers of Real Wages based on the formula :

$$\text{Real Wages Index Number} = \frac{\text{Nominal Wages Index No.} \times 100.}{\text{Cost of Living Index No.}}$$

The Officiating Director's decision was due to the fact that in 1921, the Cost of Living Index Number had been prepared for Bombay only, but was applied to all other centres as well, which was obviously an inaccurate procedure. Besides, the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number appeared in itself to be unsatisfactory and the Labour Office were engaged in entirely reconstituting the index number on a wider and more locally applicable basis. Lastly, the average earnings in the present report had been arrived at by a method different from the method used for 1914 and 1921 in the last report. Consequently, the Wage Index Numbers appearing in the numerator of the fraction in the formula for 1914 and 1921 on the one hand and 1923 on the other would not be based on the same facts.

Another very satisfactory feature of the report was the adoption of the suggestion made by the Association for the inclusion of tables showing the absenteeism among different classes of workers, and the average wages which would be earned by operatives had they worked for a full month, *i.e.*, 27 days instead of 22 or 23 days. The loss in wages due to absenteeism, according to the report, was no less than 12 per cent.

The report also included a calculation showing the approximate annual wage bill in sterling and in rupees, but it appeared doubtful whether complete reliance could be placed on these figures.

Although the report on the whole was certainly more satisfactory than the 1921 report, the Sub-Committee criticised many portions which appeared unsatisfactory. The Director agreed to practically the whole of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee, and deleted several of the paragraphs to which exception could be taken, and consented to the alteration or deletion of several tables.

The report is expected to be published early in 1925.

SHORT TIME WORKING IN MILLS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Committee of the Association early in January, the advisability of organised short time working in mills was considered at the end of March, when it was resolved that further consideration of the question be postponed. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the trade depression which remained prevalent throughout the year, and the reduction of working margins to vanishing point in consequence of the high prices of cotton and the paucity of the demand for cloth and yarn, the question of organised short time was never raised after the settlement of the strike, and that, with one or two isolated exceptions,the mills of the Association have been kept running full time.

MILL STRIKE, 1924.

The event of outstanding importance during the year under review was the strike of the cotton mill operatives which commenced on 17th January, 1924, in the Standard Mills. The trouble rapidly spread to neighbouring mills, and before the end of the month all the textile mills in the City and Island of Bombay, with the exception of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., had to be closed down.

The only reason for the strike, as far as the Committee were aware, was the non-payment of a bonus for 1923, but in this connection the Committee had clearly explained their position as early as July, 1923, when, a notice was posted in all mills to the effect that owing to the depression in trade it would not be possible to declare a bonus for 1923.

After the strike had continued for about a month without any progress towards a settlement, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay prevailed upon the Committee of the Association to agree to the points at issue in the dispute being submitted to an independent Committee of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Norman McLeod. Previous to publication, the terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee were submitted to and approved by the Committee of the Association and certain gentlemen acting on behalf of the workmen.

The terms of reference to the Enquiry Committee which were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* are reproduced below :—

" HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),

BOMBAY CASTLE, *22nd February*, 1924.

No. 355. Poll. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Committee to enquire into the dispute between the cotton millowners and the workers :—

The Honourable Sir Norman MacLeod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court Bombay, (*Chairman*) ; R. P. Masani, Esq. ; Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Esq. ; Mr. W. J. Herridge of the Labour Office will perform the duties of Secretary.

2. The terms of reference are as follows :—(1) to consider the nature and the basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable ; (2) to enquire into the profits made in each year since 1920 with a view to comparing those profits with the profits made in the year 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the grant of a bonus as has been given in previous years is not justified by the profits of the mill industry as a whole in 1923. Such reports shall not set forth the profits or losses or financial position of any individual concerned save in so far as such profits or losses or financial position shall be disclosed in any statement of accounts published in the ordinary course of business or in any statement or information which may be submitted before the Committee of Enquiry with express permission to publish or refer to the same individually. The Committee shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action, but shall merely record findings of facts."

The written evidence subsequently tendered by the Association to the above Committee of Enquiry is reproduced in full in the appendix. Oral evidence was also given by several prominent millowners. Evidence was also submitted by a large number of mill operatives and by Messrs. J. Baptista, Ginwalla, S. K. Bole, and Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Office.

The Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry submitted their report to Government on the 11th March expressing themselves in favour of the millowners' contentions. The concluding paragraphs of their report are reproduced below for ready reference ;—

1. Having thus examined the nature and basis of the bonus which has been paid to the mill-workers for 5 years since the year 1919, we declare that the mill-workers have not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a Court of Law.

2. We have enquired into the profits made since the year 1917 with a view to comparing these profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and we have to report on the figures presented by the Bombay Millowners' Association that, during the year 1923, 32 mills made a profit and 43 mills made a loss, after allowing for the usual depreciation. The figures have not been furnished for seven mills. Taking the figures for 75 mills as a whole the profits are not sufficient to provide for the ordinary amount which should be set aside for depreciation.

   The total profits on the balance before debiting depreciation amount roughly to Rs. 53 lakhs or Rs. 119 lakhs if the income-tax on the profits for the year 1923 only is debited, and the amount ordinarily required for depreciation amounts to Rs. 170 lakhs. A detailed statement of the accounts of the mill industry as prepared by Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Auditors, is appended herewith.

3. It can be said therefore that the results of the working of the mill industry as a whole for the year 1923 are such as to justify the contention of the millowners that the profits do not admit of the payment of a bonus.

With the announcement of the Enquiry Committee's findings, the strike collapsed almost immediately and in less than a fortnight after the publication of the Enquiry Committee's report almost all mills had resumed working, though in most instances with depleted staffs, and normality was only gradually restored.

The appointment of the McLeod Committee of Enquiry marked an innovation in the method of dealing with industrial disputes in India, and will probably prove the forerunner of legislation for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes with Courts of Enquiry as the central feature of the enactment. (*Appendix* **L—1.**)

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS, DAMAGE, ETC., SUSTAINED DURING THE STRIKE DISORDERS IN BOMBAY.

At one time, during the progress of the recent strike, the strikers became very violent and caused considerable loss and damage, and the question of compensating those who suffered loss or damage had to be considered by the authorities at the termination of the strike. In this connection Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act says :—

45. (1) *Compensation for injury caused by an unlawful assembly, how recoverable.*

With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Chief Presidency Magistrate may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary,—

(*a*) determine the amount of the compensation which, in his opinion, should be paid to any person or persons in respect of any loss or damage caused to any property, or in respect of death or grievous hurt caused to any person or persons by anything done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly ; and

(*b*) require the Municipal Commissioner to recover such amount by an addition to the general tax which shall be imposed and levied in all or such of the Municipal wards, subwards or sections thereof, as the Chief Presidency Magistrate may, subject to any general or special orders of the Governor in Council in this behalf, direct.

(2) *Exemption from liability to pay compensation : Conditions under which compensation claimable.*

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by order, to exempt any persons from liability to pay any portion of such compensation.

The mills themselves being the largest tax-payers in the locality, it was felt that most unjustly they would be the greatest sufferers under the above section. On 1st April, 1924, a notification appeared in the Press signed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate calling upon persons claiming exemption from liability to pay compensation to appear in his Court on the 1st May to show cause why they should be exempted. The attention of the Committee was drawn to this notification and it was subsequently resolved by the Committee to take the opinion of the Association's solicitors, on the subject. It was ultimately decided that Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe should draft a representation to be presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 1st May, mentioning the grounds on which the mills should be exempted from paying compensation. Some of the members expressed a desire to be represented by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, while others preferred to be represented by their own solicitors. The representations were submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 1st May.

The results were announced early in November and it was discouraging to note that none of the mills had been exempted from liability to pay compensation.

The Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, had, however, been awarded a sum of Rs. 80,000 for damages they had sustained during the strikes.

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the terms of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held on 26th February, 1924, the following donations were sanctioned and paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics	1,000
The Police Comforts Fund	1,000
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund ..	750
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association Fund	250
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association..	250
The Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital	250
The Society for the Promotion of Education Among the Masses	250

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1924.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—		
For Auditors' Fees, Printing, Stationery, Electric Light and Fan, etc., unpaid	....	607 15 6
COTTON EXCISE DUTY PROPAGANDA WORK A/c—		
Contributions received from Cotton Weaving Mills, members and non-members, up to 31st December 1924 .	21,700 0 0	
Less—Expenses incurred up to 31st December, 1924 ..	8,776 8 8	12,923 7 4
ASSOCIATION'S ACCUMULATED FUND—		
Balance on 31st December, 1923—		
Rs. a. p.		
General Fund 1,08,602 1 1		
Travelling Agency Fund 5,926 1 4	1,14,528 2 5	
Add—Interest on Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund	105 0 0	
Add—Excess of Income over Expenditure	7,913 0 8	
Rs. a. p.		
General Fund 1,16,515 1 9		
Travelling Agency Fund 6,031 1 4		1,22,546 3 1
TOTAL Rs. ..		1,36,077 9 11

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Interest accrued on Association's Investment of General Fund and Travelling Agency Fund up to 31st December, 1924, but not received	....	1,700 3 0
Advance payments made on account of Books and Periodicals, Telephone and other Sundry items		315 8 0
ASSOCIATION'S INVESTMENTS—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000, at cost	17,186 4 0	
Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 30,000 at cost	30,000 0 0	
Do. 6 per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1930, for Rs. 15,000 at cost	15,000 0 0	
Do. 6 per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1932, for Rs. 5,500 at cost	5,500 0 0	
5½ per cent. Fixed Deposit at Central Bank of India, Ltd.	40,000 0 0	1,07,686 4 0
CASH— Rs. a. p.		
Cash in the Imperial Bank of India General Account 25,777 7 11		
Cash in the Imperial Bank of India, Secretary's Account. 292 3 0		
	26,069 10 11	
Cash in hand	306 0 0	26,375 10 11
TOTAL Rs. ..		1,36,077 9 11

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Chartered Accountants,

BOMBAY, *20th January*, 1925. AUDITORS.

T. MALONEY,

Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Establishment	27,165 12 2		By Subscription for the year ending 31st December, 1924 ..	76,756 0 0	
Conveyance allowance to Secretary	1,200 0 0		Miscellaneous Receipts	888 0 0	
Contribution to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent for 4 months .. .. Rs. 4,000 0 0			Interest on Investments of General Fund	6,066 9 11	
Statistical Establishment for 8 months .. 1,293 5 4					83,710 9 11
Provident Fund 1,090 5 5					
	6,383 10 9				
Office Rent	3,825 0 0				
Printing Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, Annual Report for 1923, etc.	10,349 11 0				
Stationery	2,465 6 8				
Advertisements	236 15 0				
Books and Periodicals	1,036 14 3				
Auditors' Fees	200 0 0				
Furniture and Fittings	10,941 7 0				
Telephone	246 12 0				
Expenses in connection with Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee .. .. Rs. 7,500 0 0					
Less—Contribution received from members 6,800 0 0					
	700 0 0				
Law Charges	783 5 4				
Petty charges, sundry expenses including Electric lights, Postage and Telegrams	2,775 10 6				
Association's contribution to Provident Fund and interest	1,737 0 7				
	70,047 9 3				
ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1924 TO—					
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Rs. 2,000 0 0					
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics 1,000 0 0					
The Police Comforts Fund 1,000 0 0					
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund 750 0 0					
The Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association Fund 250 0 0					
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund 250 0 0					
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association 250 0 0					
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses 250 0 0					
	5,750 0 0				
		7,5797 9 3			
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure trans ferred to Association's Balance Sheet ..	....	7,913 0 8			
Total Rs. ..	....	83,710 9 11	Total Rs. ..	....	83,710 9 11

Examined and found correct.
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
AUDITORS.

BOMBAY, 20*th January*, 1925.

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION PROVIDENT FUND.

Statement of Funds as at 31st December, 1924.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance taken over from Bombay Chamber of Commerce as on 1st May, 1924	....	3,103 6 5	To Expenses incurred during the period	....	25 7 0
Subscriptions paid by the members of the staff ..	....	1,693 5 4	Balance as under—		
Association's Contributions	....	1,693 5 4	Government 5 per cent. War Bonds, 1933, for Rs. 3,000 at cost	2,947 8 0	
Interest (realized on Securities, etc.)	55 1 7		Do. do. do. do. Rs. 2,000 at cost	1,945 0 0	
,, (accrued and due ,,)	83 5 4		Total Cost of Securities	4,892 8 0	
		138 6 11	Interest Accrued and due on above	83 5 4	
			Cash in the Imperial Bank of India	1,627 3 8	
					6,603 1 0
Total Rs. ..		6,628 8 0	Total Rs.. .		6,628 8 0

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

Chartered Accountants,

BOMBAY, 20*th January*, 1925. AUDITORS.

T. MALONEY,

Secretary.

Report of the year 1924.

Section III.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPENDICES **A-1—L-1.**

APPENDIX A-1.

ARBITRATION RULES.

List of Arbitrators appointed by the Committee under Rule 1 of the Association's Rules for Arbitration on Piece-goods :—

Millowners.	*Addresses.*
Mr. W. H. Temple	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co.,Ltd., Forbes Street, Fort.
Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E.	The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co., Ltd., Doughall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala	The Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Lane, Fort.
Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.	The Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Mr. J. Tinker	The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Churchgate Street, Fort.
Mr. Bomanjee Adurjee	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Home Street, Fort.
Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand	The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. D. J. Registrar	The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Doughall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt. .	The Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co.,Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Mr. Munmohandas Ramji	New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co.,Ltd., Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort.
Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey	The Indian Manufacturing Co.,Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort.
Mr. Manubhai Rangildas	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. A. P. Sabavala	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Churchgate Street, Fort.
Mr. T. Watts	The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Outram Road, Fort.
Mr. Raghavji Purshotam	

Piece-goods Dealers.

Mr. Devidas Madhavji	Muljee Jaitha Market.
Mr. Madhavji Jeisang	
Mr. Morarji Kanji	
Mr. Dhanji Parshottam	
Mr. Vithaldas Damodar	
Mr. Premjee Goculdas	
Mr. Narandas Purshottam	
Mr. Haridas Gordhandas	
Mr. Deokaran Muljee	
Mr. Hargovindas Vrijbhukhandas.. ..	
Mr. Padamsee Bhanjee	
Mr. Harjiwandas Gordhandas	
Mr. Premjee Naranjee	
Mr. Kalyanjee Laljee	
Mr. Khatau Morarjee	

List of Umpires appointed by the Committee under Rule 2 of the Association's Rules for Arbitration on Piece-goods :—

Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E.
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.
Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, J.P.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.
Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey.

APPENDIX A-2.

FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 9/39 of 1925.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th January*, 1925.

THE SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to address you with regard to certain proposals which my Association desire to make for the formation of a Federation of Employers' Associations.

The necessity of such a Federation was recognised as long ago as 1920 and certain initial steps were taken in that year as a result of a suggestion made by the Government of India concerning the appointment of employers' delegates to International Conferences.

At the invitation of this Association, a meeting was held on 14th December, 1920, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, of representatives of Associations and other bodies representing employers of labour in India.

Among those present were :—

The late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy (*Chairman*), Bombay Millowners' Association;

The Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) A. R. Murray, C.B.E. (Indian Jute Mills Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon);

R. D. Tata, Esq.;

T. W. Tutwiler, Esq. (Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur);

H. P. Hebblethwaite, Esq. (the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon);

A. W. Dods, Esq. (the Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta, and Metallurgical Industries);

J. H. Pattinson, Esq. (the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta);

A. P. Symonds, Esq. (Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras);

J. G. Ryan, Esq. (the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon);

and the then members of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Chairman of the meeting, the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, explained that the primary object of the meeting was to appoint, as a temporary arrangement, an employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, and secondly to consider the advisability of forming a Federation of Employers' Associations.

As a result of the meeeting, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala was nominated as the employers' representative at the Geneva Conference, and detailed arrangements made for the selection of advisers on the different subjects to be discussed at the International Conference.

With regard to the advisability of the formation of a Federation of Employers ' Associations, it was unanimously agreed that such a body was desirable, and the general lines on which the proposed Federation should be constituted were laid down.

It was resolved :—

(*a*) That the principal aim of the Federation should be to nominate the various representatives and delegates of employers required in pursuance of the provisions of Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty.

(*b*) That a subsidiary aim might be to consider and discuss the broad questions of principle affecting all industries without interfering in any way with the internal affairs of individual industries.

(*c*) That membership should be confined to associations of employers with certain exceptions to be clearly defined in the constitution.

(*d*) That the basis of voting should be the number of workers employed.

(*e*) That the Annual General Meeting or Conference should be held in each of the industrial centres in turn.

A small Committee was also appointed at the meeting for the purpose of formulating a detailed constitution and rules. Unfortunately the untimely deaths of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey took away the moving spirits of this Committee before any definite progress had been made.

Nominations to the International Labour Conferences since 1920 have been made by the Government of India after consultation with various Employers' Associations and while employers have been consistently represented in a most adequate and satisfactory manner, it is somewhat unfortunate that it has not been possible for the employers' delegates to ascertain beforehand the combined and considered views of all associations on the very important subjects which have from time to time found a place on the agenda of the Conference, as would have been possible, had a Federation existed such as was proposed in 1920.

During the last five years and particularly during the last two years, this Association has realised the growing need for a more intimate union of Employers' Associations, which would permit of :—

(*a*) the interchange of ideas and views on broad questions of principle on which it would be manifestly advisable for employers to take concerted action ;

(*b*) the submission of replies representing the joint views of all employers on proposals for legislation likely to affect all industries or a large number of the industries of this country ;

(*c*) the inauguration of a concerted policy in regard to labour legislation ;

(*d*) closer co-operation betwen Employers' Associations and more extensive interchange of views ;

(*e*) the formulation of suggestions for the development of industries in India—encouragement of Employers' Associations.

To name a few of the subjects on which employers might have adopted a common attitude, I am desired to mention the following subjects:—

(*a*) The recent modifications in Factory legislation.

(*b*) The Workmen's Compensation Act.

(*c*) The proposed Trade Union legislation.

(*d*) The Maternity Benefits Bill.

(*e*) The proposed legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes.

(*f*) The new Boiler Laws and Regulations.

(*g*) The proposed legislation to provide for the weekly payment of wages, etc.

On all these questions Government consulted practically all the larger Employers' Associations of the country and there was some interchange of views between this Association and other employers' associations on these and certain other subjects. My Association was greatly impressed by the value of such co-operation, and it is with the object of extending it, that they propose, subject to adequate support being forthcoming from other bodies, to make another attempt to carry out the proposals initiated by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy in 1920.

As an accompaniment to this letter will be found certain tentative proposals upon which the views of your Association are solicited. They are meant to serve merely as an indication of this Association's views and will be discussed at a joint meeting of representatives of Employers' Associations to be held in Bombay towards the end of February, 1925, provided a sufficient number of associations indicate their approval of this Association's suggestions as to the advisability of establishing a Federation of Employers' Associations.

The specific questions upon which my Committee would appreciate a very early reply are enumerated below:—

(1) Does your Association agree that it would be advisable to establish a Federation of Employers' Associations in India?

(2) Would your Association be prepared to become a member of a Federation established for the objects roughly outlined in this letter?

(3) Would your Association be prepared to send one or more delegates to attend a meeting to be held in Bombay towards the end of February, 1925, for the purpose of—

(*a*) nominating the employers' delegate to the next International Labour Conference;

(*b*) to discuss the details incidental to the formation of a Federation of Employers' Associations?

Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,

Secretary.

Similar letters to all other Employers' Associations in India.

Basis for Proposed Rules and Regulations.

Name.

1. The Federation shall be called the All-India Federation of Employers' Associations or the Industrial Federation of India or the All-India Employers' Association.

(Three names are suggested, but the actual name to be adopted would be decided at the proposed joint Conference and need not necessarily be any of these.)

Aims and Objects.

2. (*a*) To nominate delegates, and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conferences of the League of Nations.

(*b*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of International Labour Conferences.

(*c*) To take up, consider and discuss the subjects on the agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(*d*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislative and other measures affecting or likely to affect, directly or indirectly, all industries or a large number of the industries of India.

(*e*) To make representations to Local, Central, Imperial or International Authorities on any matter connected with the trade, commerce or industries of any or all of its members.

(*f*) To take all steps which may be necessary to promote, encourage, foster and protect the commercial and industrial development of India.

(*g*) To encourage, promote and foster the formation and development of Industrial Employers' Associations.

(*h*) To secure wherever possible organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members.

(*i*) To inaugurate, foster and develop closer co-operation between Industrial Employers' Associations.

(*j*) To undertake special enquiries and initiate or support any action for securing the redress of legitimate grievances connected with the trade or commerce of members.

(*k*) To collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to the trade, commerce and industries of India.

(*l*) To co-operate with Government, public bodies, or any other Association for the purpose of promoting all or any of the aims and objects of the Federation.

(*m*) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above aims and objects of the Federation, directly or indirectly.

Eligibility for Membership.

3. Any individual, partnership or company engaged in any industrial enterprise in India and employing more than 10,000 workpeople, or any Association of Employers whose members employ more than 20,000 workpeople shall be eligible for membership.

(This rule is merely suggested as a basis for discussion. The Federation would be essentially for Employers' Associations, but it is thought that some provision should be made to meet the cases of large individual concerns which cannot conveniently join any existing association. For example, there is no association for employers connected with the iron and steel trade, but it would

be obviously unfair to exclude the Tata Iron and Steel Co. from membership if they desired to join the Federation. The same remarks apply to other large concerns unconnected with any existing associations.

The desirability of admitting individual firms in special instances employing less than 10,000 workers might also be discussed.)

Voting power of Members.

4. At any General Meeting of members of the Federation, and on any question upon which a vote of the general body is taken, every member shall be entitled to one vote for every 5,000 workers employed by that member.

Persons eligible to act and vote on behalf of members.

5. At least one month previous to each Annual General Meeting of members, the Secretary for the time being of the Federation shall request each member of the Federation to nominate two or more persons in whose name the voting power of the member is to be vested for the ensuing year.

Members.

6. There shall be two classes of members, namely—

(*a*) Original Members, and (*b*) Additional Members.

(*a*) *Original Members.*

The following employers or Employers' Associations shall be the original members of the Federation:—

(Those employers and bodies of employers represented at the first meeting in January, 1920, and those bodies who, though not present, have signified their intention of joining the Federation.)

(*b*) *Additional Members.*

Such other employers or Employers' Associations as shall be elected by a majority of the members of the Federation after having been duly proposed and seconded by two members.

Annual Subscription.

7. The annual subscription shall be fixed at each Annual General Meeting. For the first year the subscription shall be decided at the joint meeting proposed to be held in February, 1925.

(The principle it is proposed to lay down in the rules and regulations would be that subscriptions should be according to the number of workpeople employed by members.)

Officers.

8. There shall be a President, four Deputy Presidents, an Auditor and a Secretary.

The affairs of the Federation will necessarily be conducted chiefly by correspondence. It would hardly be possible to control the Federation by means of a representative Committee owing to the difficulty of arranging meetings, but it is suggested that all members of the Federation might appoint special Sub-Committees with fairly full powers to deal with Federation questions.

As regards the control of the Secretarial work of the Federation, it is suggested that the method adopted by the Associated Chambers might be adopted, *i.e.*, the Secretary of the Association supplying the President for the year would be appointed Secretary of the Federation for the President's term of office.

There are, of course, very obvious disadvantages attached to such an arrangement, but it has the very great advantage of keeping the President in close personal touch with the Federation's affairs during the year or years he holds office.

9. General Meetings of the Federation shall be held in the month of January in every year, at such place as the Federation at the previous Annual General Meeting shall have determined. Annual General Meeting.

(The place of the meeting will generally be the city in which the head-quarters of the Association supplying the President for the year is situated.)

10. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be :— Business of Annual General Meetings.

(*a*) To receive a report of the proceedings of the Federation.

(*b*) To elect officers for the ensuing year.

(*c*) To consider and receive the yearly accounts.

(*d*) To fix the annual subscription for the ensuing year.

(*e*) To consider and discuss questions and resolutions submitted for the consideration of the general body by individual members.

(With reference to item (*e*) it is suggested that rules should be made regarding the date by which full particulars of any resolution must be supplied to the Federation by the proposing member, and the type of resolutions which could be accepted for discussion by the Annual Meeting.)

At this stage it has not been thought necessary to put forward detailed rules for your consideration. After the basic principles have been agreed upon detailed rules could be framed by solicitors in consultation with the President and the Secretary, and circulated to members for criticism.

APPENDIX A-3.

MR. A. G. CLOW, I.C.S.

VISIT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

—

No. 557/29a.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th May*, 1924.

ALL MEMBERS OF
THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Memorandum.

The following questions which were put to Mr. Clow and the answers given thereto in connection with the proposed Rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act are circulated to the members for information.

J. P. WADIA,
Assistant Secretary.

RULE 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*).—It is not clear whether an application under this rule would be permissible if the increase or decrease in wages was due to an increase or decrease in the prevailing rate of wages.

It is suggested that at the end of 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*) the following words to the same effect be added :—

" Owing to a change in the workmen's condition."

Answer:—The two sub-rules mentioned only apply to workmen who have returned to work and the point of the addition is not appreciated.

Secretary's Note :—The point which I wished to make in putting the question was that there might have been a general increase or decrease in wages after the accident took place. May the compensation paid in such cases be altered to suit the new rate or must the half-monthly payment be based on the wages paid at the time of the accident?

RULE 5 (2).—Must half monthly payments be continued pending a decision by the Commissioner? If so it might be clearly stated in the rule.

Answer :—Doubtful. (The criticism might stand.)

RULE 6 (1) and FORM A.—If fatal accident means any accident which ultimately results in the death of the workman as a direct consequence thereof then Form A might be extended to show the total of any half-monthly payments which may have been made previous to the death of the workman.

Answer:—This case had not been considered by the Government of India and the suggestion for the extension of Form A if put forward would be considered.

Could an Insurance Company represent the employer at the proceedings of distribution in the case of a fatal accident? If so, the form might be altered to make this clear.

An Insurance Company or any other person would be allowed to represent an employer at any proceedings before the Commissioner provided authority in writing was accorded. An alteration in Form A to make this clear was hardly necessary.

RULE 9. —Could Mr. Clow give examples as to when it would be advisable to deposit compensation for non-fatal accidents?

Would it be possible to deposit half-monthly payments with the Commissioner, and, if so, in what cases would it be advisable?

Answer :—It was the intention when the Act was framed that compensation should only be deposited in exceptional cases apart from fatal accidents, *e.g.*, a lump sum might be deposited with the Commissioner where an agreement was disputed. According to the Act, half-monthly payments could be deposited with the Commissioner but it was not intended that such a course should be adopted. If this were done the work of the Commissioner would be unnecessarily increased and, moreover, direct touch between the employer and workman would be lost.

RULE 12 (1).—Such a book might be ordered for all factories. It would appear equally necessary in small as well as in large establishments.

The form as now recommended should be elaborated to include all particulars and thus avoid the necessity of further detailed investigation.

Answer :—Under Rule 12 (1) the Commissioner could order a book in Form F to be kept by factories where less than 500 persons were employed, and in the Government of India's opinion it was not necessary to make such a book compulsory in very small concerns in which an accident might occur at very rare intervals.

The Association are prepared to suggest what other headings are necessary.

The headings suggested were all that were necessary under the Act, but employers were at liberty to add other columns for their own use and reference and it was expected that such a course would be adopted. A separate page showing the results of any investigation by the employer at the time of an accident might be used.

RULE 15 (Proviso *ii*).—In this proviso the words " proof of which shall be a certificate to that effect by a qualified Medical Officer" shall be added.

Answer :—Proviso *ii*.—The suggestion would be considered.

RULE 16.—We consider that this rule hardly makes adequate provision for medical supervision. It would appear that in the case of most accidents arising it would be necessary, for the work-man to submit himself for medical examination almost daily, to ensure rapid recovery. This would, of course, apply more particularly to the first month's treatment.

We suggest that the rule be re-drafted to ensure more frequent medical attention than now laid down, and suggest that a workman should submit himself for examination five times in the first month and twice in succeeding months. And where owing to his condition a workman cannot leave his place of residence, and therefore cannot attend for examination in the vicinity of his employment, he should be required to give proof of adequate medical attention by a qualified medical officer.

Answer :—The rule with reference to medical attention had provided great difficulties and any suggestions which the Association cared to make would receive due consideration.

A rule is necessary to ensure that a female worker who refuses examination by a male practitioner shall have adequate medical attention.

Answer :—With a large number of lady doctors in Bombay, there ought to be no difficulty as regards the provision of medical attendance by a lady doctor as long as the worker remained in Bombay—but Mr. Clow appreciated the fact that there might be difficulty after a female worker had left the vicinity of her employment.

RULE 43, FORMS H. & J.—It is unlikely that a claim would be paid until after the agreement had been recorded by the Commissioner, and the receipt should therefore be on a separate form.

Answer :—The separation of the receipt form from the memorandum of agreement would be considered.

The Government of India thought it might be advisable in almost all cases to pay the money before the despatch of the agreement to the Commissioner, which would in most cases be a mere matter of form.

Mr. Clow answered the following questions in connection with the Act itself :—

1. Can a lunatic, crippled or unemployed brother over 15 be considered a dependent ?

Answer :—No.

The list of dependents was strictly laid down. In reality the list was a list of relatives who might not necessarily be dependents, but the list had been framed to prevent unnecessary litigation. Cases of hardship would undoubtedly arise, but it was generally thought that the list made for simplicity. If no dependents made a claim before the Commissioner in the case of fatal accidents and the money was returned to the employer then it would be in the employer's discretion to make a payment to a cripple, etc.

Which persons in a cotton mill will come under the provisions of the Factory Act ?

Sepoys, gatekeepers, coolies in mill compound, mechanics, persons employed in construction of new buildings, motor lorry drivers, jobbers and assistant managers, clerical staff.

Each class of workmen will need to be separately considered.

In the case of sepoys, gatekeepers and coolies it is doubtful whether they come within the provisions of the Act, but it might be advisable to include them in any scheme of insurance. Outside coolies would probably not come within the scope of the Act but could, of course, be insured.

Jobbers and assistant managers drawing under Rs. 300 per month would be included.

Persons employed in construction of new buildings would need to be insured by the contractor.

Clerical staff—by a recent decision do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Motor lorry drivers—doubtful.

2. Whether in calculating average monthly wages the amount of bonus has to be included ?

Answer :—Should both be included, but probably would make no difference in amount of compensation payable under the schedule. It might be practicable to make a list of monthly wages for different occupations to suit all mills in Bombay.

Difficulty will also be felt in estimating the value to the workman of a cheap house. In no mill in Bombay are the whole of the operatives housed in the mill chawls, and if an allowance has to be made then those workers who are not tenants of the mills will be unfairly penalised as regards the amount they will be entitled to draw as compensation. Similarly, it will be almost impossible to estimate accurately the value of allowances in the form of cheap grain, cheap cloth, etc., etc.

It would seem absolutely necessary that the monthly cash wages should be the basis on which compensation is estimated.

3. How would the wages of a workman injured before having received any wages be calculated ?

Answer :—Would be calculated on basis of what he would have earned in a calendar month of 30 days.

4. Should not some more definite procedure be laid down for the institution of a claim ?

Answer :—Forms will probably be drawn up by Local Governments, and suggestions might be made in this connection by the Association.

5. Could an entry made by the foreman in the accident book of the mill be considered to constitute a claim ?

Answer :—No, at least not before the Commissioner, but compensation could be paid by an employer upon such a claim. Verbal notice to the foreman or manager would probably constitute a claim.

6. What accidents would be considered as arising out of in the course of his employment, *e.g.*, injury to piecer in mill compound while taking meals during mill hours ?

Answer :—The question is too big to discuss but 99% of claims would probably be straightforward and doubtful cases should be tested by the question " Was the liberty of the person meeting with the accident restricted at the time of the accident by reason of his employment, or was the accident merely one of the ordinary hazards of existence ? "

7. Could an application be made for review of half-monthly payments, if no special agreement had been made between the employer and the workman, *e.g.*, a workman after receiving half-monthly payments for three months is examined and certified to be fit to return to work, could compensation be stopped before the man's return to work without a specal order from the Commissioner ? (Section 6 (1) mentions this could be done under an agreement between the parties or under an order by the Commissioner.)

Answer :—Yes, compensation could be stopped without a special order from the Commissioner.

8. (Section 8 (1).) Where death is directly attributable to an accident but occurs after the half-monthly payments have been made, what amounts must be deposited with the Commissioner ?

Answer :—The amount paid in half-monthly payments would be deducted.

9. (SECTION 8 (2).) Can the ordinary half-monthly payments be deposited with the Commissioner, and is it intended that such a course should generally be taken ?

Answer :—Yes, half-monthly payments can be lodged with the Commissioner, but it is not intended that such procedure should generally be adopted.

10. (SECTION 9.) Is it permissible for half monthly payments to be made to a person other than the injured workman ?

Answer :—Yes, payments can be made.

11. (SECTION 11 (1).) If a man meets with an accident and does not give notice, can the employer order him to submit to a medical examination ?

If a workman obstructs or refuses medical examination, is the right to compensation automatically suspended, or has special sanction to be accorded by the Commissioner ?

What practicable arrangements can be made for periodic medical examination if the workman has left the vicinity of his employment ? It would appear from present experience that, when once a workman has left the vicinity of his employment, it is almost impossible to trace his whereabouts. Would a notice sent to the workman's last known address be reckoned as sufficient notice to appear for medical examination ?

Answer :—No. If a man obstructs or refuses medical examination workman's right to compensation ceases at Law. The employer can cease payments without special orders from Commissioner. A notice to last place of residence, if home address not known, would apparently be sufficient.

12. (SECTION 12 (1).) Who is liable for payment of compensation for accidents during, say, the erection of extension in a mill compound by an outside contractor ? From whom is compensation claimed for accidents in a mill to cleaners employed by a contractor ?

Answer :—The contractor is liable (see Section 12 of the Act.) It might be advisable to make the liability of the employer and contractor clear in the contract between the two. Accidents to cleaners of type suggested in the question would generally be disputed unless special provision was made in the contract.

13. (SECTION 20 (2).) Will a list of Commissioners and the areas for which they are responsible be published by the Government of India before the enforcement of the Act ?

Answer :—No.

14. (SECTION 33.) Can arrangements be made by the Government of India for the supply of copies of all local rules to the Association, and would it not be possible to arrange that the scales of costs, fees, etc., *should be the same in all provinces ?*

Answer :—Local Governments should be applied to. Scales of costs, etc., need not be same in all provinces. A specimen scale has been sent to Local Governments and it is unlikely that there will be any *great variations.*

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS, ETC., GIVEN BY MR. CLOW.

Occupational Diseases.—In answer to a question on this point, Mr. Clow pointed out that it would be almost impossible to withhold payment of a claim in case of occupational diseases enumerated in Schedule III of the Act, and similarly it would be extremely difficult to prove a right to compensation for any other class of occupational diseases.

Two classes of agreement would always have to be registered with the Commissioner.

(1) Lump sum payments.

(2) Every agreement with a person under fifteen years of age whether for lump sum payment or half-monthly payments. (Section 28 (1).)

Note by Secretary.—No form for recording a memorandum of agreement for half-monthly payments to minors has been laid down. There has obviously been an oversight in drafting the Act. It was apparently not intended that agreements for half-monthly payments should be registered. The attention of the Government should be called to this point in criticising the rules.

APPENDIX B-1.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

No. 1524/132 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI.

SIR,

Rules under the Indian Factories Act.

I have the honour to address you, under direction of my Committee, on notification No. L-250, appearing in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th October, 1924, regarding the draft of a rule proposed to be made in supersession of the existing rule which was published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6750-25, dated the 14th September, 1912.

My Committee have no objection against the rule as drafted except with regard to item No. 9 in the schedule annexed to the rule which stands in need of amendment. No mill as a whole is exempted from Sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 and under the circumstances the answer to each of the four queries will invariably be in the negative. However, certain departments sometimes enjoy exemptions from the operation of one or more of these sections, and trouble might arise on the score that correct information was not given in the return by a mill manager. My Committee therefore recommend that the item No. 9 might be altogether deleted from the schedule or at any rate it might be made clear whether full details are to be given or only a general answer.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. L-1250.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
DELHI, *the 7th January*, 1925.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Rules under Section* 38 *of the Indian Factories Act.*

SIR,

With reference to your telegram of 5th January, 1925, I am directed to invite your attention to the provisions of Section 39 (2) of the Indian Factories Act, and to state that, in the case of the amended returns to which your letter No. 1524/132, dated the 11th November, 1924, refers, the notification No. L-1250 of 1st October, 1924, specified 15th January, 1925, as the date after which the draft would be taken into consideration. In consequence, the amendment finally approved cannot be published until after that date. The annual returns due before the date on which the new rules will be finally issued, should be submitted in the form published with this Department's Notification No. L-1049 of 27th June, 1922.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B-2.

REGULATION OF GINS AND PRESSES.

No. 5807-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Dated the 21st October, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5807, dated the 14th October, 1924, and to request that Government may be favoured with the views of your Association on the subject mentioned therein by the 15th of November, 1924.—I have, etc.,

R. F. GORVALA,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Resolution No. 5807.

BOMBAY, *14th October*, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, No. F-96-I/24-.A.C., dated the 12th September, 1924:—

"With reference to Debates of the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th September, 1924, I am directed to forward herewith 60 copies of the papers noted below* and to request that the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India in this Department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

* 1. A Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. Extracts from Legislative Assembly Debates, dated 3rd September, 1924, and 8th September, 1924, regarding the Bill.

"2. I am also to request that the Bill and Statement may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Governor in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publications may be communicated in your reply.

"3. The reply to this letter should be sent in by the 31st December, 1924."

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2. The Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons should also be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Bombay Millowners' Association, etc., etc.

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By order of the Governor in Council,

H. D. BASKERVILLE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

A BILL

To Provide for the Better Regulation of Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Burma), including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density;

(*b*) "cotton" means ginned or unginned cotton, cotton waste or cotton seed;

(*c*) "cotton ginning factory" means any place where cotton is ginned or where cotton fibre is separated from cotton seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of electrical power;

(*d*) "cotton pressing factory" means any factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in which cotton is pressed into bales; XII of 1911.

(*e*) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill or of a cotton ginning factory or of a cotton pressing factory, but does not include yarn waste;

(*f*) "Indian Central Cotton Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and includes any sub-committee appointed by it to perform any function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee under this Act; and XIV of 1923.

(*g*) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under rules made under this Act.

Maintenance of registers.

3. (1) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a daily record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

(2) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale, and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed.

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall be bound to produce any ginning register or press register maintained under this section when required to do so by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the owner or person in charge of any cotton pressing factory shall be bound to furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, if so required by it in writing, a copy, certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory, of the entry in any press register maintained at the factory relating to any specified bale.

(4) No register required to be maintained by this section shall be destroyed until after the expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If—

(*a*) in any factory any register required by this section to be maintained is not maintained or is maintained in any form other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or

(*b*) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or

(*c*) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in Sub-section (4),

the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

(6) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register, or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under Sub-section (3), or furnishes a certified copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

Marking of bales.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed in the factory to be marked in such manner as may be prescribed, before it is removed from the press-house, with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory.

(2) If any bale is removed from the press-house of any cotton pressing factory without having been marked as required by Sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Returns.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, on such dates and in such form as may be prescribed, weekly and annual returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and the preceding year, respectively, and the approximate net weight of each bale.

(2) The Local Government shall compile from the weekly and annual returns, and shall publish in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct, a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the province during the week and year, respectively, to which the returns relate :

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(3) If default is made in submitting any return as required by Sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Scales and weights.

6. (1) No scales or weights shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory other than the scales or weights, if any, prescribed by the Local Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

(2) If in any factory any scale or weight is used in contravention of the provisions of Sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in the case of any second or subsequent offence, to five hundred rupees.

Structural requirements for factories.

7. (1) In the case of all cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginned and the taking out of ginned cottons respectively, and

(*b*) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority.

(2) Within such period after the commencement of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press-house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(3) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

Liability of officers of a company.

8. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company, every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment.

Cognizance of offences.

9. (1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or an Inspector of Factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911. XII of 1911

(2) No offence punishable under this Act or under any rule thereunder shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make rules.

10. The Governor-General in Council may make rules to provide for—

(*a*) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each pressing factory for the purpose of the marking of bales;

(*b*) the manner in which bales shall be marked; and

(*c*) the manner in which the weekly and annual statements referred to in Section 5 shall be published.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the forms in which registers, records and returns are to be maintained or submitted, and the verification of records and the inspection of registers;

(*b*) the appointment of the authority to whom and the dates on which the returns required by Section 5 shall be made;

(*c*) the weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any district in the province, and the inspection of the same;

(*d*) the appointment of authorities for the purposes of Section 7;

(*e*) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates and Inspectors of Factories in the case of cotton ginning factories which are not factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1911; and

(*f*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to reject unmarked bales in fulfilment of contracts.

12. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, any person who has made a contract for the purchase of baled cotton may require that no bales other than bales marked in accordance with Section 3 shall be supplied in fulfilment of such contract, and, if he does so require, no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the contract:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than one year after, the commencement of this Act.

Protection for acts done under Act.

13. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed in 1917, in Chapter XVI of their Report recommended certain measures, including the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories, to prevent such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration, which are injurious to the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. The recommendations of the Committee, however, involved an excessive amount of official interference. The object of the present Bill is to put the trade in a position to protect itself by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership, and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser.

The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns, for the use of correct scales and weights, and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

28th August, 1924. C. A. INNES.

Extract from the Legislative Assembly, Debate, Vol. IV, *No.* 47.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Simla, on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1924.

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THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES BILL.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES (Commerce Member):—Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

I do not think I need detain the House very long over this Bill to-day, specially as at a later stage I hope to get the House to refer it to a Select Committee. The Bill is intended to deal with certain malpractices which are known to be carried on in cotton ginneries and presses. For its origin I must take the House back to the report submitted by the Indian Cotton Committee in 1919. That report covered every aspect of the cotton problem, and when the Committee were considering the question what measures could be taken to secure for the cultivator an adequate price for his cotton they at once found themselves up against such questions as adulteration, the mixing of different varieties, and these malpractices in ginneries and presses. We have already dealt with one only of these problems, namely, that of the mixing of different varieties of cotton, by the Cotton Transport Act which we passed last year. That Act has been applied to certain areas of the Bombay Presidency, and I am informed that so far it has had a very useful effect. Now we are taking up those

recommendations of the Cotton Committee which relate to these malpractices. I do not think that the House can accuse us of undue precipitancy in this matter, for I think we have consulted Local Governments already twice in this matter and we have been in continuous and close consultation with the Central Cotton Committee. At this stage I think all that I am concerned to do is to prove to the House that these malpractices do exist and do require the attention of the House. I do not think that I can do better than refer the House to paragraph 219 of the Indian Cotton Committee's report. They say :—

> " The evidence in regard to these malpractices which we received was overwhelming and the numerous inspections of ginneries and presses which we made showed us that the complaints were justified."

Then they proceed to differentiate between deliberate malpractices, such as the watering of cotton, the mixing of cotton with waste, the mixing of cotton damaged by rain with good cotton, and so on, and abuses arising from faulty conditions—that is to say, the lay-out of the ginneries.

They continue :—

> " We are much impressed by the magnitude of these evils and the necessity of providing some remedy for them. The protection of the interests of the third party, the cultivator, must always be a paramount consideration with Government in the case of a country which is so predominantly agricultural as India. That the existence of the malpractices in ginneries and presses, for which he is not at all or only to a very small extent responsible, must have a very serious effect on the price he obtains for his produce is a point which need not be laboured."

The Cotton Committee proposed a system of licensing of ginneries and presses, their main object being to enable unsatisfactory cotton to be traced back to the original gin or the original press. We have not gone as far as the Central Cotton Committee proposed. We are frightened of this system of licensing which will make much official inspection necessary and might lead to abuses. The main object of the Bill is to put the trade in a position to protect itself. With that object we provide for the marking of all bales, for a system of registration in ginneries and in presses, and in clause 12 of the Bill we give power to reject unmarked bales in fulfilment of contracts. We include other useful provisions in the Bill in regard to the submission of returns, the use of correct scales and weights, and the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. But all these points will be discussed, I hope, not only in the House but in Select Committee. I hope I have proved to the House that there are very serious malpractices in these ginneries and presses which do require the attention of this House and this being so, I beg for leave to introduce this Bill.

The motion was adopted.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES :—I introduce the Bill.

Extract from the Legislative Assembly, Debate, Vol. IV, No. 48.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Simla, on Monday, the 8th September, 1924.

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THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES BILL.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES (Commerce Member) :—With your permission, I propose slightly to vary the motion on the order paper. I beg to move :—

" That the Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories be referred to a Select Committee consisting of :—

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar,
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad,
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas,
Seth Kashturbhai Lalbhai,
Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi,
Mr. R. A. Wilson,
Pandit Shamlal Nehru,
Mr. Harbilas Sarda, and
Myself,

and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee be five."

When I introduced this Bill a few days ago I was concerned merely to prove that there were malpractices and abuses in cotton ginneries which deserved the attention of the House. I attempted to prove that statement by referring to the authority of the Indian Cotton Committee, particularly to paragraph 219 and following of that Committee's report. That Committee after prolonged investigation and inquiry throughout India found that there was overwhelming evidence that serious malpractices and abuses exist in these ginneries and factories. They found also that those malpractices injure the reputation of Indian cotton and thereby reduce the price which the cultivator gets for that cotton. That was a point on which they laid great stress. Well, Sir, all Local Governments have endorsed the statement of the Indian Cotton Committee that these abuses and malpractices exist. To-day I am asking the House merely to agree in principle that legislation is required to tackle these abuses and these malpractices. The actual proposals we have made in this Bill will no doubt be carefully scrutinised in this Committee which I want the House to agree to. It may be said that this is just the sort of abuse which the trade should be left to deal with by themselves. On that point the Indian Cotton Committee definitely reported that the trade unaided could not deal with the abuse. They further said that legislation should be undertaken to enable the trade to deal with these malpractices and abuses. They made various suggestions as to the restrictions which should be put on cotton ginneries and cotton presses and they made a further proposal that those restrictions should be made effective by a system of licensing of ginneries and presses in India. That was the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee. When we got their report in 1919, we referred those recommendations to all Local Governments. The letter was published. Local Governments consulted Chambers of Commerce and non-official opinion and they reported practically unanimously in favour of the wholesale adoption of the Indian Cotton Committee's report. At the time when we got those replies the Central Cotton Committee had come into existence and the first thing we did was to refer the whole question to the Central Cotton Committee. The Central Cotton Committee, as the House knows, represents the cotton trade in all its branches, growers as well as the trade itself. Their report was to the effect that there were three essential conditions to improvement, the adequate marking of bales to enable ownership to be established, the maintenance of the records of ownership and compulsory statistical returns. Those are the main features of the Bill which I am putting before the House to-day, but in the Central Cotton Committee there was a good deal of difference of opinion about this question of licensing. The Central Cotton Committee were only prepared to go as far as to say that they thought that Local Governments might be enabled by central legislation to impose licensing if they thought it necessary. We got that report at the end of 1921 and again we consulted all Local Governments, and all Local Governments again consulted Chambers of Commerce. They were more or less generally in favour of this enabling clause but the Government of India on further consideration, especially of the report of the Provincial Cotton Committee of the Punjab, on which the growers and the trade were strongly represented, thought that the best plan in the first instance is to drop even this enabling clause regarding licensing.

We propose to confine our Bill entirely to those points which the Central Cotton Committee regarded as essential. We are not placing any very severe restrictions upon ginneries and factories, but what we are doing is that we are enabling the trade to protect itself and

the cultivator against these malpractices and abuses which injure so much the reputation of Indian cotton which do so much to prevent the Indian cultivator from getting an adequate price for his crop. If the House will agree to a reference to a Select Committee, all it means is that they agree that legislation is necessary to deal with these evils. In support of that statement I have quoted the authority of the Indian Cotton Committee. I have quoted also the fact that Local Governments generally have agreed with these proposals we are putting forward. Our precise proposals will no doubt be gone through most carefully by the members of the Select Committee. I have specially made it my aim in proposing Members for the Select Committee to propose Members not only representing the cotton trade but also the interests of the grower. In these circumstances, Sir, I hope that the House will agree to the motion which I have just moved.

MR. M. S. ANEY (Berar Representative) :—Sir, I rise to move the amendment :—

" That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by 31st of December, 1924."

In support of the motion I desire to make only a few observations.

In the first place I think that the subject of controlling the working of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories should be left to the Provincial Governments and the Central Government should not, as far as possible, interfere in the matter.

The subject really comes within the category of transferred subjects, *vide* Entries Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of Part 2 of Schedule I and, unless there is a strong case, the Central Government is not justified in interfering.

From the report of the Central Cotton Committee it is perfectly clear that the circumstances relating to the cotton cultivation, cotton trade and cotton industry differ in different Provinces. And therefore they have dealt with the question for each Province separately.

A uniform legislation by the Central Legislature to regulate them may not necessarily be a panacea for the evils existing everywhere.

The Indian Cotton Committee bitterly complains in its report of the evils arising out of the multiplication of small ginning factories in the Madras Presidency. On the other hand, the Agricultural Department of the Central Provinces was of the definite opinion some time ago that the best method to save the cultivators from the evils of the pool system obtaining in certain important cotton centres in the Central Provinces and Berar as well as the best way to secure the proper price to the cultivator was to encourage him to get his cotton ginned before taking it to the market and therefore to provide facilities by encouraging the establishment of small ginning factories run by the power of an oil-engine. The agricultural unions in Berar at any rate looked upon this proposal as a satisfactory solution of some of the difficulties which appeared insuperable to the Indian Cotton Committee. It has to be seen how far the process of encouragement is to succeed if this Bill be passed into law.

Besides, in the Central Provinces and Berar, the existing cotton market law has already given some of the powers to the cotton market committees that are established there. For example, the standardisation of weights and measures used in the cotton markets is already provided for by the municipal laws of the Central Provinces and the cotton market laws of Berar. I have only referred to these things just to show how conditions regarding this subject differ in different Provinces.

The second question which I wish the House to consider seriously is whether the control which is sought to be established on the factories can be better exercised by such local committees as the Cotton Market Committees or by the Government through such agency as this law may create. I do not venture to give any definite opinion on the question without further examination and without being in possession of all the information which those that are directly interested in the trade and industry may be in a position to place at our disposal.

But if I am allowed to judge the matter by such previous experience as we had regarding grain control during the war time, I am inclined to think that the governmental control of trade through an official agency is certainly not an unmixed blessing. Such a power vested in the officials oftentimes degenerates into a form of weapon of harassment to businessmen and a dangerous temptation for corruption which the officials concerned in the majority of cases find it difficult to withstand.

Even if we recognise the necessity of some control, we must know clearly the purpose which we have in view. If this control is intended only for securing statistical accuracy I have no doubt that the Bill goes very much beyond requirements. But if it be intended to protect the trade against damping, adulteration or other malpractices in the interest of foreign purchasers of Indian cotton, I am afraid that the framers of the Bill have perhaps failed to take proper account of the conditions of the cotton trade as they exist at present.

The Indian Cotton Committee has been harping on the point that the reputation of Indian cotton has very much suffered in the foreign markets and the Central Cotton Committee, probably neglecting its legitimate and primary function of providing facilities for research work regarding the possibilities of long-staple cotton cultivation and similar work of a scientific nature in its advisory, capacity has been flooding the Government of India every year with suggestions to redeem this lost reputation of the Indian cotton.

It may be some consolation to the Honourable Members of this House that the Government of India, though not jealous of the reputation of Indian manhood in foreign lands, the human commodity, if I may so use the expression, is, at any rate, showing very commendable zeal in saving the reputation of an Indian commodity of commerce like cotton. This extra zeal for the reputation of Indian cotton has been to me a mystery.

I do not see from the figures of exports of Indian cotton published by the Government of India any indication of this loss of reputation of Indian cotton in foreign markets. The pre-war average of the export of cotton bales from India was 2,407 thousand bales. In 1921-22 it was 2,989 thousand bales and in 1922-23 it had risen to 3,362 thousand bales. If the loss of the reputation of Indian cotton had told on the export trade and thus affected both the revenues of the Government of India as well as the material prosperity of the Indian cultivators and others engaged in the cotton business in the country, I would have very well understood the anxiety of the Government of India to investigate into the question promptly and take immediate steps to remedy the evils also in the best interests of the country. But the figures of exports do not disclose any diminution of the trade and therefore the question certainly need not be treated as one of urgency.

I even go further, Sir, and urge that the question of adulteration and malpractices in the Indian cotton trade has not yet been properly investigated. Although I do admit to some extent the existence of this evil, I feel that the conclusions of the Cotton Committee regarding the true sources of these malpractices and even the suggested remedial measures based on these conclusions cannot be accepted as the last word. It was at one time thought that cotton cultivators are to some extent responsible for it and this Assembly has passed the Cotton Transport law. Now it is suspected that the petty merchants in conspiracy with the owners of ginning and pressing factories practise the fraud and we are asked to pass the present law to remedy the evil. But is it known to the Honourable Members of this House that the petty merchants as well as the Indian cotton cultivators are solely at the mercy of the agents of big foreign companies in the Indian cotton markets? It is these agents who purchase the cotton on a large scale in these markets and it is they who virtually rule the markets.

The conditions of the Indian cotton markets have materially altered during the last five or six years. There is no important cotton market in Berar at any rate where we do not meet with the agents of the big European, American and Japanese cotton purchasing firms. They purchase the cotton directly from the cultivators in these markets and get it ginned and pressed. But if, in spite of this, there is a good deal of adulteration, I think that the matter requires a fresh and searching investigation. Who is the culprit? I do not want o rush headlong to any conclusion and give an off-hand answer. But I certainly think that

the thing requires to be properly investigated. Is it that the agents practise fraud on their principals? So long as the foreign companies were not directly dealing with the Indian cultivators in Indian markets, there were grounds to suspect that the fault possibly lay with the cultivators or the petty Indian merchants or the ginning and pressing factory owners. But as I have said the situation has materially altered and it is necessary to give all those owners of Indian factories and Indian cultivators a fair opportunity of expressing their opinion on the provisions of the Bill before this House can be asked by the Government to adopt it.

I ask the Honourable Members of this House to bear in mind that they are passing a penal law and a little negligence on the part of owners in regard to the maintenance, production and preparation of registers or submission of returns or structural construction of their factory buildings is being penalised. And therefore it is all the more necessary for you, Sir, to hear them and receive suggestions from them before making up your minds finally on the merits of the Bill.

Sir, there is another consideration also which I wish to urge. The element of Indian population which is bound to be affected by this piece of legislation occupies a very important part in the economic and public life of my Province. Nearly 520 factories in the Central Provinces and Berar employing on an average 38,650 persons will be affected by this law. The importance of this class is already recognised by the Government in constituting the factory owners of the Central Provinces and Berar as a separate constituency for the Provincial Council as well as for the municipal bodies of various towns in the Province. So their importance also requires that neither the Government nor the Honourable Members of this House should hasten to pass an *ex parte* order against them. It is an intelligent, influential and public-spirited class of citizens.

I conclude therefore with a fervent appeal to the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill as also the Honourable Members of this House to adopt my motion and thus give them an opportunity of having their say on the principles underlying the Bill as well as the detailed provisions of the Bill.

This Bill was introduced on the 3rd of September. It was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 6th. And I therefore need not say that it has not yet reached the distant places where the factories sought to be controlled by it are generally situated.

In this connection I may also remind the Honourable Members of this House, that the Cotton Transport law to which the present Bill is rightly described in the aims and objects as being supplementary, was not pushed through the Legislature in haste. Government immediately after its introduction in the Assembly published it and circulated it for public opinion and then referred it to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. This House gave its assent to that Bill on receiving the report of the Joint Committee. So, in pressing my amendment, I have a strong precedent to rely upon and I am confident that the Government and this House will adopt the same procedure this time and adopt my motion for circulating it for public opinion. With these words, I commend the motion to the House.

MR. NARAIN DASS (Agra Division: Non-Muhammadan Rural):—Sir, I beg to support the amendment moved by the Honourable Mr. Aney. I think cotton pressing and ginning goes on mostly in the districts. Gentlemen coming from big trade centres like Bombay and other places have knowledge of exporting the pressed cotton bales, but as regards what processes are really involved in pressing and ginning the cotton, in what places this is being done, and so forth, these gentlemen know very little. I think the Bill as it stands would mean undue interference with large industrial interests, and those who are really engaged in that trade, who carry it on in so many districts, are the persons who happen to be the least consulted. I do not think that gentlemen living in large trade centres have the right to prescribe certain methods, to prescribe certain marks and labels to the various other proprietors and owners of the factories scattered almost all over the country and carrying on trade under different conditions, under different circumstances. Sir, until the cultivation and growth of cotton in various parts of the country is brought under certain regulation,

until we adopt Western methods and bring under a certain degree of uniformity the cultivation and culture of cotton and reduce it to certain well-defined methods, I think it would be going too far, it would be rather putting the cart before the horse, to take up legislation like this. Sir, the production of cotton in any district depends on a variety of circumstances. For example, a district using the same sort of seed cannot produce cotton of the same quality always—rather in the same season the quality of the cotton differs very much. At the very beginning it is perhaps just of an inferior quality; as the season advances, it becomes of a better quality, and then at the end of it the quality of the cotton falls off. So to be obliged to put the same mark on a number of bales ginned in a certain factory would mean nothing: it may simply mean that the contents of a certain bale were ginned in a certain factory. But there can never be any guarantee as to the quality of cotton which forms the contents of that package. Then, Sir, I submit that there has not been anything like universal complaint of any admixture or any sort of adulteration going on in the ginning factories. It is mostly to their self-interest to gin the cotton as they get it from the bazaar and to see that the cotton is quite pure. There is no complaint at all that they adulterate it to any the least extent. Many of us coming from the United Provinces or from the Central Provinces or from Berar know very well under what circumstances cotton is being ginned and pressed. Almost every district has got not only one but a number of factories, and they are doing their work very honestly and in a business-like manner. I do not think there will be any the least necessity for interfering with their work, and the Bill as it stands will really encroach upon the liberty of businessmen. Sir, I think we should at least consult those who are really concerned with the ginning and pressing work, and that the Bill should be postponed for at least six months to get opinions thereon. I am sure the Bill will not improve the quality of cotton but would mean a great vexation to the trade.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS (Indian Merchants' Chamber: Indian Commerce):—Sir, while one cannot help sympathising to a certain extent with the wish of the Honourable Member from Berar, my friend, Mr. Aney, who suggested that the Bill should be circulated in order to enable owners of ginning and pressing factories in his district at least to express their opinion on the draft Bill, I must very strongly protest against the indictment that my Honourable friend has thought fit to pass on the principles underlying this Bill. Sir, I think it would help this House if I stated at the very start that I happen to be concerned for the last 25 years in the work of cotton ginning and pressing, and I happen to belong to that class which it is proposed to bring under better regulation by this Bill. I might say at once that I had something to do with the conception of the principles underlying this Bill and I had a good deal to do in seeing the Bill through the Central Cotton Committee, an organization consisting of 35 members, mostly of members who are non-official merchants interested in the cotton trade of India from various parts of the country. If, therefore, my Honourable friend, Mr. Aney, or my Honourable friend, Mr. Narain Dass, wishes in the slightest degree to insinuate or to allege that the Bill comes before this House without the sanction of the people whom it affects, I wish most emphatically to challenge them and say that they are either under a misapprehension or they are misinformed.

The Bill comes here, Sir, with the full support of the principles approved in most cases unanimously, and in some cases by a substantial majority of that statutory body created by this very House, namely, the Indian Central Cotton Committee. I therefore wish that my friend, Mr. Aney, had put forward his grounds for the Bill being circulated not on the general indictment that he has chosen fit to pronounce in this House but on the very simple ground that the Bill was only published a few days ago and has not had time to get to the people whom it is likely to affect. With that ground of his, every one will sympathise. Against the rest, I protest emphatically. What does my Honourable friend from Berar suggest? The first is, why should there be an all-India legislation on this question and why not leave it to every provincial Government to legislate for gins and presses in their boundaries as they may best like to do. I would give him a very straight reply and very short one too. The fact is that cotton is not marketed by provincial boundaries, cotton is marketed all in one place and the mill owners of India who are the consumers are not restricted by provinces nor are exporters similarly restricted. It is, therefore, most necessary that the broad principles on which this Bill is based should be uniform all through. And what are those principles, Sir, against which we have had such vehement opposition from

my Honourable friend there or my esteemed friend over there? The Bill only makes provision for the maintenance of registers, marking of bales in order that there may be uniformity, and thirdly for gin and press owners preserving returns, a thing which in ordinary business firms one would have thought they might have done; but owing to the various stages of literacy that is enjoyed by the various people who are interested in this business, and various ideas of economy that prevail in the minds of gin and press owners and for other reasons which I need not go into here, adequate returns and records are not at present preserved. I say that as a gin and press owner myself and I think it is only right that this Assembly should insist that everybody who handles the raw produce of the cotton cultivator should have certain definite records, so that in case of any mischief having to be traced, it can be traced to the originating place. The third point, Sir, is for adequate provision for scales and weights being maintained. I wonder if my Honourable friends take objection to that; and the last is some structural requirements to be observed in order that when the raw produce is being ginned no excuse may be available for pure cotton being mixed with seed or seed cotton by an accident. These are the very simple underlying principles of the Bill which my Honourable friend thought fit to assail or to take exception to. The next thing that he suggests is this and there again there is a misunderstanding and I wish to clear it up. My Honourable friend says that he apprehends that damping or watering may be prevented by legislation for the purpose of the foreign purchaser. I heard a good deal of the word "foreign," "foreign," in his speech. I really wonder if my Honourable friend thinks that the only buyers of Indian cotton are foreigners and that the Indian mill owners do not buy anything at all of it. May I ask if he really thinks that watering should be allowed to go on if it really can be checked? The Honourable Member in charge of this Bill has said that the Central Cotton Committee were of opinion not only that there should be better regulation, but that there should be a system of legislation of licensing of gins and presses. The Government of India wish a better case to be made out that there will not be any suffering by those who may be innocent and to that extent that part of the recommendation of the Central Cotton Committee is being held in abeyance, I hope, by them and had not been rejected. But the principles underlying this Bill, Sir, appear to me to be very necessary for the welfare not only of the foreign buyer, as my Honourable friend tried to make out, not only of the indigenous consumer, the Indian mill owner, but of all those for whom my friend there and my friend over here plead, namely, the cotton grower and the cotton cultivator. I will only give one instance, Sir. This very Assembly, I think, less than a year back or approximately a year back, passed what is now known as the Cotton Transport Act, perhaps under protests of a melancholy nature similar to what we have heard here. I wish my Honourable friend there would get a copy of the Press *communique* recently issued by the Government of Bombay where they have said that after definite experience for one year they have come to the conclusion—and this is the conclusion which is endorsed by the commercial community— that the Cotton Transport Act has benefited the cotton grower by lakhs upon lakhs of rupees a year—and that in one year only, Sir. I have very great pleasure in commending this measure to the House.

Regarding the question whether it should be referred to a Select Committee or not, even if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee now, I wish the Honourable Member to bear in mind that the Bill cannot come into operation for the coming cotton season. The cotton season will begin within two months more; and if the Select Committee were appointed now, I expect the Honourable the Commerce Member does not wish the Select Committee to carry through its consideration and submit a report to this House this session. Therefore, even at the very best the Select Committee's report can come up for consideration of this Assembly next February. If there is a general feeling in the House that the Bill should be sent out for circulation and opinions be called in by the end of this year, the Select Committee can meet in February, sit down to work and submit their report, and the Bill may be passed into law before the end of the winter season at Delhi. I have said that not a single season would be lost by this being accepted, and I wish to suggest to the Honourable Member in charge that he may think over this. If there was the question of a single season being lost by adopting this suggestion of my Honourable friend over there, I perhaps would have been the first to oppose it, for every season that is lost means lakhs of rupees loss, avoidable loss, to the cotton cultivator. The motion of Mr. Aney entails no loss of time in the Bill coming into operation, which can at the earliest be for the season 1925-26; if the House wish that

more time should be available to those interested in this Bill to make necessary representations to this House, I hope that the Honourable Member in charge may see his way to accept this amendment.

SARDAR V. N. MUTALIK (Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars : Landholders) :— I rise, Sir, to support the motion that has been brought forward by my friend. In the first place, I would refer to some remarks that have fallen from the Honourable Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. He said that the Select Committee may be appointed just now ; the Select Committee may decide to have opinions and the Bill may be circulated, the Select Committee may sit in February and have the report in the next session. What does this mean ? This means that the House is committed to the underlying principle of the Bill. I first want to ask whether the House agrees to that proposition. If the House agrees to that proposition, then it means very little whether the Select Committee is nominated just now or whether the Select Committee sits and reports after February, after the opinions are invited. I think the best course would be both for Government and for the House to postpone the consideration of this matter for some time. In the meanwhile the Bill may be circulated for eliciting opinion on it.

The next question, Sir, which I want to refer to is the report of the Bombay Government. I was present on the occasion in the Bombay Council when the first Bill of this nature came up for consideration in that Council. This Bill, even then, was considered as a contest between the capitalists and the Members from the mofussil. If anybody would refer to those debates, he will find that the Bill for controlling the cotton transport was strongly opposed by the section which represented the cultivators. I may also mention here, Sir, that it was strongly opposed by those Members who came from constituencies which were mainly cotton-growing constituencies. After all, Sir, we cannot help this competition. There will always be a difference of opinion between the capitalists or the people staying in the cities and the people in the mufussil, who are mere cultivators and supply for the commercial requirements of the commercial population in the cities. I say that it was a wise suggestion from the Honourable Member from Berar to consider whether it was not right to have provincial legislation or an all-India legislation on this matter. I do not know what argument there is in the statement that because the mills are situated in one locality and as they are the best purchasers, the Indian Legislature should take in its hands the question of legislation. Nor do I understand the argument that because cotton is exported from one port, this House should take into consideration this legislation. Personally, I think it would be desirable to leave this matter to the Provincial Governments if they are willing to accept the responsibility of legislating on this matter. They know best the local conditions. They are well conversant with the factory owners and they will be the best judges to legislate on such matters. This Bill really interferes with the trade itself. I wondered when the Honourable Member in charge of this Bill said that unaided trades should be left unaided to adjust themselves. At the same time he now considers that this is a thing which the trade is not able to do unaided. Trade ought to adjust itself and I suppose the merchants will take care of themselves in this matter. Why should not the merchants themselves move in the matter ? Why should they not enter into communication with the gin owners and the press owners and constitute a machinery by which everything can be adjusted without the intervention of Government ? I think the suggestion made by the Honourable Member from Berar should be accepted by this House and the Central Government may embark on this legislation in the February session.

MR. K. G. LOHOKARE (Bombay Central Division : Non-Muhammadan Rural) :—I come, Sir, from a constituency where cotton is grown in abundance. There are many cultivators who are my friends. During the last year at the time of the election campaign I was told— I shall be glad if my information is wrong—that the doings of the Cotton Committee and the Transport Act were not to the benefit of the agriculturists themselves. It may have helped the agents. It may have helped the foreigners to discern one variety from the other, but it has not helped the agriculturists. On the other hand, it has increased their difficulties. This time, in the present condition, I think it will create another difficulty for them. When the cotton is to be brought to the gin—it cannot be kept as it were in the open—it will have to be kept in different sheds for avoiding damping and mixing. Consequently, the cost of

the sheds will go to increase the cost of ginning, and that increase will be borne by the agriculturists. Everyone knows that it is the question of demand and supply that determines the price. If there is a certain price at a certain time and if the ginning takes up some more of it, it is the agriculturist who will get less and consequently something will come in his way by an enactment of this sort. The Marketing Act as well as the Transport Act, I am told just now here, have benefited the agriculturists, whereas the actual impression is that they come in their way a good deal and consequently have interfered with the legitimate profits of the agriculturists themselves. It is with this consideration that I should like to say, although I am not ready to say anything regarding the frauds in the trade, that if these are facts, they should, of course, be adjusted. But, in order that the agriculturists may be given a hearing and in order that the people in the distant corners of the district may know what is going to be enacted for them, it is absolutely necessary that the Bill should be circulated. I have no objection to a certain period of time within which this should be done. Consequently, I would rather accept the amendment of my friend, Mr. Aney, and request the House to support it in the interest of the agriculturists so that they may find out what comes in their way and the traders themselves can find out how they can protect their own interests as well as the interests of the agriculturists.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES INNES:—Sir, I have very few words to say upon this motion. Most of what I have to say has already been said for me by my friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. I just want to refer very briefly to what the Honourable Member from Berar said on one or two points. He stressed very much his argument that legislation of this kind should not be all-India legislation but should be left to Provincial Governments. Well, Sir, that was a point which was directly referred to the Local Governments for their opinion and their opinion was generally unanimous to the effect that this legislation should be undertaken by the Government of India and not be left to different Local Governments. Just let me read an extract from the reply of the Government of the United Provinces. This is what they say:—

> "The conclusion of the Governor, acting with his Ministers, is that All-India legislation should be introduced to compel marking of bales sufficiently to enable ownership to be established, and also to compel the submission of statistical returns. This Government thinks that the suggested legislation should certainly be All-India. Marking of bales and submission of statistics on an All-India system are likely to be much more effective than marking and statistics by methods differing from province to province."

That shows that we have taken this action with the concurrence of the Local Governments.

Then, Sir, I just want to add something to what Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said about the Select Committee. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that, as the Bill had only been published a few days ago, we ought not to make any attempt to rush it through the Assembly this session. That was not my intention, Sir, and for that very reason I did not say so in the motion that I have just moved. I did not suggest that the Assembly should instruct the Select Committee to report by a certain date. I said nothing on that point. What is the result under the rule? Such report should be made not sooner than three months from the date of first publication, unless the Assembly orders the report to be made sooner. This Select Committee cannot submit a report in less than three months. The Bill will be published and there will be ample opportunity for everybody who is concerned, who has any apprehensions, to submit representations to the Government of India, and they will be put before the Select Committee. I hope that point will satisfy the House that I have no intention of rushing the Bill through the Assembly. We have had it under discussion for four solid years and I do not want to make another reference to Local Governments. I should like the Bill to be examined by a Committee of this House. That Committee will consider any representations that may be brought up against the Bill and will submit a report to this House next Delhi session. If the House then thinks that the Bill ought to be circulated it is always open to any Member to move a motion to that effect. I hope that the House will be satisfied and agree to my motion that this Bill should be referred to a Committee of the House.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS:—May I just ask one question? The Honourable Member in charge said that the Bill could be sent for circulation even after the Select Committee had reported on it. I understood that in another Select Committee meeting a res-

ponsible member of the Government in this House said that the Bill having been submitted to Select Committee could not be circulated. If what the Honourable the Commerce Member says is a fact, namely, that the Bill can be circulated after the Select Committee's report is available, may I put it to the Honourable Member that that would cause still more delay in case Honourable Members make up their minds in February next that the Bill should be circulated ; and that, therefore, the shortest and swiftest method would be to put this motion off until the Delhi session ?

MR. PRESIDENT :—The original question was :—

" That the Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories be referred to a Select Committee."

Since which an amendment has been moved :—

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st day of December 1924."

The question I have to put is that that amendment be made.

The motion was adopted.

No. 1519/122 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5807-D, dated the 21st October, 1924, giving cover to a copy of the proposed Bill to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

2. My Committee desire me to draw Government's attention to the fact that the time allowed them for an expression of opinion on an important Bill like this is much too short, and it is impossible for them within this short period to submit their criticisms of the Bill. By their letter dated 6th March, 1923, addressed to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, my Committee accepted the principle of the Bill under consideration, but as regards the details of the Bill they do not wish to express an opinion without first ascertaining the views of the ginning and pressing factories who are members of the Association. It will be some time before the replies from these members are received and considered by my Committee, and I am therefore directed to request that Government may be pleased to extend by at least one month the period within which my Committee's views might be expressed.

3. In view of the paramount importance of the views of the ginning and pressing factories on the details of the Bill, my Committee have no doubt Government will recognise the necessity of complying with the above request.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1638/122 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th December*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill.

I have the honour to invite your attention to this office letter No. 1519-122, dated 11th November, 1924, in which it was stated that my Committee accepted the principle of the above Bill, but as regards the details of the Bill they did not wish to express an opinion without first ascertaining the views of the ginning and pressing factories who are members of the Association. The number of such members, however, is extremely small and a majority of them do not appear to have any comments to make.

2. My Committee do not think the details of the Bill call forth any criticism and they leave it to Government to make such modifications in the Bill as Government might deem necessary in the light of the suggestions which Government must doubtless have received from the ginning and pressing factories.

3. I am directed to forward herewith for the information of Government a copy of the *letter received from the Pestonji D. Patel's Gin and Press Factory.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B-3.

VENTILATION AND HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS.

No. 4824-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *16th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Ventilation and Humidification in Cotton Mills.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution No. 4824, dated the 16th July, 1924, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the reply of your Association before the 15th September, 1924.— I have, etc.,

R. F. GORVALA,
for *Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

* Not printed.

Ventilation and Humidification in Cotton Mills.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Resolution No. 4824.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *16th July*, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, No. L-843, dated the 26th April, 1924 :—

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the accompanying letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Millowners' Association, Bombay ; the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; the European Textile Association, etc., etc., and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the question referred to in the Government of India's letter and particularly on those set out in paragraph 19 of the letter and to forward their replies to Government not later than the 15th September, 1924.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. J. UNVALA,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. L-843.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

SIMLA, *the 26th April*, 1924.

TO ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT :—*Ventilation and Humidification in Cotton Mills.*

SIR,

I am directed to address you regarding the regulation of ventilation and of humidification in cotton mills.

2. The question has been the subject of discussion for many years and has been investigated on several occasions during that period. As early as 1891 Local Governments were empowered to make rules for the ventilation of factories and for the protection of the health of the operatives. In most factories the regulation of the atmospheric conditions has presented no great difficulty. But in the majority of cotton mills the necessity for the employment of artificial humidification has proved a serious obstacle. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the history of the question, because in spite of the attention given to the subject by Governments and employers and by more than one Committee, no satisfactory solution was reached. It has hitherto proved impossible to introduce regulations which would adequately secure the comfort and health of the operatives in cotton mills and which would not injure very seriously the cotton mill industry and, in consequence, the operatives themselves.

3. The Government of India accordingly instituted a special enquiry in 1921. The investigation was entrusted to Mr. T. Maloney, M.C., A.M.C.T., who was instructed :—

(1) to obtain accurate observations regarding the method of humidification and ventilation employed in cotton mills and their effect on working conditions ; and

(2) to evolve recommendations designed to effect a marked amelioration in conditions without serious detriment to the industry.

His enquiries covered a period of 18 months and the detailed results, together with his recommendations, were embodied in his report entitled " Humidification in Indian Cotton Mills " which was presented to the Government of India in 1923. Printed copies of this report have now been in the hands of Local Governments, of employers and of the public for some months and the Government of India therefore trust that Local Governments are now prepared to give their views on the questions involved.

4. The need for improved ventilation and for the control of humidification in a number of cotton mills has never been seriously disputed. It has long been admitted that the conditions of work were the cause in many cases of serious discomfort, and occasionally of impaired health among the operatives. Mr. Maloney's general conclusion is that " while it has not been definitely proved that health is materially affected in every case, it is significant that the physique of the average cotton operative is much lower than that of workers of similar castes and wage-earning capacity in other trades, and that weight decreases after a few months' continuous service." He further adds " There is also abundant evidence to show that when high temperatures were combined with a high degree of humidity, conditions were most distressing and uncomfortable, and on humanitarian grounds, even though health may not be permanently affected, something should be done to improve conditions." These conclusions do not differ from those generally held in the past, but, as a result of the investigations made, they now rest on full scientific inquiry. Mr. Maloney's report gives for the first time, a detailed and accurate survey of conditions in all the important centres ; it contains full statistics summarising his observations in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Madras, Coimbatore, Sholapur, the Central Provinces, Calcutta and Delhi. The conditions in each of the more important centres are discussed at some length, and Local Governments will no doubt devote special attention to those parts of the report dealing with centres for which they are responsible. The Government of India do not propose, therefore, to pass in review here the detailed analysis given in the report, but I am to add a few general conclusions that follow from the facts which have been ascertained.

5. It is clear in the first place that there are wide differences in working conditions between centre and centre. In view of the climatic variations, some such differences were inevitable. Thus in some centres there is no serious difficulty in maintaining comfortable conditions of work, and the report, while indicating the possibility of minor improvements, suggests that the operatives in such centres do not stand in pressing need of protection. In most centres, however, there appears to be considerable room for advance, and in some a strong case has been made out for insisting on radical alterations in the working conditions. For example, Mr. Maloney's description of conditions in Ahmedabad weaving sheds on page 16 of his report reveals a state of affairs which cannot be regarded with equanimity.

6. It is evident, however, that in addition to the inevitable variations between centre and centre, there are unexpectedly wide differences in conditions in different mills in the same centre. For example, in Bombay Mr. Maloney shows that the conditions in one weaving shed in December approximate to those in another in May—the worst month of the year—and that between the two mills there is an average temperature difference of 6° all the year round. In Ahmedabad, the statistics show equally large differences ; it is clear that both here and in the Central Provinces, where climatic conditions must be regarded as unfavourable, there are individual mills where conditions are markedly superior to the average. In practically every case in which comparisons are possible, conditions vary considerably from mill to mill. This conclusion is especially significant, as it indicates that conditions in the mills, while they are not, of course, independent of the climatic conditions, do depend to a large extent on factors lying within the control of factory owners and managers.

7. The problem can thus be reduced to one of standards. But there are two difficulties to be surmounted before standards can be laid down. In the first place, a system must be selected which will render possible a fairly accurate measurement of the air conditions in any factory, viewed from the standpoint of the health and comfort of the operatives. These conditions must be expressed in some numerical form which will enable the inspector, employers and all who are concerned to compare without undue difficulty conditions in one mill with those in another, and conditions on one day or at one period with those on another

day or at another period. The scale or scales evolved must be such that a movement in one direction or the other does correspond more or less accurately to a change for the better or for the worse in the conditions under which the operatives work. In the second place, if such a scale can be successfully constructed, there remains the difficulty of determining in the light of the needs of the operatives and the requirements of the industry, the actual standards to be fixed—*i. e.*, the minimum position or positions on the scale to which mills or departments are to be required to conform.

8. The method of measurement proposed in Section 15 of the report has as its basis the cooling power of the air, as ascertained by the Kata thermometer. A full description of this instrument is given in the report, with clear instructions for its use. It is sufficient to say here that it is an alcohol thermometer graduated from 95°F. to 100°F., and that the cooling power of the air is measured by observing, subject to certain precautions, the time taken for the temperature of the thermometer to fall from 100° to 95°. The cooling power is obtained by dividing the fixed number recorded on the instrument by the number of seconds of time occupied by the thermometer to fall. The Kata thermometer can be used either " dry or wet," *i.e.*, the bulb of the thermometer may be either exposed in a dry state to the air or it may be covered by a small thread bag which is moistened with water before an observation is taken. It is the latter method which Mr. Maloney proposes to employ.

9. The theory underlying the use of the Kata thermometer is that, by registering the cooling effect of the air on the bulb when that bulb is approximately at blood heat, it indicates the cooling effect which the air conditions exercise upon the human body. The dry Kata thermometer gives an approximate measurement of the cooling power of the air on a person who is not losing heat by evaporation, *i.e.*, who is not perspiring. When heat is being lost by evaporation, the wet Kata thermometer gives a more reliable index. The measurement is always approximate, for the effect of clothes has to be considered, but where, as in Indian cotton mills, the workers are very lightly clad and the temperature is high, the wet Kata thermometer should give a very reliable estimate of the index of comfort. For other reasons, also, the dry Kata thermometer cannot suitably be used in Indian mills. It would be out of place here to enter into a technical discussion of the theory of the subject; reference may be made to the results of recent researches as given in such publications as the two reports of the Medical Research Council on " The Science of Ventilation and Open Air Treatment " and the more recent report entitled " The Kata Thermometer in studies of Body Heat and Efficiency." The Government of India observe that the conclusions reached independently by various researches in England and elsewhere have been confirmed by Mr. Maloney's extensive observations in India. In particular, to quote from the last of the reports cited above, " *In the judgment of all observers in all parts of the world, atmospheric conditions classified by one of us on the objective basis of Kata thermometer readings as unsatisfactory are, when tested by the subjective sensations of the observer, hard to endure.*"

10. The basis proposed—the cooling power of the air as measured by the Kata thermometer—is not as yet statutorily employed in any country in the world. But the existing standards in other countries date from a period before the recent researches were undertaken, and, in fact, before the Kata thermometer had been designed. Further, in addition to the strong case for the use of this method, there are serious objections to the use of any other method which has been suggested. The first method proposed in India was the prescription of the size of lateral openings in the factory walls or roof : an attempt to enforce such standards in Bombay more than thirty years ago was abandoned almost at once. The mere existence of openings of a certain size affords no guarantee to the workers of suitable conditions, while it may make the continuance of some processes impossible at certain seasons. The measurement of the content of carbon-dioxide which has been used in England and other countries and which was contemplated by the Textile Factories Labour Committee of 1907 is now generally admitted to be thoroughly unsatisfactory : such a standard gives no measurement of comfort of the operative. The prescription of standards depending on the dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures and the difference between them is of more value but it fails, like the standards just mentioned, because it takes no account of the vital factor of air-movement. The adoption of wet and dry bulb scales on the lines of those laid down in Great Britain as necessary for the

protection of the operatives would practically extinguish the cotton mill industry in India. Even if full allowance were made for the fact that the Indian operative does not undergo discomfort in conditions in which an English operative would find it difficult to work, any such system would act arbitrarily in preventing humidification when its use was not objectionable, and in permitting its use when it should be forbidden. A system so prepared would, in fact, show little correspondence to the actual needs of the operative or to the legitimate requirements of the industry.

11. If the method of measurement is approved, the remaining question is the standard of cooling power to be adopted. Mr. Maloney suggests that the standard of cooling power as measured by the wet Kata cooling power should be 11 (milli-calories per sq. cm.) at head level. He notes that a considerably higher standard would be advantageous but, as a result of his observations, he considers that the standard proposed if applied, would prevent danger to health and serious discomfort among mill operatives. The standard is certainly a low one : it is far below the minimum suggested by Dr. Leonard Hill for sedentary work (18) and still further below the standards suggested for manual work (25 and 30). But Mr. Maloney has given grounds for the conclusion that standards regarded as suitable in Europe should not be applied unaltered to Indian conditions. And it is evident that the attainment of this standard would mean a vast improvement in existing conditions ; it would probably fail to eliminate discomfort, but it would certainly prevent the continuance of conditions seriously detrimental to the operatives. While, therefore, this standard need not be regarded as an ideal one, its attainment would go far towards the solution of the problem. I am therefore to suggest that efforts during the next few years should be concentrated on making its enforcement practicable.

12. There remains the important question of the reconciliation of the demands of the industry with the standards to be introduced. Unfortunately, it is only too clear from Mr. Maloney's observations that the immediate introduction even of the low standard discussed in the preceding paragraph is impracticable at present. In some centres, *e.g.*, Madras, the standard is exceeded for most of the year and there would probably be no great difficulty in conforming to the standard continuously. But it is evident that in most of the mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay, the cooling power seldom remains above the standard for the whole day, and frequently fails to attain the standard at any time in the course of the day. In some centres, such as Cawnpore, the standard is maintained only when the weather is cold. Mr. Maloney therefore proposed to allow the mills a period of about two years to enable them to introduce adaptations and arrangements capable of producing the required standard of cooling. Assuming that the standard is generally approved, the Government of India doubt if the period suggested will prove adequate for the purpose and on this question I am to request that in reply an opinion may be expressed.

13. I am now to invite attention to the regulations proposed by Mr. Maloney for immediate application. These will be found on pages 87 to 90 of the report ; they are designed to effect as much improvement as is immediately practicable in existing conditions and to enable millowners to prepare for the introduction of the standard of cooling-power already discussed. Mr. Maloney's proposal, in essence, is to permit, as a temporary alternative to a standard of cooling-power, a standard based on the difference between the wet bulb and dry bulb temperatures. The schedule of temperatures suggested by Mr. Maloney naturally allows much wider latitude than the schedule at present in force in England. Mainly in order to meet monsoon conditions, Mr. Maloney further proposes to allow humidification so long as the wet bulb temperature inside the mill does not exceed the corresponding temperature outside in the shade by more than a small fixed amount. The result would be that artificial humidification would only be prohibited if the conditions in a mill violated each of three different standards. If the mill satisfied the regulations either by maintaining an adequate difference between the dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures, or by preventing the wet bulb temperature inside the mill from rising by more than a fixed amount above the wet bulb temperature outside, or by providing the necessary standard of cooling-power, no restriction would be placed on artificial humidification. It is further proposed that, where steam is used for the purpose of artificial humidification, its introduction should cease when the dry bulb temperature of the room exceeds 85° F. There is abundant evidence to prove that the most distressing conditions are associated

with the use of live steam for humidification. As Mr. Maloney observes, the great objection to its use is that "it increases the wet bulb temperature, but unlike cold water humidification does not at the same time decrease the dry bulb temperature." The evidence which Mr. Maloney has adduced affords, in the opinion of the Government of India, strong support for the immediate introduction of a regulation of the type proposed.

14. Mr. Maloney's examination of the application of his rules to existing conditions in the mill suggests that these regulations could be introduced without much difficulty. The existence of the alternative standards he suggests appears to afford considerable latitude, and as steam humidification when used in mills appears to be invariably supplemented by water humidification, the prohibition of steam humidification when a temperature of 85° is reached should not prove impracticable. It is, of course, obvious that the present unsatisfactory conditions cannot be improved without placing a certain initial burden upon some millowners. The Government of India are reluctant, more especially at a time when the industry is not in a particularly flourishing condition, to impose any unnecessary burdens, but they feel that the existence of conditions disclosed by Mr. Maloney's investigations justify them in demanding that, in a number of cases, measures shall be taken to effect material improvements in working conditions. No factory should be permitted to conduct its work in conditions which constitute a serious menace to the well-being of its workers, and if the conditions regarded as objectionable are eliminated in other mills working under exactly similar climatic conditions, the argument for bringing pressure on the mills in which the worst conditions are found is extremely strong.

15. There are, however, reasons for believing that the benefits which will accrue from an improvement in working conditions will not be confined to the operatives. Researches in England and elsewhere have shown that an improvement in cooling-power results in an increase of efficiency, and the experiments described on pages 60 to 73 of Mr. Maloney's report indicate clearly that similar results may be anticipated in India. It is indeed only natural to expect that, where the operatives have to carry on their work under conditions involving extreme discomfort, their efficiency should be temporarily, if not permanently, impaired, and there is every hope that an improvement in atmospheric conditions will be accompanied by an increase in output which may compensate for the extra expense incurred.

16. Mr. Maloney further proposes to insist on (*a*) the provision of an adequate number of hygrometers in departments where humidity is likely to be excessive and (*b*) the maintenance of humidity registers containing records of the wet and dry bulb temperatures. The regulations requiring the maintenance of a number of hygrometers and the corresponding regulations for their proper care are obviously necessary. It is also evident that if accurate registers can be maintained in the form prescribed by Mr. Maloney, the data provided will be of great value. The statistics so collected would not merely provide information regarding any particular mill: they would furnish material for estimating the effect of any regulations introduced, and for enabling Government to modify unsuitable rules and to introduce fresh rules when required. There is considerable fear, however, that the entries in the register will be inaccurate, more especially in mills where the prescribed standards are being contravened, and it is clear that the register, if maintained, cannot be expected to provide a check on breaches of the regulations, or to take the place of adequate inspection. But the better mills may be expected to maintain reliable records and in all mills the maintenance of the registers will ensure that the hygrometers are kept in working order; the work of the Inspectors may be largely nullified if no such precaution is taken. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India are inclined to support Mr. Maloney's proposals.

17. Finally, it is proposed to empower Inspectors to insist on the adoption of methods designed to reduce temperature and to place restrictions upon the methods of construction in the case of new mills. Rule 8 of the draft rules framed by Mr. Maloney contains certain proposals of this nature, and a number of other suggestions are made on pages 74 to 84 of the report. So far as existing mills are concerned, it may be advisable to empower Inspectors to insist on the whitewashing of roofs or on spraying them with water when temperatures are excessive. It is also worth considering whether Inspectors should not be empowered to insist on the introduction of suitable devices, where these are necessary, to mitigate unusually high

temperatures. It should not be difficult for the Inspector to select the mills or departments where abnormally high temperatures prevail, and general orders might then be applied to these cases.

18. As regards new mills, there appears to be no reason why effective control should not be maintained over their construction. As Mr. Maloney points out, a considerable amount of the discomfort suffered at present is due to the faulty construction of mills. Municipalities have usually the power to control the construction of new buildings in certain respects, but the considerations which weigh with such authorities in granting or refusing permission to construct are usually unconnected with the internal temperatures likely to prevail in the mill after it has been built. The Government of India are inclined to the view that, subject to the control of the Local Government, the sanction of the Factory Inspector should be necessary to the construction of a new factory or the conversion into a factory of an existing building used for some other purpose. The Factory Inspector would thus be able to prevent the erection of mills in which, by reason of the details of their construction, the operatives would be unable to work under humane conditions. This principle, if adopted, might apply equally to cotton mills and to other types of factories. If this suggestion is adopted, it will be necessary to ensure that industrialists are not subjected to unavoidable delay or unnecessary interference. It might be advisable for the Local Government to issue and to publish for general information instructions for the guidance of Factory Inspectors specifying the particulars (*e. g.*, as regards class of building, roof material, height, etc.,) which should render a proposed building above question.

19. In conclusion, it may be convenient to set down the main questions upon which the Government of India desire your views. These are :—

(1) Should cooling-power, as measured by the Kata thermometer, be adopted as the most satisfactory basis for ultimate control of the humidification and ventilation in cotton mills ?

(2) If so, should the standard suggested by Mr. Maloney be approved ?

(3) What period must be allowed to elapse before a standard of this kind can be enforced ?

(4) Is it advisable to introduce immediately the alternative standards suggested in Rules 1 and 2 on page 87 of Mr. Maloney's report ?

(5) Should the use of steam be prohibited when the temperature of a department exceeds 85° F.?

(6) Should mill managers be required to maintain humidity registers ?

(7) Should Inspectors be empowered to insist on whitewashing, roof spraying, or other measures to reduce excessive temperatures ?

(8) What measures should be taken to control the construction of new factories with a view to ensuring healthy conditions of work ?

I am to request that, after consultation with the interests concerned, a reply may be sent to this letter before the 1st November, 1924.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1270/89 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 4824/D, dated 16th July, 1924; enclosing a copy of a letter from the Government of India on the subject of ventilation and humidification in cotton mills, and have pleasure in submitting herewith the views of my Committee thereon.

My Committee feel, after a detailed study of the letter of the Government of India and Mr. Maloney's report, that before the adoption of a standard of ventilation based on cooling powers, further experimental work is necessary. Though not prepared to disagree with the conclusions reached, by the Medical Research Council and in the independent research work conducted in other countries, as to the value of Kata thermometer readings as an index of the comfort of working conditions, they maintain that before a Kata standard is introduced in India, time should be allowed for further experimental work to be conducted with particular reference as to the feasibility of introducing a standard such as has been recommended by Mr. Maloney at a cost commensurate with the advantages in regard to increased efficiency which may accrue.

Mills and workshops should be given ample time, in which to test the value of the appliances and mechanical devices suggested by Mr. Maloney for improving cooling powers, and in which to conduct private research with a similar object in view, before a Kata standard is prescribed by law.

My Committee deprecate most strongly the apparent intention of Government to lay down a ventilation standard for the cotton industry alone, and if ventilation standards are to be introduced at all are convinced that *every* industry should be similarly treated. They do not intend to imply that the *same* standard should be applied to every industry. The conditions necessary for different classes of occupations should be further investigated and when this has been done, standards based on cooling power might be arrived at and legislation introduced which would include all industrial establishments. My Committee are somewhat surprised that the Government of India should seek to introduce a standard which has, as yet, not been adopted in countries far more advanced industrially than India, and would recommend, before such a standard is adopted, that the very closest investigation should be made, as to its suitability for India's special needs, and be convinced that it is likely to be acceptable to employers and employed. Care should also be taken to ensure that the standard adopted could be obtained at a reasonable outlay, as in the opinion of my Committee, it obviously would be most unfair to expect industral concerns to incur heavy financial expenditure on special ventilation apparatus unless some tangible advantage in production was likely to result.

My Committee would like to point out in this connection that though working conditions may in some instances be uncomfortable, the Indian workman as a general rule spends a considerable portion of his working time away from his department and generally in the open air. He is not working at full pressure for every minute of his working day, as is the Western workman, nor does he, when working, attend to anything like the same number of machines. My Committee are inclined to think that due weight has not been given to these factors in Mr. Maloney's report and that a lower standard might advisably have been recommended.

2. With regard to the introduction of the alternative and temporary standard advocated by Mr. Maloney, my Committee have not the same objections, and are disposed to support its early introduction. Sufficient time should, however, be given for those mills, which cannot at present conform to the schedule suggested, to fit such arrangements as will enable them to do so. They do not advocate a humidity schedule for factories other than cotton mills, nor in any departments of cotton mills in which artificial humidity is not introduced.

3. My Committee are unanimously in favour of the recommendation for the abolition of introduction of live steam into the atmosphere of a room when the dry bulb temperature exceeds 85°F., and are prepared to issue instructions to members to anticipate Government action by conforming at once to Mr. Maloney's recommendations in this respect.

4. The use of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers has of recent years become common in Indian cotton mills, and in many cases registers are at present kept. There would not, it is thought, be any objection to making the maintenance of humidity records compulsory, and making managers of mills responsible for their correctness. The times between which readings should be taken might also be specifically laid down and my Committee would recommend that at least two readings per day should be insisted on ; the first between 9 and 11.30 in the morning and the second between 2.30 and 5.00 in the afternoon. Factory Inspectors might be empowered to issue special orders in the cases of mills working two shifts.

5. My Committee are opposed to Factory Inspectors being empowered to insist on the whitewashing of the outside of roofs, roofspraying, etc. If a standard of ventilation or a schedule of temperature is fixed, by legislation, it should be left to the discretion of mills to attain the conditions laid down by any means they choose. Inspectors, however, might act in an advisory capacity and should be encouraged to suggest means whereby atmospheric conditions could be improved. If such suggestions are of a practicable nature, mills will, as a rule, be found willing to adopt them, but it should not be compulsory upon mills to act upon the advice of Factory Inspectors especially if the legal standard is already being adhered to. The term ' excessive temperatures ' used in the Government of India letter is also rather vague, and unless more definitely defined would be likely to result in numerous disputes.

As Mr. Maloney points out in his report, temperature does not provide a complete index to the comfort of conditions, and in many instances it was shown that high temperatures did not necessarily mean high Kata readings. Unless all Factory Inspectors happened to be admitted experts in the science of ventilation, my Committee are afraid that mills might be subjected to unnecessary hardships, if Factory Inspectors were given power to enforce their personal predelictions in the matter of roofspraying, whitewashing, etc.

6. As to the measures which might be taken to control the construction of new factories, my Committee do not consider it advisable that summary powers should be given to Factory Inspectors in this connection. A practical suggestion which might be adopted would be for the Government of India, after detailed enquiry, to issue a pamphlet for the *guidance* of Local Governments, Municipalities, Local Boards, similar to the one issued by the Department of Industries, Bengal.

If the use of corrugated iron as a roofing material is to be prohibited, as suggested in recommendation 8 of Mr. Maloney's report, my Committee strongly maintain that its prohibition should apply to all factories and not only to cotton mills. In any case they are opposed to the application of this recommendation except in the case of new buildings and after the persons responsible for the erection of a factory have had the opportunity of studying the official pamphlet on the subject of factory construction which they have suggested Government should issue.

7. My Committee's replies to the eight questions contained in the Government of India's letter may therefore be summarised as under :—

(1) Cooling power as measured by the Kata thermometer should be adopted as the most satisfactory basis for the ultimate control of ventilation in *all industrial establishments*, but a standard based on cooling power should not be introduced for the textile industry unless a *similar* standard is enforced in other industries at the same time.

(2) The standard suggested would appear to be unduly high, and should not be insisted upon, unless after further experimental work, it is proved possible to maintain such a standard in existing establishments at a reasonable cost.

(3) At least five years should be allowed to elapse before a standard based on cooling power is introduced in order to give time for the necessary additional experiments to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the practical possibilities of adopting the standard suggested by Mr. Maloney, and to obtain further data as to its suitability.

(4) The alternative standard should not be enforced immediately; at least six months' notice should be given to mills in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to enable them to conform to the schedule.

(5) It is presumed that the question refers to the introduction of live steam into the atmosphere; if this is so then there is no objection to the recommendation being enforced after due notice from a Factory Inspector.

In this connection my Committee are willing to request all mills members of this Association to have this recommendation enforced at once, in anticipation of legislation.

(6) Mill managers should be required to maintain humidity registers in all departments in which artificial humidity is introduced, and Government might lay down the time at which readings should be taken. For guidance of Government, my Committee suggest that readings should be taken at least twice per day; in the morning between the hours of 9.00 and 11.30 and in the afternoon between 2.30 and 5.00.

(7) Inspectors should not be empowered to insist on roofspraying, roof whitewashing, etc. If mills conform to the standard which is laid down, they should be allowed to obtain the necessary atmospheric conditions by any means they choose. Inspectors should be allowed to act in an advisory capacity only.

(8) The Government of India, or Local Governments might, after a detailed investigation, issue a pamphlet on the subject of Factory Construction in India, for the guidance of Municipalities, Local Boards and any other authorities who have the power to control the construction of new mills. Arbitrary powers should not be given to Factory Inspectors in this connection.

If Mr. Maloney's recommendation with regard to corrugated iron as a roofing material is to be enforced, it should only apply to new factories, and certainly not to cotton mills alone.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B-4.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN JAPAN.

No. 363/53 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to request that the Government of India may be pleased to supply my Association with detailed particulars as to the steps which have been taken by the Government of Japan towards applying the provisions of the Draft International Convention on hours of labour, adopted by the First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919

2. Article 9 of the Draft Convention referred to above reads as follows:—

"In the application of this Convention to Japan the following modifications and conditions shall obtain:—

(*a*) The term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly—

the undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*a*) of Article 1;

the undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*b*) of Article 1, provided there are at least ten workers employed;

the undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*c*) of Article 1, in so far as these undertakings shall be defined as "factories" by the competent authority;

the undertakings enumerated in paragraph (*d*) of Article 1, except transport of passengers or goods by roads, handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, and transport by hand; and

regardless of the number of persons employed, such of the undertakings enumerated in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of Article 1 as may be declared by the competent authority either to be highly dangerous or to involve unhealthy processes.

(*b*) The actual working hours of persons of fifteen years of age or over in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, shall not exceed fifty-seven in the week, except that in the raw silk industry the limit may be sixty hours in the week.

(*c*) The actual working hours of persons under fifteen years of age in any public or private industrial undertaking, or any branch thereof, and of all minors of whatever age engaged in underground work in the mines, shall in no case exceed forty-eight in the week.

(*d*) The limit of hours of work may be modified under the conditions provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention, but in no case shall the length of such modification bear to the length of the basic week a proportion greater than that which obtains in those Articles.

(*e*) A weekly rest period of twenty-four consecutive hours shall be allowed to all classes of workers.

(*f*) The provision in Japanese factory legislation limiting its application to places employing fifteen or more persons shall be amended so that such legislation shall apply to places employing ten or more persons.

(*g*) The provisions of the above paragraphs of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1st July, 1922, except that the provisions of Article 4 as modified by paragraph (*d*) of this Article shall be brought into operation not later than 1st July, 1923.

(*h*) The age of fifteen prescribed in paragraph (*c*) of this Article shall be raised, not later than 1st July, 1925, to sixteen."

3. It is understood by my Association that Japan is one of the High Contracting Parties to the League of Nations, and as such should have ratified and applied the Hours of Labour Convention, but as far as my Committee are aware such action has not yet been taken, and I am therefore to ask that the Government of India may be pleased to supply my Association, at an early date, with detailed and authoritative information upon this important subject.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Assistant Secretary.

No. L-1177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
SIMLA, *the 11th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 363-53 of 27th March, 1924, I am directed to observe that Members of the League of Nations are under no legal obligation to ratify the Draft Conventions framed by International Labour Conferences. The only legal obligation resting upon Member-States in this respect is that of placing the Draft Conventions before the competent authority (*i.e.*, the Legislature or other authority concerned) within a specified period from the close of the Conference at which the Draft Conventions were prepared. The Draft Convention to which reference is made in your letter has not been ratified by the Japanese Government. They have, however, introduced and passed an amended Factories Act, the terms of which, it is understood, are as in the annexure enclosed with this letter. The Government of India have no information as to the date from which the law is to be enforced, but they are making enquiries; the result of these enquiries will be reported to you in due course.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

FACTORY LAW.*

(*Law No. 46 of 28th March*, 1911, *amended March*, 1923.)

ART. I.—This law shall apply to factories coming under one of the following headings:—

(*a*) At present employing ten or more operatives.

(*b*) When the nature of the industry is a dangerous one, or where there is a fear of it being injurious to health.

Factories in which the application of this law is unnecessary may be exempted by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. II.—(Deleted and replaced by the Industrial Workers' Minimum Age Law.)

ART. III.—Factory owners shall not be permitted to employ in their workshops for more than eleven hours a day lads under sixteen years of age or females.

The competent Minister may, during a period of fifteen years from the enforcement of this law, prolong the working hours mentioned in the preceding paragraph according to the kind of work, but this extension must not exceed two hours.

Where the factories are operate the total working hours shall be calculated by applying the provisions of the two preceding clauses.

ART. IV.—Factory owners shall not be permitted to employ between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. youths under sixteen years of age or females. When, however, the sanction of the Government Authorities has been obtained operatives may be employed to 11 p.m.

ARTS. V. & VI.—Deleted.

ART. VII.—Factory owners shall grant at least two holidays each month to youths under 16 and females and shall grant during working hours a recess of at least 30 minutes when the hours of work exceed six, and of at least one hour when the hours of work exceed ten.

The recess specified above shall be granted in general except, however, in cases where official sanction has been obtained.

When owners grant a recess exceeding one hour in the summer they may after obtaining official sanction extend the working hours by not more than the excess of the recess. Such extension, however, shall not exceed one hour.

ART. VIII.—In cases of necessity owing to the occurrence of some natural calamity or accident, or owing to the fear of some accident, the competent Minister may suspend the application of the provisions of Arts. III & IV and the preceding article with limitations as to the nature and district of the industry.

In cases of urgent necessity due to unavoidable circumstances the factory owners may, with the permission of the administrative authorities for a limited period, extend the working hours regardless of the provisions of Art. III, or employ females over 16 regardless of the provisions of Art. IV, or stop the holidays mentioned in the preceding article.

In cases of urgent necessity, factory owners may extend the working hours within a limit not exceeding two hours for a period not exceeding seven days per month, notifying the administrative authorities beforehand in each case.

In Industries where the press of business depends upon the season factory owners may, during a fixed period, having previously received the sanction of the administrative authorities, extend the working hours within a limit not exceeding one hour, provided that during this period the proportion of 120 days per annum is not exceeded; in these cases, during the period for which sanction has been received, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply. However, in cases where it is necessary to prevent the loss of raw materials or substance which might perish or deteriorate quickly, official sanction shall not be necessary within the limits of four consecutive days and seven days in all in one month.

ART. IX.—Factory owners may not employ youths under sixteen years of age or females upon the work of cleaning, oiling, inspecting or repairing machinery in motion, or the dangerous sections of arrangements for the transmission of motive power; or of fixing or removing straps of belts from machinery in motion or arrangements for the transmission of motive power; or other dangerous work.

ART. X.—Factory owners may not employ youths under sixteen years of age upon the work of handling poisons, dangerous chemicals, substances of an explosive, combustible or inflammable nature; or upon work in places where dust and powder are specially raised, or where injurious gases are given off, or in other places which are dangerous or injurious health.

ART. XI.—The competent Minister shall decide the sphere or work mentioned in the two preceding articles.

The provisions of the preceding article may, by the decision of the competent Minister, be applied to females over sixteen years of age.

ART. XII.—The competent Minister may make regulations restricting or prohibiting the employment of sick operatives or women before or after child-birth or women who are nursing their children.

ART. XIII.—In accordance with what is prescribed by ordinance the administrative authorities may, in cases where they consider that a factory or its premises or equipment, are dangerous, or that there is a fear of their being harmful to health, morals, or the public welfare in any other way order the factory owner to take necessary precautionary or remedial measures, and, where they consider it necessary, may suspend the use of the whole or a part of such factory.

In connection with the orders issued to the factory owners in accordance with the above paragraph, the officials may issue the necessary orders to the operatives and apprentices.

ART. XIV.—The competent officials may pay visits of inspection to the factory or accessory buildings or may examine workmen or apprentices suspected of suffering from diseases necessitating suspension from labour or apprehended of being contagious. In such cases they shall carry a certificate attesting their official qualification for such duty.

ART. XV.—When an operative shall have been injured in the performance of his duty, falls ill or dies, the owners shall, in accordance with provisions determined by Imperial Ordinance, afford assistance to the operative himself or his bereaved family or persons who were maintained out of his income at the time of his death.

ART. XVI.—Operatives or apprentices, or persons intending to become operatives or apprentices, or factory owners or their legal representatives, or factory superintendents, may, with regard to the registration of operatives or apprentices, or persons intending to become operatives or apprentices, apply to the person having charge of registration duties or his representative for certificates free of charge.

ART. XVII.—The control of the engagement, discharge and recommendation of operatives, and matters relating to apprentices, shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. XVIII.—Factory owners may appoint factory superintendents having competence as regards their factories.

When a factory owner does not reside within the district for which this law is in force he must appoint a factory superintendent.

The approval of the administrative authorities must be obtained to the appointment of factory superintendents. This clause does not, however, apply to cases where the superintendent is selected from among the directors of a juridical person, members of a company who are carrying on the company's business, members who represent the company, managing directors, members of the company who are in charge of the business, and others who, by the provisions of laws and ordinances, represent or are managers for juridical persons.

ART. XIX.—The factory superintendents mentioned in the preceding article shall take the place of factory owners in applying this law or any order issued on the basis of this law. Article XV, however, does not fall under this heading.

In case the factory owners are minors not possessing the same legal capacity in regard to business as adults, or persons precluded from holding property, or when, in the case of a juridical person, there is no factory superintendent the preceding clause shall equally apply to the legal representatives or directors of a juridical person, members of a company carrying on the business, members of a company representing the company, managing directors, members of a company who are in charge of the business, and others who, by the provisions of laws and ordinances, represent juridical persons.

ART. XX.—If the owners or the person representing them in accordance with the preceding article, infringes this law or orders based upon this law or dispositions made in accordance therewith, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 1,000 yen.

ART. XXI.—Any person who without just cause refuses to allow, obstructs or evades the competent officials' inspection or who does not answer their questions or gives false answers or who obstructs the examinations of the workmen or apprentices shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 yen.

ART. XXII.—A factory owner or a person taking the place of a factory owner under Article XIX, shall not be exonerated from punishment for any breach of this law, or orders issued on the basis of this law or any disposition made in accordance therewith by his representative, the head of his family, a member of his family, a person living in the same house, an employee, or any other person engaged in the business, on the ground that such breach was committed without his instructions. But, as regards a factory superintendent, where he has exercised proper care, this clause does not apply.

A factory owner, or a person taking the place of a factory owner under Article XIX, shall not be exempt from the punishment of this law on the ground that he was not aware of the age of the operatives. However, cases where no fault is attributable to the factory owner under Article XIX, or the manager, do not fall under this heading.

ART. XXIII.—Persons who are dissatisfied with the procedure of the administrative authorities under this law may lodge an appeal, when their rights have been unlawfully injured they may lodge a civil appeal against the authorities.

ART. XXIV.—The competent Minister may apply the provisions of Articles IX, XI, XIII, XIV, XVI and XVIII to XXIII to factories which do not fall under Article I, but which employ motive power.

ART. XXV.—This law, and orders issued on the basis thereof, shall, with the exception of the provisions and penal clauses relating to factory superintendents, apply to Government and public factories.

As regards Government factories, the Authorities having jurisdiction shall perform the duties of the administrative authorities under this law or orders issued on the basis thereof.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The date of the enforcement of this law shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance. For three years after the enforcement of this law, the words " 16 years " in the law shall be read as " 15 years."

In cases where workmen are employed in two or more shifts the provisions of Article IV shall not apply for the three years following the enforcement of the law.

In cases where youths of less than 15 and females are employed in accordance with the preceding paragraph, at least four holidays a month shall be granted, and the working hours shall be changed after every period of not more than 10 days.

No. 445/53 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th April*, 1924.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, SIMLA.

SIR,

Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. L-1177, dated the 11th April, 1924, on the above subject.

My Committee will await with interest results of Government's enquiries as to when the Factory Legislation referred to in your letter under reply, will be enforced in Japan.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 629/53 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th May*, 1924.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, SIMLA.

SIR,

Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.

I have the honour to invite reference to your letter No. L-1177, dated 11th April, 1924, and to inquire whether Government are now in a position to inform my Committee as to when the Factory Legislation referred to in your above-quoted letter will be enforced in Japan.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. L-1177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
SIMLA, *the 28th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 629-53, dated the 20th May, 1924, on the above subject, I am directed to say that inquiries have had to be made abroad and no reply has yet been received.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. L-1177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
SIMLA, *the 31st July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.*

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Department letter No. L-1177, dated the 28th May, 1924, I am directed to state that the Government of India have learned through the International Labour Office, that owing to the disastrous earthquake, the examination of the draft of the ordinance for the enforcement of the Amended Factory Act has been delayed. It is further understood that the preoccupation of the Privy Council with the Universal Suffrage Bill may make a certain delay in the examination of the ordinance inevitable. The International Labour Office has been assured that the Government of Japan will make every effort to bring the Amended Factory Act into force.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1207/53 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st September*, 1924.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. L-1177, dated 31st July, 1924, and to tender to Government my Committee's best thanks for the information they have so kindly obtained for my Committee from the International Labour Office.

My Committee note the alleged reasons for the delay in bringing the amended Factory Act into force in Japan, but they are unanimously of the opinion that these reasons are far from convincing. In the first place, there would appear to have been plenty of time for Japan to bring in the amended Act before the earthquake, and there can be no doubt that even since the earthquake considerable time has elasped, during which Japan could have enforced the Factory Act. The Privy Council will always be preoccupied with one Bill or another, but that surely cannot justify legislation of international importance being unduly delayed.

Moreover, the amended Factory Act, a copy of which was kindly forwarded with your letter No. L-1177 of 11th April, 1924, appears to be thoroughly unsatisfactory and does not enforce the Hours of Labour Convention adopted at Washington. The Act says nothing about adult labour, and moreover Government have retained power to make wholesale exemptions. The Draft Convention limited the hours of work in industrial undertakings to forty-eight hours per week, while in the case of Japan certain modifications were granted, the chief being :—

(*a*) Permission to work up to 60 hours per week in the raw silk industry, and up to 57 hours per week in other industries except mines, where miners engaged in underground work may work up to 48 hours only in the week.

(*b*) Permission to treat persons of 15 years of age as full-time workers until 1st July, 1925, when the age shall be raised to 16.

(*c*) The alteration in the number of persons employed in a place to make it liable to factory legislation from 15 or more (as at present) to 10 or more, instead of as under the main Convention where the employment of only one person brings a place within the scope of factory legislation.

(*d*) Permission to delay the application of the Convention until 1st July, 1922, instead of 1st July, 1921.

The amended Factory Act, it will be seen, does not at all appear to carry out the provisions of the Draft Convention. In my Committee's opinion it would hardly make any difference whether an Act of this type was passed or not.

The whole position appears to my Committee to be extremely unsatisfactory, and puts the mill industry of India to considerable disadvantage in competition with Japan. My Committee are of opinion that matters should not be allowed to rest in their present position and that some effective action should be taken to place Japan on a footing of equality with India as regards working hours in cotton mills and other factories.

Before taking any further action my Committee will esteem it a favour if Government will kindly enlighten them on the following points :—

In your letter No. L-1177, dated 11th April, 1924, you stated:—

> " Members of the League of Nations are under no legal obligation to ratify the Draft Conventions framed by International Labour Conferences. The only legal obligation resting upon Member-States in this respect is that of placing the Draft Conventions before the competent authority (*i. e.*, the Legislature or other authority concerned) within a specified period from the close of the Conference at which the Draft Conventions were prepared."

The above statement appears to be in accordance with Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, but my Committee would like to be exactly informed as to when the Draft Convention was placed before the Japanese legislature, and for what reasons the Japanese legislature declined to ratify the Convention. An account of the debate in the Japanese legislature on this question and any further information which Government can furnish to my Committee will be much appreciated.

Article 405 of the Peace Treaty says, *inter alia*, " If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member." In my Committee's opinion, this clause is practically calculated to nullify the labours of the International Labour Conference. If it rests entirely with the Legislatures of the different countries to ratify the "conventions" and to give effect to " recommendations " of the International Labour Conference, then it is clear that countries which care to carry out faithfully the recommendations of the International Labour Conference even at some sacrifice will be at a disadvantage as compared with countries which treat these " conventions " and " recommendations " as mere " scraps of paper " as Japan evidently appears to have done in connection with the Draft Convention limiting hours of work.

In this connection there appears to be considerable force in the underquoted remarks made in the report by Mr. J. A. Kay, India's representative on behalf of employers at the Conference held in Geneva in 1923 :—

> " It is somewhat disturbing to find that some enlightened countries immediately give effect to draft conventions whilst others who have agreed, fail to ratify these with the result that competition reacts very unfairly on those countries who have introduced forward legislation."

My Committee will be pleased to know what views Government hold in connection with this matter. It seems very desirable that the Government of India should not be in any hurry to pass any legislation giving effect to recommendations of the International Labour Conference without first ascertaining what India's principal competitor proposes to do.

My Committee would like to know whether Government intend taking any steps with a view to remedying matters, and, if so, what these are.

They would also like to draw Government's particular attention to Article 409 of the Peace Treaty :—

> " In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an Industrial Association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party; the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit."

My Committee, in the event of their deciding to avail themselves of the above article, would prefer to submit a representation to the International Labour Office through the Government of India, instead of forwarding a representation direct, and they will feel obliged if Government will kindly let them know whether this would be in order.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. L-1177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
SIMLA, *the 6th October*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.*

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1207-53 of 1st September, 1924, regarding the action taken in Japan in respect of the Draft Convention relating to the hours of work.

2. So far as the Government of India are aware, the Draft Convention has not been placed before the Imperial Diet. In the opinion of the Japanese Government, the Privy Council represent the "competent authority" within the meaning of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, and the Draft Convention was duly placed before that body.

3. The Government of India have noted the remarks of your Committee on the general effect of Article 405 of the Treaty. I am to observe in this connection that the only alternative to the present system would be the introduction of a system giving mandatory force to the agreements reached by the International Labour Conference. This alternative was considered by the Commission which was responsible for the preparation of this part of the Treaty and was rejected by them. The Government of India doubt if a system under which the decisions of the Conference became legally binding on all countries, with provision for compelling all countries to make these decisions effective, would long command the support of your Association.

4. As regards the suggestion that the Government of India, before taking action on any recommendation of the Conference, should ascertain the intentions of Japan, I am to say that the Government of India in the past have not omitted to consider the effect of non-ratification of Conventions in other countries; nor will this consideration be overlooked in future. As a matter of fact, they have, as a rule, refused to ratify Conventions involving action which, in their opinion, was not calculated to benefit the interests of India. I am to remind your Committee that in 1920 your Association presented a memorial to the Governor-General in Council which, after discussing conditions in the textile industry and referring to the provisions of the Convention, stated:—

> "Your Memorialists, therefore, submit that it is to the interest both of Capital and Labour in India, in so far as that Labour is employed in any Industries at present covered by the Indian Factories Act, that a 10-hours day, or a 60-hour week, as recommended by the International Labour Conference held at Washington, should be adopted for the whole of India at the earliest possible date."

The Government of India were and are satisfied that the reform urged in the memorial and embodied in the Factories Act in 1922, was calculated to serve the best interests of those engaged in Indian industry.

5. As regards the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am to state that Article 409 does not apply to this case as no Member-State is a party to any Convention until it has ratified that Convention. It follows, also, that Article 411 does not apply in this case, and the Government of India in consequence, have no *locus standi* under the Treaty in this respect and could not agree to forward a representation of the type suggested. The whole question, however, is one which received considerable attention at the last International Labour Conference, when particular reference was made to the position of Japan in respect of the ratification of this and other Conventions. And it is always open to the delegate representing the employers of India to bring up at the Conference any question in which your Association is interested.— I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1526/53 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. L-1177, dated 6th October, 1924, regarding the action taken by Japan towards ratification of the Hours of Labour Convention.

2. My Committee note with extreme regret that the Government of India are not in a position to take any action which would compel Japan to ratify the Convention, but desire respectfully to urge that the Government of India delegates at the next International Labour Conference may be instructed to call attention to Japan's attitude towards the conventions generally and this one in particular, and take any possible steps to hasten ratification.

With a similar object in view, my Committee would be pleased to learn, as soon as possible, the name of the gentleman appointed to act as the Indian Employers' delegate at the next Conference, and, if feasible, would like to be consulted in regard to his selection if not already appointed. They wish to take an early opportunity of laying a case before him for presentation at the next Conference regarding this Convention.

3. My Committee are not inclined to disagree with the Government of India in regard to the beneficial effects of a ten-hour working day in this country and do not retract from the opinions expressed in their memorial to Government on this subject, which probably hastened its advent in this country, but wish at the same time to call attention to the fact that they were at that time under the impression that Japan, as one of the High Contracting parties at the Washington Conference in 1919, would take early steps to introduce legislation which would give effect to the conventions passed.

4. Without further labouring the fact, my Committee wish to point out that at the present time the longer hours worked by the cotton operatives in Japan materially assist Japanese manufacturers when competing in the Indian market, and form one of the reasons why at the present time Japanese cotton goods can be and are being dumped in the Indian market at a price with which Indian mills cannot compete. My Committee note with pleasure " that the effect of non-ratification of conventions in other countries . . . . will not be overlooked in future," but would like a more definite assurance that the Government of India will not in future advocate the ratification of any conventions which will directly or indirectly increase the cost of production in the Indian cotton textile industry unless Japan has previously ratified such conventions, and introduced the necessary legislation.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. L-1177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
DELHI, *the 22nd November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Action taken by Japan regarding Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.*

SIR,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 1526-53 of 11th November, 1924, I am directed to say that the Government of India have not yet received from the International Labour Office a statement of the agenda for the next Conference. As soon as such a statement has been received, a *communique* will be issued inviting nominations of employers' and workers' representatives. The Government of India understand that the Conference will open on 19th May, 1925.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B-5.

RULES UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

No. 4486-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, *9th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Workmen's Compensation Act. Rules under the—*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of this Government Resolution No. 4486, dated the 31st March, 1924, and *accompaniments regarding draft rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of your Association on the proposed rules by the 15th May 1924. It is requested that the reply of your Association may be sent in duplicate, one copy to the Secretary to Government, General Department, and one copy to the Director, Labour Office, direct.—I have, etc.,

E. J. UNVALA,
for *Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4486.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st March*, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L.-859, dated the 17th March, 1924 :—

" I am directed to enclose 30 copies of the draft rules published by the Governor-General in Council under Section 34 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in the *Gazette of India* of March 15th, 1924. The Government of India desire that wide publicity should be given to these draft rules and they will welcome all suggestions that may be received in this connection. I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copies of the draft rules may be forwarded to representative bodies of employers and workers and to all who are likely to be in a position to make contributions of value in this connection.

" 2. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, a period of three months has been allowed for filing objections and suggestions, but as the Act will come into force within a few days after the expiry of this period, I am to request that copies of opinions may be forwarded as soon as they are received and that, if possible, the views of the Local Government may be communicated to the Government of India before the 1st June, 1924."

Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniments should be forwarded to the Millowners' Association, Bombay ; the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ; the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi ; the European Textile Association, etc., etc., and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the draft rules as soon as possible, preferably before the 15th May, 1924.

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* Not printed.

2. The replies should be forwarded in duplicate, one copy to the Secretary, General Department, and one copy to the Director, Labour Office. The replies received in the General Department should be forwarded to the Government of India as soon as they are received and the Director, Labour Office, should be requested to favour Government with his views on the draft rules after considering the opinions expressed by the different officers and bodies.

3. A copy of the letter should also be forwarded to the Director of Information, and he should be requested to give wide publicity to it as desired by the Government of India. The draft rules have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. J. UNWALA,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 600/29-A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th May*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Rules issued by the Government of India under Section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Under instructions from the Government of Bombay, General Department (*vide* their No. 4486-D of 9th April, 1924,), I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Association's criticisms and suggestions in connection with the rules framed by the Government of India under Section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 590/29-A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4486-D, dated 9th April, 1924, in which it is requested that Government might be favoured with the opinion of my Committee on the proposed rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act. My Committee desire to express their thanks to Government for the opportunity thus afforded to them and trust that the criticisms made by them will receive Government's earnest consideration.

2. At the outset my Committee desire me to call the attention of Government to what is apparently an anomaly in the Act itself. Section 28 (1) states that " where the amount of any lump sum payment as compensation has been settled by agreement whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or where any compensation has been so settled as being payable to a person under a legal disability, or to a dependant a memorandum thereof shall be sent by the employer to the Commissioner, who shall, on being satisfied as to its genuinity, record the memorandum in the register in the prescribed manner." As far as my Committee are aware, a person is under a legal disability until he

reaches the age of 18 years. A strict interpretation of Section 28 (1) in its present form would therefore mean that particulars of every compensation payment to a person under 18 years of age would have to be sent to the Commissioner. Such a procedure is, in the opinion of my Committee, entirely unnecessary, and would be likely to create needless trouble and confusion. They are inclined to think that this was not the intention of the Government of India when the Act was framed. This opinion of my Committee is to some extent supported by the fact that no form of memorandum has been prescribed for recording half-monthly payments to minors.

If it was the intention of the Government of India that only lump sum payments should be recorded with the Commissioner, my Committee consider that very early steps should be taken to amend Section 28 (1), so as to make this intention clear.

3. With reference to the proposed rules, my Committee desire to make the following suggestions :—

Rules 3 (*a*) *and* 3 (*b*).—It is suggested that at the end of Rules 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*) the following words, or words to the same effect be, added :—" Owing to a change in the workman's condition." These two sub-rules apply to the case of a workman who is suffering from a partial disablement, but who has returned to work, and is in receipt of a half-monthly payment. The amount of this half-monthly payment is calculated in accordance with Section 4 (*d*) and is based on the wages the man was capable of earning before the accident. The advisability of the suggested addition will be more apparent from the following example :—If the general rate of wages for the occupation in which the workman was engaged was decreased after a partially disabled man returned to work, the question arises as to whether the workman would be entitled to the same half-monthly payment as before. Obviously his earnings would be decreased owing to the change in the rate of wages and not owing to a change in earning capacity as a result of a change in his condition, and had he not met with an injury his wages would have been reduced, and it logically follows that the amount of the half-monthly payment should be decreased, and conversely, should be increased if the general rate of wages in his occupation had increased. The right to a revision of the amount of a half-monthly payment should, it is thought, be entirely dependent on a change in the workman's physical condition, and should not be affected by a change in the conditions of employment.

From the employers' point of view, it is important that the suggested amendment be made to prevent the possibility of claims for increased half-monthly payments being made in cases similar to the example quoted or when short time is worked.

Rule 5 (2).—It is not clear from the wording of the rule, whether, in a case to which Sub-rule 5 (1) applies, half-monthly payments must be continued pending a decision by the Commissioner. In the opinion of my Committee this should be clearly laid down.

Rule 6 (*i*) *and Form A.*—The death of a workman may take place some time after an accident to which it may be directly attributable, and after a number of half-monthly payments have been made. My Committee therefore consider that Form A should be amended to show the total of any half-monthly payments which may have been made to a workman in respect of the accident resulting in his death, since it is understood that the amount to be deposited with the Commissioner under Section 8 (*i*) would be the total amount due as compensation less the amount of any half-monthly payments already made. Provision might also be made to allow compensation to be deposited with the Commissioner by an Insurance Company acting on behalf of an employer.

Rule 12 (*i*).—My Committee are inclined to think that an accident book in Form F should be compulsory on employers by whom less than 500 workmen are employed, being of the opinion that the same facilities for recording an accident by a workman should be available in all establishments. In the same manner it appears to my Committee desirable that the form should be elaborated to include full particulars of the extent of the injury and the cause of the accident, but agree that other headings need not be laid down in the rules since large employers, in their own interests, will probably add headings to suit their own special requirements.

Medical Examination Rules.—My Committee are inclined to think that the rules with regard to medical examination require considerable alterations, to make them satisfactory, as far as the employees in the Bombay cotton mill industry are concerned. The chief weakness of the rules, in the opinion of my Committee, is that they do not ensure adequate medical supervision in the early stages of an accident, and my Committee are disposed to the view that for the first fortnight after an accident has been reported, the injured workman should present himself, or submit to medical examination as often as required. If the rules are not amended in such a way as to ensure this, there is little doubt that, immediately after the first examination the average worker will leave the vicinity of his employment, and return to his up-country home. This in many instances would lead to an aggravation of his injury, as it is unlikely that he would be able, or, if he is able, would not be willing, to employ the services of a qualified doctor. Under such circumstances many simple injuries would result in septic wounds and might lead to the loss of a limb, permanent partial disablement, or even death. As the great majority of employees are in a position, and are willing, to offer free medical attention by a qualified medical practitioner as long as the workman remains in the vicinity of his employment, it is obviously unfair that they should be exposed to the risk of having to pay extra compensation which might have been avoided had the injury received adequate attention in its early stages. My Committee are well aware that they are to some extent protected under Section 11 (6) of the Act, but consider that it might be difficult and expensive to prove deliberate disregard of instructions, and would prefer the protection which would be ensured by frequent medical attendance and attention in the vicinity of the workman's employment during the early stages of an injury, and suggest the following modifications :—

Rule 14.—To the end of this rule should be added the following words: " And shall continue to submit himself for medical examination whenever required as long as he remains at work."

Rule 15 (*b*).—After the words " such time " insert the words " or times ."

Rule 15 (*proviso ii*).—To this proviso might be added : "When such an offer in writing has been sent to a workman who has left the vicinity of his employment, any refusal to attend for examination in the vicinity of his employment shall be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified medical officer."

Rule 16.—My Committee consider that this rule should be deleted and the following substituted :—

16. Frequency of Medical Examination.—

(*a*) During the fourteen days immediately following the notification of an accident to the employer, a workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises, or in the vicinity of his employment, as and when required to do so by a qualified medical officer whose services have been offered free of charge by the employer.

(*b*) Thereafter it shall not be obligatory upon a workman who is in receipt of half-monthly payments to submit himself for examination in the vicinity of his employment more often than twice per month.

Rule 18.—My Committee would prefer that the right of refusal by a female worker should be dependent upon proof being given that she will receive satisfactory medical treatment by a qualified medical practitioner during the period of disability following upon an accident. If such an undertaking is not given there is a grave danger that she will receive no medical attention whatsoever, owing to the small number of qualified lady doctors, and this would apply more especially in the case of up-country mills, and to cases where an injured worker has left the vicinity of her employment.

My Committee would prefer that the rule be deleted in its entirety, as in the experience of my Committee female workers do not, as a rule, object to be treated by a male medical officer in case of accidents. My Committee, however, are prepared to recommend members to employ lady doctors as far as practicable for this purpose.

Rules relating to procedure.—My Committee do not, at this stage, wish to make any suggestions for amendment of the rules relating to the procedure to be followed by Commissioners, but would like to be given the opportunity to suggest alterations and additions in the light of the experience gained after the Act and Rules have been in force for twelve months.

The procedure to be followed by the workmen when instituting a claim for compensation does not appear to have been clearly laid down, and my Committee think that a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding would be avoided if Government would frame definite rules and forms for the purpose.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Rules.

No. L.-1182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ;

(*b*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules ;

(*c*) " section " means a section of the Act.

PART I.

REVIEW OF HALF-MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND COMMUTATION THEREOF.

When application may be made without medical certificate.

3. Application for review of a half-monthly payment under Section 6 may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate—

(*a*) by the employer, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined the workman's wages have increased ;

(*b*) by the workman, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined his wages have diminished ;

(*c*) by the workman, on the ground that the employer, having commenced to pay compensation, has ceased to pay the same, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no change in the workman's condition such as to warrant such cessation ;

(*d*) by the workman, on the ground that he has ceased, since the right to compensation was determined, to be a minor, provided that a certificate of the nature referred to in Section 18 or any other certificate of a qualified medical practitioner is produced in support of the application ;

(*e*) either by the employer or by the workman, on the ground that the determination of the rate of compensation for the time being in force was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means.

Procedure on application for review.

4. If, on examining an application for review by an employer in which the reduction or discontinuance of half-monthly payments is sought, it appears to the Commissioner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the employer has a right to such reduction or discontinuance, he may at any time issue an order withholding the half-monthly payments in whole or in part pending his decision on the application.

Procedure on application for commutation.

5. (1) Where application is made to the Commissioner under Section 7 for the redemption of a right to receive half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, the Commissioner shall form an estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, and shall award a sum equivalent to the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue, less one half per cent. of that total for each month comprised in that period :

Provided that fractions of a rupee included in the sum so computed shall be disregarded.

(2) When, in any case to which Sub-rule (1) applies, the Commisioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, he may from time to time postpone a decision on the application for a period not exceeding two months at any one time.

PART II.

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION.

Deposit under Section 8 (1).

6. (1) An employer depositing compensation with the Commissioner under Sub-section (1) of Section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form A, and shall be given a receipt in Form B.

(2) If, in the statement referred to in Sub-rule (1), the employer indicates that he desires to be made a party to the distribution proceedings, the Commissioner shall, before allotting the sum deposited as compensation, afford to the employer an opportunity of establishing that the person to whom he proposes to allot such sum is not a dependant of the deceased workman, or, as the case may be, that no one of such persons is a dependant.

(3) The statement of disbursements to be furnished on application by the employer under Sub-section (4) of Section 8 shall be in Form C.

Publication of lists of deposits.

7. The Commissioner shall cause to be displayed in a prominent position outside his office an accurate list of the deposits received by him under Sub-section (1) of Section 8, together with the names and addresses of the depositors and of the workmen in respect of whose death the deposits have been made.

Procedure where no compensation deposited.

8. (1) Where a dependant of a deceased workman claims that compensation is payable in respect of the death of the workman, and no compensation has been deposited in accordance with Sub-section (1) of Section 8 in respect thereof, the dependant may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with the said sub-section ;

Provided that no such application shall be entertained, unless the applicant certifies therein that he has requested the employer to deposit compensation and that the employer has refused or omitted to do so.

(2) The Commissioner shall dispose of such application in accordance with the provisions of Part V of these rules:

Provided that—

(*a*) the Commissioner may, at any time before issues are framed, cause notice to be given in such manner as he thinks fit to all or any of the dependants of the deceased workman who have not joined in the application, requiring them, if they desire to join therein, to appear before him on a date specified in this behalf;

(*b*) any dependant to whom such notice has been given and who fails to appear and to join in the application on the date specified in the notice shall not be permitted thereafter to claim that the employer is liable to deposit compensation, unless he satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the case was called on for hearing.

(3) If, after completing the inquiry into the application, the Commissioner issues an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with Sub-section (1) of Section 8, nothing in Sub-rule (2) shall be deemed to prohibit the allotment of any part of the sum deposited as compensation to a dependant of the deceased workman who failed to join in the application.

Deposit under Section 8 (2).

9. An employer depositing compensation in accordance with Sub-section (2) of Section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form D, and shall be given a receipt in Form E.

Manner in which compensation may be invested under Section 8.

10. If the Commissioner decides under Sub-section (1) of Section 8 that any compensation allotted under that sub-section to a dependant under a legal disability should be invested, he may invest it for the benefit of the dependant in Government securities or Post Office Cash Certificates, or deposit it in a Post Office Savings Bank.

PART III.

INQUIRY BY EMPLOYER.

Right of employer to present memorandum when notice given.

11. (1) Any employer to whom notice of an accident has been given may at any time, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for compensation has been instituted in respect of such accident, present to the Commissioner a memorandum, supported by an affidavit made by himself or by any person subordinate to him having knowledge of the facts stated in the memorandum, embodying the results of any investigation or inquiry which has been made into the circumstances or cause of the accident.

(2) A memorandum presented under Sub-rule (1) shall, subject to the payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be recorded by the Commissioner.

PART IV.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Workman not to be required to submit to medical examination save in accordance with rules.

12. A workman who is required by Sub-section (1) of Section 11 to submit himself for medical examination shall be bound to do so in accordance with the rules contained in this Part and not otherwise.

Examination when workman and medical practitioner both on premises.

13. When such workman is present on the employer's premises, and the employer offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner who is so present, the workman shall submit himself for examination forthwith.

Examination in other cases.

14. In cases to which Rule 13 does not apply, the employer may—

(*a*) send the medical practitioner to the place where the workman is residing for the time being, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination on being requested to do so by the medical practitioner, or

(*b*) send to the workman an offer in writing to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as is specified in such offer and at such time as is so specified :

Provided that—

(*i*) the time so specified shall not, save with the express consent of the workman, be between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., and

(*ii*) in cases where the workman's condition renders it impossible or inadvisable that he should leave the place where he is residing for the time being, he shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination save at such place.

Restriction on number of examinations.

15. A workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination elsewhere than at the place where he is residing for the time being more than twice in the first month following the accident, or more than once in any subsequent month.

Examination after suspension of right to compensation.

16. If a workman whose right to compensation has been suspended under Sub-section (2) or Sub-section (3) of Section 11 subsequently offers himself for medical examination, his examination shall take place on the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as may be fixed by the employer, and at a time to be fixed by the employer not being, save with the express consent of the workman, more than 72 hours after the workman has so offered himself.

Examination of woman.

17. (1) No woman shall without her consent be medically examined by a male practitioner, save in the presence of another woman.

(2) No woman shall be required to be medically examined by a male practitioner if she deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of examination by a female practitioner.

PART V.

PROCEDURE.

Introductory.

18. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under the Act or these rules and by the parties in such cases shall be regulated in accordance with the rules contained in this Part.

Applications.

19. (1) Any application of the nature referred to in Section 22 may be sent to the Commissioner by registered post or may be presented to him or to any of his subordinates authorised by him in this behalf and, if so sent or presented, shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be made in duplicate in the appropriate Form, if any, and shall be signed by the applicant.

(2) There shall be appended to every such application a certificate, which shall be signed by the applicant, to the effect that the statement of facts contained in the application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

Examination of applicant.

20. (1) On receiving such application, the Commissioner may examine the applicant on oath, or may send the application to any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf and direct such officer to make such examination and forward the record thereof to the Commissioner.

(2) The substance of any examination made under Sub-rule (1) shall be recorded in the manner provided for the recording of evidence in Section 25.

Summary dismissal of application.

21. The Commissioner may, after considering the application and the result of any examination of the applicant under Rule 20, summarily dismiss the application, if, for reasons to be recorded, he is of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds for proceeding thereon.

Preliminary inquiry into application.

22. If the application is not dismissed under Rule 21, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded, call upon the applicant to produce evidence in support of the application before calling upon any other party, and, if upon considering such evidence, the Commissioner is of opinion that there is no case for the relief claimed, he may dismiss the application with a brief statement of his reasons for so doing.

Notice to opposite party.

23. If the Commissioner does not dismiss the application under Rule 21 or Rule 22, he shall send to the party from whom the applicant claims relief (hereinafter referred to as the opposite party) a copy of the application, together with a notice of the date on which he will dispose of the application, and may call upon the parties to produce upon that date any evidence which they may wish to tender.

Appearance and examination of opposite party.

24. (1) The opposite party may, and if so required by the Commissioner, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Commissioner may permit, file a written statement dealing with the claim raised in the application, and any such written statement shall form part of the record.

(2) If the opposite party contests the claim, the Commissioner may, and, if no written statement has been filed, shall proceed to examine him upon the claim, and shall reduce the result of the examination to writing.

Framing of issues.

25. (1) After considering any written statement and the result of any examination of the parties, the Commissioner shall ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision of the case appears to him to depend.

(2) In recording the issues, the Commissioner shall distinguish between those issues which in his opinion concern points of fact and those which concern points of law.

Power to postpone trial of issues of fact where issues of law arise.

26. When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same case, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, he may try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Diary.

27. The Commissioner shall maintain under his hand a brief diary of the proceedings on an application.

Reasons for postponement to be recorded.

28. If the Commissioner finds it impossible to dispose of an application at one hearing, he shall record the reasons which necessitate a postponement.

Judgment.

29. (1) The Commissioner, in passing orders, shall record concisely in a judgment his finding on each of the issues framed and his reasons for such finding.

(2) The Commissioner, at the time of signing and dating his judgment, shall pronounce his decision, and thereafter no addition or alteration shall be made to the judgment other than the correction of a clerical or arithmetical mistake arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Summoning of witnesses.

30. If an application is presented by any party to the proceedings for the citation of witnesses, the Commissioner shall, on payment of the prescribed expenses and fees, issue summonses for the appearance of such witnesses unless he considers that their appearance is not necessary for the just decision of the case.

Exemption from payment of costs.

31. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the prescribed fees, he may remit any or all of such fees. If the case is decided in favour of the applicant, the prescribed fees which, had they not been remitted, would have been due to be paid, may be added to the costs of the case and recovered in such manner as the Commissioner in his order regarding costs may direct.

Right of entry for local inspection.

32. A Commissioner before whom any proceeding relating to an injury by accident is pending may at any time enter the place where the workman was injured, or where the workman ordinarily performed his work, for the purpose of making a local inspection or of examining any persons likely to be able to give information relevant to the proceedings:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not enter any premises of any industrial establishment except during the ordinary working hours of that establishment, save with the permission of the employer or of some person directly responsible to him for the management of the establishment.

Procedure in connection with local inpsection.

33. (1) If the Commissioner proposes to conduct a local inspection with a view to examining on the spot the circumstances in which an accident took place, he shall give the parties or their representatives notice of his intention to conduct such inspection, unless in his opinion the urgency of the case renders the giving of such notice impracticable.

(2) Such notice may be given orally or in writing, and, in the case of an employer, may be given to any person upon whom notice of a claim can be served under Sub-section (2) of Section 10, or to the representative of any such person.

(3) Any party, or the representative of any party, may accompany the Commissioner at a local inspection.

(4) The Commissioner, after making a local inspection, shall note briefly in a memorandum any facts observed, and shall show the memorandum to any party who desires to see the same, and, on payment of the prescribed fee, shall supply any party with a copy thereof.

(5) The memorandum shall form part of the record.

Power of summary examination.

34. (1) The Commissioner during a local inspection or at any other time, save at a formal hearing of a case pending before him, may examine summarily any person likely to be able to give information relative to such case, whether such person has been or is to be called as a witness in the case or not, and whether any or all of the parties are present or not.

(2) No oath shall be administered to a person examined under Sub-rule (1).

(3) Statements made by persons examined under Sub-rule (1), if reduced to writing, shall not be signed by the person making the statement, nor shall they, except as hereinafter provided, be incorporated in the record or utilised by the Commissioner for the purpose of arriving at a decision in the case.

(4) If a witness who has been examined under Sub-rule (1) makes in evidence any material statement contradicting any statement made by him in such examination and reduced to writing, the Commissioner may call his attention to such statement, and shall in that case direct that the parties be furnished with the relevant part of such statement for the purpose of examining or cross-examining the witness.

(5) Any statement or part of a statement which is furnished to the parties under Sub-rule (4) shall be incorporated in the record.

(6) Where a case is settled by agreement between the parties, the Commissioner may incorporate in the record any statement made under Sub-rule (1), and may utilise such statement for the purpose of justifying his acceptance of, or refusal to accept, the agreement reached.

Agreement to abide by Commissioner's decision.

35. (1) If a party states in writing his willingness to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall inquire whether the other party is willing to abide by his decision.

(2) If the other party agrees to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the fact of his agreement shall be recorded in writing and signed by him.

(3) If the other party does not agree to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the first party shall not remain under an obligation so to abide.

Procedure where indemnity claimed under Section 12 (2).

36. (1) Where the opposite party claims that if compensation is recovered against him he will be entitled under Sub-section (2) of Section 12 to be indemnified by a person not being a party to the case, he shall, when first called upon to answer the application, present a notice of such claim to the Commissioner accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the Commissioner shall thereupon issue notice to such person in Form J.

(2) If any person served with a notice under Sub-rule (1) desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation or the opposite party's claim to be indemnified, he shall appear before the Commissioner on the date fixed for the hearing of the case or on any date to which the case may be adjourned and, if he so appears, shall have all the rights of a party to the proceedings; in default of so appearing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and to admit his own liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him :

Provided that, if any person so served appears subsequently and satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Commissioner shall, after giving notice to the aforesaid opposite party, hear such person, and may set aside or vary any award made against such person under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

(3) In any proceeding in which a notice has been served on any person under Sub-rule (1), the Commissioner shall, if he awards compensation, record in his judgment a finding whether the person against whom such claim is made is or is not liable to indemnify the opposite party.

Procedure in connected cases.

37. (1) Where two or more cases pending before a Commissioner arise out of the same accident, and any issue involved is common to two or more such cases, such cases may, so far as the evidence bearing on such issue is concerned, be heard simultaneously.

(2) Where action is taken under Sub-rule (1), the evidence bearing on the common issue or issues shall be recorded on the record of one case, and the Commissioner shall certify under his hand on the records of any such other case the extent to which the evidence so recorded applies to such other case, and the fact that the parties to such other case had the opportunity of being present, and, if they were present, of cross-examining the witnesses.

Certain provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to apply.

38. Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act or these rules, the following provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, namely, those contained in Order V, Rules 9 to 30; Order VII, Rules 9 to 18; Order IX; Order XIII; Order XVI; Order XVII; and Order XXIII, Rules1 and 2, shall apply to proceedings before Commissioners, in so far as they may be applicable thereto:

Provided that—

(*a*) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions, the Commissioner may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before him;

(*b*) the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, proceed otherwise than in accordance with the said provisions, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

Apportionment of compensation among dependants.

39. The provisions of this Part, except those contained in Rules 23, 24 and 36 shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of any proceedings relating to the apportionment of compensation among dependants of a deceased workman.

PART VI.

TRANSFER.

Transfer for report.

40. (1) A Commissioner transferring any matter to another Commissioner for report in accordance with Sub-section (2) of Section 21 shall, along with the documents referred to in that sub-section, transmit to such other Commissioner a concise statement, in the form of questions for answer, of the matter on which report is required.

(2) A Commissioner to whom a case is so transferred for report shall not be required to report on any question of law.

Transmission of money.

41. Money transmitted by one Commissioner to another in accordance with Sub-section (2) of Section 21 shall be transmitted either by remittance transfer receipt, or by money order, or by messenger, as the Commissioner transmitting the money may direct.

PART VII.

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When representative must be appointed.

42. Where any party to a proceeding is under the age of 15 years or is unable to make an appearance, the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person, who consents to the appointment, to represent such party for the purposes of the proceeding.

When new representative to be appointed.

43. If the Commissioner considers that the interests of any party for whom a representative has been appointed under Rule 42 are not being adequately protected by that representative, or if a person appointed to act as representative dies, or becomes incapable of acting, or otherwise ceases to act as such, the Commissioner shall appoint in his place another person who consents to the appointment.

PART VIII.

RECORD OF MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.

Form of memorandum.

44. Memoranda of agreement sent to the Commissioner under Sub-section (1) of Section 28 shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be in duplicate, and shall be in as close conformity as the circumstances of the case admit with Form K or Form L or Form M, as the case may be.

Procedure where Commissioner does not consider that he should refuse to record memorandum.

45. (1) On receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall, unless he considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the memorandum, fix a date for recording the same, and shall issue a notice in writing in Form N to the parties concerned that in default of objections he proposes to record the memorandum on the date so fixed :

Provided that the notice may be communicated orally to any parties who are present at the time when notice in writing would otherwise issue.

(2) On the date so fixed, the Commissioner shall record the memorandum unless, after hearing any of the parties who appear and desire to be heard, he considers that it ought not to be recorded :

Provided that the issue of a notice under Sub-rule (1) shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from refusing to record the memorandum on the date so fixed even if no objection be made by any party concerned.

(3) If on such date the Commissioner decides that the memorandum ought not to be recorded, he shall inform the parties present of his decision and of the reasons therefor, and, if any party desiring the memorandum to be recorded is not present, he shall send information to that party in Form O.

Procedure where Commissioner considers he should refuse to record memorandum.

46. (1) If, on receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the same, he shall fix a date for hearing the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded, and shall inform such party or parties and, if he thinks fit, any other party concerned, of the date so fixed and of the grounds on which he considers that the memorandum should not be recorded.

(2) If the parties to be informed are not present, a written notice shall be sent to them in Form P or Form Q, as the case may be, and the date fixed in such notice shall be not less than seven days after the date of the issue of the same.

(3) If, on the date fixed under Sub-rule (1), the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded show adequate cause for proceeding to the record of the same, the Commissioner may, if information has already been given to all the parties concerned, record the agreement. If information has not been given to all such parties, he shall proceed in accordance with Rule 45.

(4) If, on the date so fixed, the Commissioner refuses to record the memorandum, he shall send notice in Form O to any party who did not receive information under Sub-rule (1).

Procedure on refusal to record memorandum.

47. (1) If in any case the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall briefly record his reasons for such refusal.

(2) If the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall not pass any order directing the payment of any sum or amount over and above the sum specified in the agreement, unless opportunity has been given to the party liable to pay such sum to show cause why it should not be paid.

(3) Where the agreement is for the redemption of half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, and the Commissioner considers that the memorandum of agreement should not be recorded by reason of the inadequacy of the amount of such sum as fixed in the agreement, he shall record his estimate of the probable duration of the disablement of the workman.

Registration of memorandum accepted for record.

48. In recording a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be entered in a register in Form R, and shall cause an endorsement to be entered under his signature on a copy of the memorandum to be retained by him in the following terms, namely :

" This memorandum of agreement bearing Serial No. of 19 in the register has been recorded this day of

(Signature).

Commissioner."

FORM A.

[*See Rule* 6.]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

[*Section* 8 (1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1923.]

Compensation amounting to Rs.....is hereby presented for deposit in respect of injuries resulting in the death of.....residing at..... .....which occurred on.....19..... His monthly wages are estimated at..... He was $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

The said workman had, prior to the date of his death, received the following payments, namely :—

Rs.....on.....Rs. .....on.....
Rs.....on.....Rs.....on.....
Rs.....on.....Rs.....on.....

amounting in all to.....

.....*Employer.*

Dated.....19.....

To be added if desired.

I desire to be made a party to the proceedings for distribution of the aforesaid compensation

.....*Employer.*

FORM B.

[*See Rule* 6.]

RECEIPT FOR COMPENSATION.

[*Deposited under Section* 8 (1) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1923.]

Book No..... Receipt No..... Register No.

Depositor.....
Deceased workman.....
Date of deposit.....19.....
Sum deposited Rs.....

.....
Commissioner.

FORM C.

[*See Rule* 6.]

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

[*Section* 8 (4) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1923.]

Serial No.....

Depositor.....

Date.		Rs.
	Amount deposited	
	Funeral expenses paid	
	Compensation paid to the following dependants :—	
	Name. Relationship.	
.....	....	
.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....
	TOTAL ..	

.....

Commissioner.

Dated.....19.....

FORM D.

[*See Rule* 9.]

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

[*Section* 8 (2) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1923.]

Compensation amounting to Rs.....is hereby presented for deposit in respect of $\frac{\text{permanent}}{\text{temporary}}$ injuries sustained by.....residing at.....
which occurred on .....19.....

.....

Employer.

Dated.....19.....

FORM E.

[*See Rule* 9.]

RECEIPT FOR COMPENSATION.

[*Deposited under Section* 8 (2) *of the Workmen's Compensation Act*, 1923.]

Book No.....Receipt No.....Register No.....

Depositor.....

In favour of.....

Date of deposit.....19.....

Sum deposited Rs.....

.....

Commissioner.

FORM F.

[*See Rule* 19.]

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION BY WORKMAN.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

.....

.....

residing at....., applicant

versus

.....

residing at....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) the applicant, a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the.....day of.....19.....received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*).....

.....

.....

(2) the applicant sustained the following injuries, namely: .....

.....

.....

(3) the monthly wages of the applicant amount to Rs.....; the applicant is $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the.....day of.....

(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.

(*c*) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of .....

.....

*(5) the applicant is accordingly entitled to receive—

(*a*) half-monthly payments of Rs.....from the.....day of..... 19..... to.....

(*b*) a lump sum payment of Rs.....

(6) the applicant has taken the following steps to secure a settlement by agreement, namely .....

.....

but it has proved impossible to settle the questions in dispute because .....

.....

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely:—

(*a*) whether the applicant is a workman within the meaning of the Act,
(*b*) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the applicant's employment,
(*c*) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,
(*d*) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due,
(*e*) etc., (as required).

Dated the..... .....*Applicant.*

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

FORM G.

[*See Rule* 19.]

APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO DEPOSIT COMPENSATION.

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

.....

.....residing at

....., applicant

versus

.....residing at

....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1).....a workman employed by (a contractor with) the opposite party on the.....day of.....19.... received personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment resulting in his death on the....day of.....19.... The cause of the injury was (*here insert briefly in ordinary language the cause of the injury*).....
.....

(2) the applicant (s) $\frac{\text{is a}}{\text{are}}$ dependant (s) of the deceased workman, being his.....
.....

(3) The monthly wages of the deceased amount to Rs.....

The deceased was $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

*(4) (*a*) Notice of the accident was served on the.....day of.....
(*b*) Notice was served as soon as practicable.
(*c*) Notice of the accident was not served (in due time) by reason of.....
.....

(5) The deceased before his death received as compensation the total sum of Rs.....

(6) The applicant (s) $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ accordingly entitled to receive a lump sum payment of Rs....

(7) The applicant(s) $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ requested the opposite party to deposit compensation and the latter has $\frac{\text{refused}}{\text{omitted}}$ to do so.

*You are therefore requested to determine the following questions in dispute, namely ;—

(*a*) whether the deceased was a workman within the meaning of the Act,
(*b*) whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the deceased's employment,
(*c*) whether the amount of compensation claimed is due, or any part of that amount,
(*d*) whether the opposite party is liable to pay such compensation as is due,
(*e*) whether the applicant(s) $\frac{\text{is a}}{\text{are}}$ dependant (s) of the deceased,
(*f*) how the compensation, when deposited, should be distributed,
(*g*) etc., (as required).

.....*Applicant.*

Dated the.....

* Strike out the clauses which are not applicable.

FORM H.

[See Rule 19.]

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION.

(Under Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.)

To the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,

.....

....., residing at

....., applicant

versus

....., residing at

....., opposite party.

It is hereby submitted that—

(1) The applicant / opposite party has been in receipt of half-monthly payments from..... to.....in respect of temporary disablement by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(2) The applicant is desirous that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

(3) (*a*) The opposite party is unwilling to agree to the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

(*b*) The parties have been unable to agree regarding the sum for which the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed.

You are therefore requested to pass orders—

(*a*) directing that the right to receive half-monthly payments should be redeemed,

(*b*) fixing a sum for the redemption of the right to receive half-monthly payments.

Dated..... .....*Applicant.*

FORM J.

[See Rule 36.]

NOTICE.

Whereas a claim for compensation has been made by....., applicant, against....., and the said.....has claimed that you are liable under Section 12 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to indemnify him against any compensation which he may be liable to pay in respect of the aforesaid claim, you are hereby informed that you may appear before me on..... .....and contest the claim for compensation made by the said applicant or the claim for indemnity made by the opposite party. In default of your appearance you will be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and your liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him.

.....

Commissioner.

Dated.....19....

FORM K.

[*See Rule* 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....day of.....19...., personal injury was caused to....., residing at....., by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in..... The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman whereby it is estimated that he will be prevented from earning more than/any.....of his previous wages for a period of.....months. The said workman has been in receipt of half-monthly payments which have continued from the..... day of..... 19....until the.....day of.....19...., amounting to Rs.....in all. The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs..... The workman is over the age of 15 years./will reach the age of 15 years on.....

It is further submitted that....., the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept, the sum of Rs.....in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of all disablement of a temporary nature arising out of the said accident, whether now or hereafter to become manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated.....

Signature of employer.....

Witness.....

Signature of workman.....

Witness.....

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.....

.....Workman.

Dated.....19.....

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g*, injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

FORM L.

[*See Rule* 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....day of.....19...., personal injury was caused to....., residing at....., by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in.....
.....

The said injury has resulted in permanent disablement to the said workman of the following nature, namely: .....
The said workman's monthly wages are estimated at Rs..... The workman is over the age of 15 years. / will reach the age of 15 years on..... The said workman has, prior to the date of this agreement, received the following payments, namely:—

Rs.....on.....Rs.....on.....

Rs.....on.....Rs.....on.....

Rs.....on.....Rs.....on.....

It is further submitted that....., the employer of the said workman, has agreed to pay, and the said workman has agreed to accept, the sum of Rs.....in full settlement of all and every claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of the disablement stated above and all disablement now manifest. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated.....

Signature of employer.....

Witness.....

Signature of workman.....

Witness.....

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.....

[ ].....Workman.

Dated.....19.....

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, agreement when workman is under legal disability, etc.

FORM M.

[*See Rule* 44.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby submitted that on the.....
.....day of.....19...., personal injury was caused to
....., residing at....., by accident arising out of and in the course of employment in.....
..... The said injury has resulted in temporary disablement to the said workman, who is at present in receipt of $\frac{\text{wages amounting to Rs.....per month.}}{\text{no wages.}}$
The said workman's monthly wages prior to the accident are estimated at Rs..... The workman is subject to a legal disability by reason of.....
.....

It is further submitted that....., the employer of the workman, has agreed to pay, and.....on behalf of the said workman has agreed to accept, half-monthly payments at the rate of Rs.....for the period of the said temporary disablement. This agreement is subject to the condition that the amount of the half-monthly payments may be varied in accordance with the provisions of the said Act on account of an alteration in the earnings of the said workman during disablement. It is further stipulated that all rights of commutation under Section 7 of the said Act are unaffected by this agreement. It is therefore requested that this memorandum be duly recorded.

Dated.....

Signature of employer.....

Witness .....

Signature of workman.....

Witness .....

(NOTE.—An application to register an agreement can be presented under the signature of one party, provided that the other party has agreed to the terms. But both signatures should be appended, whenever possible.)

Receipt (to be filled in when the money has actually been paid).

In accordance with the above agreement, I have this day received the sum of Rs.....

.....Workman.

Dated.....19....

The money has been paid and this receipt signed in my presence.

.....Witness.

NOTE.—This form may be varied to suit special cases, *e.g.*, injury by occupational disease, etc.

FORM N.

[*See Rule* 45.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between....
.....and.....
and whereas..... $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement under Section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, notice is hereby given that the said agreement will be taken into consideration on.....19...., and that any objections to the registration of the said agreement should be made on that date. In the absence of valid objections, it is my intention to proceed to the registration of the agreement.

.....
Commissioner.

Dated.....19.....

FORM O.

[*See Rules* 45 *and* 46.]

Take notice that registration of the agreement to pay compensation said to have been reached between you .....
and.....on the.....19.....
has been refused for the following reasons, namely:—

.....
.....
.....

.....
Commissioner.

Dated.....19 .....

FORM P.

[*See Rule* 46.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between

.....and.....
and whereas..... $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement

under Section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely:—

.....

.....

an opportunity will be afforded to you of showing cause on.....19....
why the said agreement should be registered. If no adequate cause is shown on that date, registration of the agreement will be refused.

.....
Commissioner.

Dated.....19.....

FORM Q.

[*See Rule* 46.]

Whereas an agreement to pay compensation is said to have been reached between

.....and.....

and whereas..... $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ applied for registration of the agreement under Section 28 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and whereas it appears to me that the said agreement ought not to be registered for the following reasons, namely :—

.....

an opportunity will be afforded to the said..... of showing cause on.....19....why the said agreement should be registered. Any representation which you have to make with regard to the said agreement should be made on that date. If adequate cause is then shown, the agreement may be registered.

.....

Commissioner.

Dated.....19.....

FORM R.

[*See Rule* 48.]

REGISTER OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 19....

Serial number.	Date of agreement.	Date of registration.	Employer.	Workman.	Initials of Commissioner.	Reference to orders rectifying the register.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RETURNS.

No. L.-1189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that an annual return in duplicate in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be furnished by every person employing workmen who are—

(*a*) employed as railway servants ;

(*b*) employed in connection with the service of a tramway as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 ;

(*c*) employed within the meaning of clause (2) of Section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in any place which is a factory within the meaning of sub-clause (*a*) of clause (3) of that section ;

(*d*) employed within the meaning of clause (*d*) of Section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, in any mine which is subject to the operation of that Act ;

(*e*) employed in the service of any Port Trust or Port Commission for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed, on, in or at which steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used.

2. The return, which shall relate to a calendar year, shall be furnished on or before the 1st February following the year to which the return relates.

3. The return shall be signed (*a*) by the employer, or where there is more than one employer by any employer, or (*b*) by any person directly responsible to the employer or employers for the management of the establishment to which it relates.

4. (*a*) The return shall be furnished, in the case of railway servants, to the Secretary to the Railway Board (Railway Department), Government of India.

(*b*) In the case of other workmen detailed above a return shall be submitted—

(*i*) in the Punjab—to the Inspector of Factories;

(*ii*) in other provinces—to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the area within which the said workmen are normally employed,

unless the Local Government by notification in the local official *Gazette* specifies any other authority to whom the return shall be submitted.

SCHEDULE.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Return relating to period from.....*to 31st December 192*....

Province..... } (to be omitted in case of railways).
District..... }

Name of establishment.....

*Nature of work**.....

	Nos. employed.	Accidents.						Diseases.					
		Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for			Numbers resulting in			Compensation paid for		
		Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.	Death.	Permanent disablement.	Temporary disablement.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults ..													
Minors ..													

Dated .....19..... (*Signed*).....

(*Designation*) .....

**Note* 1.—Under nature of work, enter in case of factories and mines the class of factory or mine according to the process or product, *e.g.*, cotton weaving and spinning factory, coal mine.

Note 2.—Only compensation actually paid during the period in question should be entered; it should include compensation paid on account of accidents occurring during a preceding period and should exclude compensation due which was not paid during the period.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B-6.

RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE USE OF WHITE LEAD IN PAINTING ADOPTED BY THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1921.

No. 4575/4412-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Recommendations issued in accordance with the Convention relating to the use of White Lead in Painting adopted by the Third International Labour Conference*, 1921.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward for the information of your Association the accompanying copy of a press note issued by this Government in order to give effect to the Convention referred to above.—I have, etc.,

R. F. GORVALA,
for *Ag. Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Press Note No. 4575-4412.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th May*, 1924.

Press Note.

The following recommendations prepared in accordance with the Convention relating to the use of white lead in painting adopted by the Third Session of the International Labour Conference, 1921, of which India is a member, are published for the guidance of all users of white lead and sulphate of lead in paint. The officers of the Public Works Department, the Inspectors of Factories, the officers of the Public Health Department and other Government officers concerned should in course of their duties see that the recommendations are strictly observed by Government and other institutions coming under their supervision. *All public and quasi-public bodies are requested to take steps to give effect to the recommendations by issuing the necessary instructions to their employees :—*

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Definition :—

In these recommendations " lead paint " means any paint, filling or painters' material containing more than 2 per cent. of lead, expressed in terms of metallic lead when present as white lead or sulphate of lead.

FOR EMPLOYERS.

RECOMMENDATION I :—

(*a*) White lead, sulphate of lead or products containing these pigments should not be used in painting operations except in the form of paint or paste ready for use.

(*b*) Lead paint should not be stored, transported or used otherwise than in receptacles legibly marked as containing " lead paint." But this provision shall not apply to receptacles (*i*) for mixing paint for immediate application ; (*ii*) for actual use at the place of painting.

RECOMMENDATION II :—

(*a*) Lead paint should not be used in the internal painting of buildings.

(*b*) Measures should be taken to prevent danger from the application of *lead paint* in the form of spray.

RECOMMENDATION III :—

Surfaces painted with lead paint should not be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process.

RECOMMENDATION IV :—

(*a*) There should be provided for the use of persons employed in filling or painting with lead paint a sufficient supply of water, soap, nail brushes and towels.

(*b*) An interval should be allowed to each such person for washing before each meal time and before leaving work.

RECOMMENDATION V :—

Suitable arrangements should be made to prevent clothing put off during working hours being soiled by lead paint. Where practicable the accommodation so provided shall be outside the apartment in which painting is carried on.

RECOMMENDATION VI :—

Cases of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning should be reported to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Custom House, Bombay, or to the nearest Civil Surgeon.

RECOMMENDATION VII :—

Males under 18 years of age and all females should not be employed in lead painting work of an industrial character except that apprentices might be employed with a view to their education in the trade.

RECOMMENDATION VIII :—

The employer should inform each workman when he is engaged of the steps to be taken to prevent lead poisoning.

FOR WORKMEN.

RECOMMENDATION IX :—

(*a*) Suitable clothing should be worn by working painters using *lead paint* during the whole of the working period, and should be washed at least once a week.

(*b*) Every painter coming into contact with lead paint should carefully clean and wash his hands before each meal time and before leaving work.

(*c*) All painters should deposit their clothing put off during working hours so as to prevent it being soiled by lead paint.

NOTE.—The attention of paint users is directed to a waterproof sand-paper which has recently been invented. Its use considerably facilitates the wet rubbing down of painted surfaces with the consequent elimination of dangerous dust. The Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Custom House, Bombay, will give any further information required.

No. 842/77 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th June*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT :—*Recommendations issued in accordance with the Convention relating to the use of White Lead in Painting adopted by the Third International Labour Conference*, 1921.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4575/4412-D of the 4th instant, together with the enclosures referred to therein.

The matter was duly considered by my Committee at their last meeting, but in their opinion some of the recommendations are impracticable, particularly Recommendation II which prohibts the use of lead paint in the internal painting of buildings. I am directed to state that ordinary lead paint is used in cotton mills for painting of ceilings, beams, pillars, pipes, etc., and my Committee fail to understand how it could be at all possible to stop the use of the material as per Recommendation II.

My Committee will be pleased to hear further from you in this connection.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 4575-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *5th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Recommendations regarding the use of Lead Paints.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 842/77, dated the 24th June, 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the recommendations in question have been issued in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India and that their enforcement in the case of non-Government and private concerns is at present left to the discretion of the individual authorities concerned. With regard to Recommendation II, however, I am to observe that a number of mills and factories even now use leadless paints and that it is hygienically important that leadless substitutes should be used wherever possible. But wherever it is quite essential to use ordinary white lead paint, care should be taken to observe Recommendation III so that no dry rubbing or scraping down should be allowed in any circumstances. I am to add that it would have been better if your Association had specified what other recommendations besides II are impracticable and for what reasons, to enable Government to consider the objections. A number of paint users have agreed to the terms of the recommendations.—I have, etc.,

E. J. UNVALA,
Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 1177/77 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Recommendations regarding the use of Lead Paints.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4575-D of 5th August, 1924, on the above subject, and in reply to say that my Committee accept all the recommendations contained in the above except Recommendation No. II which prohibits the use of lead paints in the internal painting of mill buildings, and which at the present time they feel it is impracticable to apply.

A recommendation to the effect is being addressed to all the members of the Association.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2012 of 1924.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *12th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Waterproof Sand-paper.*

I have the honour to forward herewith six sample packets of Waterproof Sand-paper and Waterproof Carborundum papers received from the Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex. The former kind of paper is for the wet rubbing down of ordinary painted surfaces while the latter paper is for use on hard enamel surfaces.

2. I have further to inform you that Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., 204, Hornby Road, Bombay, inform me that they are in a position to give immediate quotations for an early delivery of Waterproof Sand-papers.

3. Doubtless the members of your Committee will be interested in the samples. Waterproof sand-paper is a recent invention and allows practical effect to be given to the recommendation recently issued by Government advising the discontinuance of dry rubbing down of lead painted surfaces.—I have, etc.,

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 1312/109 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd September*, 1924.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 2012 of the 12th September, 1924, on the subject of waterproof sand-paper, and to say that the contents thereof have been brought to the notice of the members of the Association.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B-7.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1924.

No. 5131/339-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 21*st January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Sixth International Labour Conference.*

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith copies of a letter from the Government of India, No. L-1148, dated the 22nd December, 1923, and their Press *Communique,* dated the 21st December, 1923, for your information with reference to paragraph 3 of that *communique.*—I have, etc.,

R. I. GORVALA,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

No. L/1148 of 1923.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
DELHI, 22*nd December*, 1923.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Sixth International Labour Conference.*

I am directed to forward a copy of a Government of India Press *Communique* relating to the Sixth International Labour Conference and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it may be brought to the notice of such organisations in the province which are representative of Employers and of Labour.—I have, etc.,

C. M. TRIVEDI,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
DELHI, 21*st December*, 1923.

Press Communique.

The Government of India have been informed that the sixth session of the International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on the 16th June, 1924. The agenda of the Conference is as follows:—

(1) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure;

(2) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents;

(3) Weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used;

(4) Night work in bakeries.

In addition to the above items, the Conference will also deal with the question of the institution of a procedure for amendment of Conventions.

2. Each State should be represented by four delegates, of whom two will be Government representatives, one a representative of the employers, and one a representative of labour. The right of nominating all the delegates rests with the Government of India, but in selecting the delegates for employers and labour, the Government of India will attach due importance to recommendations made by organised representative associations of employers and employed.

3. All suggestions as to the nomination of non-government delegates should reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour at the earliest possible date, and in any case, not later than the 15th February, 1924, in order to enable Government to make the selections, to report them to the International Labour Office and to make adequate arrangements for the journey of the delegates. The Government of India will pay travelling expenses for all delegates finally nominated, whether they represent Government or not.

C. M. TRIVEDI,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 54/26 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd January*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your 5131/339-D, dated 21st January, 1924, and its accompaniments on the subject of the Sixth International Labour Conference.

The Association does not wish to nominate any person to act as Employers' delegate at the Conference, and a notification to that effect will be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 53/26 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, DELHI.

SIR,

A copy of the Government of India Press *Communique*, dated 21st December, 1923, on the subject of the Sixth International Labour Conference, has been received by this Association through the Secretary, General Department, Government of Bombay.

With reference to para 3 thereof, I am directed to say that, in view of the fact that the Employers' delegate to the Fifth International Labour Conference was nominated by this Association, and that the subjects for discussion at the forthcoming Conference do not very intimately concern the Association, my Committee do not desire to suggest any person for nomination.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX C-1.

DRAFT BOMBAY BOILER RULES, 1924.

No. B.I./4040 of 1924.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *7th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Draft Bombay Boiler Rules*, 1924.

I have to forward herewith a copy of the draft rules, together with the alterations which I propose to insert in place of Part III (Engineers' Examination Rules) and a circular explaining the grounds on which it is proposed to make these alterations.

2. I should like to meet your two or more representatives, as you wish, for the purpose of discussing these rules on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (standard time) in my office in the Old Custom House, Fort.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

CIRCULAR.

Examinations for (a) Boiler Attendants and (b) Mechanical Engineers under the proposed new Bombay Boiler Rules.

Under the present rules there are three classes of certificates for "Mechanical engineers." The results of the examinations in recent years have been:—

Year.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
1921	70	16	237	52	262	149
1922	64	12	201	47	330	194
1923	93	12	216	61	401	276
1924 (½ year) ..	44	11	101	15	250	145
Totals	271	51	755	175	1,243	784
		19%		23%		63%

2. In place of the existing third class certificates, which are the most important in point of numbers, it is proposed to give in future "certificates of competency for boiler attendants" in two classes. The proposed rules for the examinations for these certificates (Draft Bombay Boiler Rules, Part II,) have been generally accepted.

3. In place of the existing first and second class certificates it was proposed to grant after examination, "diplomas of proficiency for engineers." The rules proposed for the examinations for these diplomas (Draft Bombay Boiler Rules, Part III,) have been considerably criticised.

4. On consideration of the objections received it appears that the basic criticism is that made by the Bombay Millowners' Association, *viz.*, that the proposed examinations (Draft Rules 149 and 150) are too stiff.

5. There is much force in this criticism. The examination for the new first class diploma is on a very high standard while that for the new second class diploma is higher than the test now prescribed for a first class certificate, of which the numbers secured are very limited—about 15 annually. There is nothing to correspond to the existing second class certificate which in recent years has been awarded to the number of 50 annually.

6. It is very doubtful, therefore, whether the examinations for the new diplomas will serve any very useful purpose. If the numbers of candidates were maintained we might expect to award 15 second class diplomas annually, but as the examinations will no longer be compulsory candidates are likely to diminish.

7. Another important consideration is that all the technical colleges at present cater chiefly for candidates for the second class certificates. If this is wiped out their courses will require entire reorganization in order that their students may be prepared for an examination above the standard of that for the existing first class certificate.

8. The existing first and second class certificates have a recognised value in the estimation of employers and any violent change in the present standard of the examinations is undesirable.

9. It is therefore proposed to abandon the proposal for the new diploma examinations and to revert to examinations of something nearer to the present standard as shown in the attached syllabuses. There is a rise in the existing standard, but in view of the optional nature of the new examinations it is proposed to proceed cautiously at first in this direction.

10. This change will require a reconsideration of other portions of Part III of the Draft Boiler Rules, especially Draft Rules 140 to 148 which relate to the age and training of candidates. A copy of the original Draft Rules and the changes now proposed accompany this circular.

11. It is considered undesirable to confer "diplomas" on those who will pass these examinations, and it is proposed to bestow instead "certificates of proficiency as mechanical engineers" in two classes, first and second, as before. If there is likely to be confusion with the "certificates of competency for boiler attendants," the designation of the latter might be altered if a suitable alternative description is available.

12. To facilitate rapid disposal of this question, a meeting of the Board of Examiners will be held at the Old Custom House on Thursday, May 15th, at 11 a.m. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, will be invited to send representatives to take part in the discussion.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Revision of Part III.

Engineers Examination Rules.

Note:—For a correct appraisement of the Director's proposals, the following note should be compared with the Draft Boiler Rules published on page 267 of the Report for 1923 and the Association's criticism thereon on page 304.

No. of Draft Rule.	Director's proposals.
136.	2nd and 3rd lines, " diplomas " to be " *certificates.*"
138.	2nd line, do.
139.	6th line, do.
140.	1st line, do.
	2nd line, " 23 " to be " 22."
	(*a*) 1st line, " four " to be " *three.*"
	(*b*) Redraft as follows:
	has completed a full course of training of not less than three years in an engineering college or technical institute recognised by Government as suitable for the training of mechanical engineers, and
	(*c*) has, in addition to (*a*) or (*b*) and subsequent to such service or training, served for not less than one year as engineer or assistant engineer in a mill or factory or steamship with engines and boilers, the boilers being not less than two in number and each of not less than 500 square feet heating surface.
141.	5th line, omit " six fitters vices."
143.	2nd para, 2nd line, " nine " to be " *six.*"
148.	2nd line, " diploma " to be " *certificate* " and " 25 " to be " 23. "
	4th line " 134 " to be " 140 " and " diploma " to be " *certificate.*"
	5th line, " diploma " to be " *certificate.*"
	6th line, " two years " to be " *one year.*"
	Proviso, 2nd line, " 134 " to be " 140 " and " diplomas " to be " *certificates.*"
	4th line, and 5th line, " diploma " to be " *certificates*"
149.	*Subjects for Second Class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the second class a candidate must—
	(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic to the extent of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and proportion and be able to apply the same to the calculation of such elementary stresses, pressures, areas, volumes, quantities, weights and such other matters as may be required in his examination papers;
	(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed;

(*c*) be able to give a description of and explain the functions of boiler mountings, feed pumps, feed injectors, feed fitters, feed heaters, economisers, superheaters, and forced draught and induced draught appliances;

(*d*) know the causes and effects of, and the usual remedies for, incrustation and corrosion in boilers;

(*e*) be able to calculate the percentage of strength of a single or double riveted seam of a boiler shell and the safe working pressure to be allowed for shells, furnaces, fireboxes, flat plates and stays in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations from data and formulæ supplied by the examiner. He must also be able to calculate the load on a dead weight safety valve, the weight and position of ball on a lever and weight safety valve and the total heating surface of a boiler from given data ;

(*f*) possess a creditable elementary knowledge of the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam and be able to calculate consumption of coal and water and to estimate the quantity of steam that may be generated from a given grate area or heating surface in any of the ordinary types of land boilers ;

(*g*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam-engines in general use on land and pass a creditable examination in their constructive details and in the function of each part, including governor and flywheel ;

(*h*) be able to explain the whole cycle of operations of the steam from the time it leaves the boiler until it returns in the form of feed water, through an ordinary compound slide valve engine and surface condenser ;

(*i*) be able to calculate direct tension and compression stresses in engine bolts and rods, the force exerted by pistons, pump buckets and plungers, the duty of pumps, and the cubic capacities or weight of contents of tanks, bunkers and coal bins or stacks ;

(*j*) be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of an ordinary slide valve, and of testing the alignment of shafting, driving wheels and flywheels and adjusting them ;

(*k*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement or breakdown of a part of an engine or its accessories ;

(*l*) be able to read a working sketch or drawing of a steam-engine, boiler or boiler mounting ;

(*m*) have a knowledge of some of the appliances used for the prevention or abatement of smoke and the principles on which they are based ; and

(*n*) if required by the examiner, demonstrate by a practical test in the examination room or in a workshop his ability as a workman in the use of tools and appliances.

150. *Subjects for first class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the first class a candidate must, if not in possession of or able to claim a certificate of the second class, be able to satisfy the requirements prescribed under the preceding Rule for second class candidates and all candidates must—

(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic and algebra to the extent of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of square and cube roots and simple equations and be able to apply the same to the calculations of such stresses, pressures, areas, volumes, quantities, weights and such other matters as may be required in his examination papers ;

(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed;

(*c*) be able to calculate the safe working pressure for any part of a boiler in accordance with Indian Boiler Regulations from data and formulæ supplied by the examiner;

(*d*) as in draft 149

(*e*) do.

(*f*) do.

1st line, omit "the various."

2nd line, omit "and of" at beginning of line and add "*and*" after "superheaters."

(*g*) as in draft 149
(*h*) do.
(*i*) do.
(*j*) do.
(*k*) do. for "fairness" substitute "*alignment*";
(*l*) do.
(*m*) do.
(*n*) do.
(*o*) do.
(*p*) do.
(*q*) do.
(*r*) do.
(*s*) do.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.

151. 1st line, for "diplomas" substitute "*certificates.*"

152. 1st line, for "diploma" substitute "*certificate*" and omit words after "stages" in 2nd line:—

(*a*) 2nd line, after "clauses" substitute for (*a*), etc., (*a*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*i*) of Rule (Draft) 149;

(*b*) to write a short essay on questions set by the examiners appertaining to eight of the subjects specified in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*m*) of Rule 149, six of which will be compulsory; and

(*c*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*) and (*n*) of Rule 149 and, if required by the examiner, to undergo the practical test specified in clause (*m*) of Rule 149.

153. Substitute new rule.

Assessment of work.—Candidates will be required to complete the full examination prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule 152. The value of the work done in all three sections, namely, mathematics, essay and oral questions (including practical test) will be assessed in accordance with the following scale:—

Marks	0	to	55	=	Weak denoted by	W.
Do.	56	to	64	=	Consider „ „	C.
Do.	65	to	74	=	Good „ „	G.
Do.	75	to	100	=	Superior „ „	S.

In order to pass a candidate's work should be "good" in all three sections, but it must be " good " or " superior " in the oral examination. A "consider" in mathematics or essay section may be counterbalanced by a "superior" in the oral section. Two " considers " or one "weak " will entail failure.

154. Substitute new rule.

Order of subjects for first class examination.—Examinations for first class certificates shall be conducted in the following order and stages :—

(*a*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in mathematics set with reference to clauses (*a*), (*c*), (*g*), (*i*), (*l*) and (*n*) of Rule 150;

(*b*) to write a short essay on questions set by the examiners appertaining to ten of the subjects specified in clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule 150, eight of which will be compulsory ;

(*c*) to make within a prescribed time a hand sketch or working drawing of a part of an engine or boiler or boiler mounting in accordance with clause (*o*) of Rule 150; and

(*d*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*k*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*o*), (*p*), (*q*) (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule, 150.

155. Substitute new rule.

Assessment of work.—Candidates will be required to complete the full examination prescribed under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Rule 154. The value of the work done in all four sections, namely, mathematics, essay, drawing and oral questions will be assessed in the manner prescribed in Rule 153 for second class candidates. In order to pass a candidate's work should be " good " in all four sections but it must be " good " or " superior " in the oral examination. A " consider " in mathematics or drawing section may be counterbalanced by a " superior " in the other sections. Two " considers " or one " weak " will entail failure.

156. 1st line, for " diplomas " substitute " *engineers certificates.*"

2nd para, omit.

3rd para, omit.

5th para, 1st line, for " second " substitute " *first.*"

157. *Time-table.*—Examinations for first and second class engineers shall be timed as follows unless otherwise notified by the Collector who shall also prescribe intervals, if necessary :—

Monday	Mathematics, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	Essays, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m
Wednesday, ..	Drawing, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Do.	(Oral Examination, 2nd Class) 11 a.m to 5 p.m.
Thursday	Oral examination, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The examinations may be continued from day to day until all candidates have been dealt with.

158. Omit.

159. Omit.

160. 1st and 2nd lines, for " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

161. 1st line, for " diploma " substitute " *certificate* " and for " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

162. For " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

Proceedings of a meeting of the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee with the Director of Industries, the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, and the Board of Examiners for the Engineers Examination under the Boilers Act, held at the Old Customs House at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on the 15th of May, 1924.

Members present :—

MR. R. D. BELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Bombay ;

MR. R. MCINTOSH, Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances ;

MR. F. BHARUCHA, Asst. Director of Industries.

THE PRINCIPALS of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the College of Engineering, Poona ;

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, and

MESSRS. S. D. SAKLATVALA, A. GEDDIS, F. STONES and T. MALONEY of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the accompaniment to his letter of the 7th of May, the Director of Industries had pointed out that the proposed new rules for the engineers examination had been considerably criticised and on consideration it appeared that the basic criticism was that made by the Bombay Millowners' Association, *viz.*, that the proposed examinations were too stiff. As a result of the criticisms, it was proposed that the new diploma examinations should be abandoned, and to revert to examination of something nearer the present standard and the meeting had been called to discuss the proposed new syllabus.

After a detailed discussion the following alterations were agreed upon in Part 3 of the Boiler Rules as printed in Government Notification 4667, dated 24th September, 1923 :—

Rule 136.	2nd and 3rd lines, " diplomas " to be	" *certificates.*"	
Rule 138.	,, ,,	do.	do.
Rule 139.	6th line,	do.	do.
Rule 140.	1st line,	do.	do. and
	2nd line, read " 21 " for " 23."		

For Rule 140 (*a*) and (*b*)

" has completed not less than five years' engineering service or training of which at least 3 years have been served as an apprentice engineer or in a recognised technical college and has in addition to service or training specified above served for not less than one year as an assistant engineer in a mill or factory or steamship with engines and boilers, the boilers being not less than two in number and each of not less than 500 sq. ft. heating surface."

Note.—Mr. Bharucha made a strong plea for the reduction of the number of boilers to one instead of two, and the Director agreed to put forward this objection to Government.

Rule 141. 5th line, omit " six fitters vices."

Rule 143. Para 2, 1st and 2nd lines, omit the words " boilermaking, turning and machinery."

Para (2) 2nd line, " nine months " to be " *six months.*"

Rule 148. 2nd line, " diploma " to be " *certificate* " and " 25 " to be " 23."
4th line, for Rule " 134 " read Rule " 140."
6th line, read " one year " for " *two years.*"

Rule 149. *Subjects for second class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the second class a candidate must—

(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic to the extent of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and proportion and be able to apply the same to the calculation of such elementary stresses, pressures, areas, volumes, quantities, weights and such other matters as might be met with in the course of his ordinary duties ;

(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed ;

(*c*) be able to give a description of and explain the functions of boilers mountings, feed pumps, feed injectors, feed fitters, feed heaters, economisers, superheaters and forced draught and induced draught appliances ;

(*d*) know the causes and effects of, and the usual remedies for, incrustation and corrosion in boilers ;

(*e*) be able to calculate the percentage of strength of a single or double riveted seam of a boiler shell and the safe working pressure to be allowed for shell furnaces, fireboxes, flat plates and stays in accordance with the Indian Boiler Regulations from data and formulæ supplied. He must also be able to calculate the load of a dead weight safety valve, the weight and position of ball on a lever and weight safety valve, and the total heating surface of a boiler from given data ;

(*f*) possess a creditable elementary knowledge of the prominent facts relating to combustion, heat and steam and be able to calculate consumption of coal and water and to estimate the quantity of steam that may be generated from a given grate area or heating surface in any of the ordinary types of land boilers ;

(*g*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam-engines in general use on land and pass a creditable examination in their constructive details and in the function of each part, including governor and fly-wheel ;

(*h*) be able to explain the whole cycle of operations of the steam from the time it leaves the boiler until it returns in the form of feed water, through an ordinary compound slide valve engine condenser ;

(*i*) be able to calculate direct tension and compression stresses in engine belts and rods, the force exerted by pistons, pump buckets and plungers, the duty of pumps, and the cubic capacities or weight of contents of tanks, bunkers and coal bins or stacks ;

(*j*) be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of an ordinary slide valve, and of testing the alignment of shafting, driving wheels and flywheels and adjusting them ;

(*k*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement or breakdown of a part of an engine or its accessories;

(*l*) be able to make an intelligible working sketch and make a working drawing of a steam-engine, boiler or boiler mounting ;

(*m*) have a knowledge of some of the appliances used for the prevention or abatement of smoke and the principle on which they are based ; and

(*n*) if required by the examiner, demonstrate by a practical test in the examination room or in a workshop his ability as a workman in the use of tools and appliances.

Rule 150. *Subjects for first class.*—To satisfy the board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the first class, a candidate must, if not in possession of or able to claim a certificate of the second class, be able to satisfy the requirements prescribed under the preceding Rule for second class candidates and all candidates must—

(*a*) write a legible hand, understand the use of arithmetic and algebra to the extent of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of square and cube roots and simple equations and be able to apply the same to the calculations of such stresses pressures, areas, volumes, quantities, weights and such other matters as may be required in the course of his ordinary duties ;

(*b*) be able to give a description of the principal types of steam boilers used on land and to state the purposes and reasons for which different types of boilers are employed ;

(*c*) be able to calculate the safe working pressure for any part of a boiler in accordance with Indian Boiler Regulations from data and formulæ ;

(*d*) as in draft 149 (*d*) ;

(*e*) do. (*e*) ;

(*f*) do. (*f*) ;

1st line, omit " the various " ;

2nd line, omit " and of " at beginning of line and add " *and* " after " superheaters " ;

(*g*) as in draft 149 (*g*) ;

(*h*) do. 149 (*h*) ;

(*i*) do. 149 (*i*) ;

(*j*) do. 149 (*j*) ;

(*k*) do. 149 (*k*) for " fairness " substitute " *alignment* " ;

(*l*) do. 149 (*l*) ;

(*m*) do. 149 (*m*) ;

(*n*) do. 149 (*n*) ;

(*o*) do. 149 (*o*) ;

(*p*) as in draft 149 (*b*) ;

(*q*) do. 149 (*q*) ;

(*r*) do. 149 (*r*) ;

(*s*) do. 149 (*s*).

Rule 151. 1st line, for " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

Rule 152. 1st line, for " diploma " substitute " *certificate* " and omit the words after " stages " in 2nd line.

(*a*) 2nd line, after " clauses " substitute for (*a*) etc. (*a*), (*e*) (*f*) and (*i*) of Rule (draft) 149 ;

(*b*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions to be set by the examiner based on the elementary questions authorised by Government for use at examination ;

(*c*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*) and (*n*) of Rule 149.

Rule 153. Substitute new rule.

Assessment of work.—The value of the work done in all three sections of the examination, namely, mathematics, essay and oral questions (including practical test) will be assessed in accordance with the following scale :—

Marks	0 to 55	= Weak	denoted by	W.
Do.	56 to 64	Consider	,, ,,	C.
Do.	65 to 74	Good	,, ,,	G.
Do.	75 to 100	= Superior	,, ,,	S.

In order to pass a candidate's work should be " good " in all three sections but it must be " good " or " superior " in the oral examination. A " consider " in mathematics or essay section may be counterbalanced by a " superior " in the oral section. Two " considers " or one " weak " will entail failure.

Rule 154. Substitute new rule.

Order of subjects for first class examination.—Examinations for first class certificates shall be conducted in the following order and stages :—

(*a*) to write answers within a prescribed time to ten questions in mathematics set with reference to clauses (*a*), (*c*), (*g*), (*i*), (*l*) and (*n*) of Rule 150;

(*b*) to write answers on questions set by the examiners appertaining to ten of the subjects specified in clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule 150, eight of which will be compulsory ;

(*c*) to make within a prescribed time a hand sketch or working drawing of a part of an engine or boiler or boiler mounting in accordance with clause (*o*) of Rule 150 ; and

(*d*) to answer orally questions appertaining to clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*), (*m*), (*n*), (*o*), (*p*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) of Rule 150.

Rule 155. Substitute new rule.

In order to pass a candidate's work should be " good " in all four sections but it must be " good " or " superior " in the oral examination. A " consider " in mathematics or drawing section may be counterbalanced by a " superior " in the other sections. Two " considers " or one " weak " will entail failure.

Rule 156. 1st line, for " diplomas " substitute " *engineer's certificates.*"
2nd para, omit.
3rd para, omit.
5th para, 1st line, for " second " substitute " *first.* "

Rule 157. *Time-table.*—Examinations for first and second class engineers shall be timed as follows unless otherwise notified by the Collector who shall also prescribe intervals, if necessary :—

Monday	.. ..	Mathematics, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	.. ..	Written answers, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Wednesday	..	Drawing, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Do.	.. ..	(Oral Examination, 2nd class) 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	.. ..	Oral examination, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The examinations may be continued from day to day until all candidates have been dealt with.

Rule 158. Omit.

Rule 159. Omit.

Rule 160. 1st and 2nd lines, for " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

Rule 161. 1st line, for " diploma " substitute " *certificate* " and for " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

Rule 162. For " diplomas " substitute " *certificates.*"

After the discussion, in answer to a question by Mr. Saklatvala as to whether the Association's objections to other rules as set out in their letter No. 1573/15 of 1923 had been considered, the Director stated that—

Rule 77 had been redrafted to meet the objections raised.

Rule 84.—The rule had been modified as suggested.

Rule 93.—It had been decided that examinations for boiler attendants should be held in Ahmedabad as an experimental measure for two years.

Rule 98.—The lowering of fees was under consideration.

Rule 110 (*b*).—This rule would be omitted.

Rule 113.—The suggestion was under consideration.

Rule 125.—The words " and evidence of having advertised the loss in a local news paper " would be omitted.

Rule 126.—The fees for duplicate certificates would be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

Rule 129.—Fee reduced to Rs. 5.

Rule 130.—Association's suggestion not accepted.

Rule 132.—Fee reduced to Rs. 5.

Rule 141.—The words " six fitters vices " have been omitted.

The present position may therefore be summarised in the statement that all the more important objections made by the Association have been met by the Director.

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX C-2.

CHANGE OF CAST-IRON STEAM PIPES UNDER THE NEW BOILER RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BADNERA, *25th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We enclose herewith*copies of correspondence we had with the Boiler Inspector of Central Provinces and Berar. You will find that they want us to change our present cast-iron pipes which have been in use for a long time without trouble and accident. It is useless waste of money to discard the present old cast-iron pipes in spite of the fact that they are quite strong and serviceable. We imagine old cast-iron pipes would be stronger and safer than the new wrought iron and steel pipes. Are the Bombay mills served with similar notices, and if so, what action do they intend taking? Please let us know if there is any way to get out of this difficulty.

Thanking you for the trouble and expecting an early reply.—Yours faithfully,

B. F. BYRON,
Manager.

No. 847/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th June*, 1924.

MESSRS. THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BADNERA.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th May with enclosures in connection with the circular issued by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, requisitioning wrought iron or steel steam pipes in the mills under his jurisdiction.

* Not printed.

On receipt of your letter my Committee deemed it advisable to consult Mr. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of Boilers, Bombay Presidency, who was one of the members of the Boilers Laws Committee and was largely instrumental in framing the Boiler Rules and Regulations. You will be pleased to hear that the views expressed by Mr. MacIntosh strongly supported your case and my Committee decided to make a representation in the matter to the Government of India. A copy of this representation is enclosed herewith for your information, and my Committee hope this representation will result in the objectionable circular being withdrawn.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 851—75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th June*, 1924.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BOILERS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, NAGPUR.

SIR,

Sometime back the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., forwarded to this Association the correspondence they had with you on the subject of your circular requisitioning in the mills under your jurisdiction wrought iron or steel steam pipes, under Sections 142 to 148 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924.

My Committee have very carefully considered this correspondence and their deliberations have resulted in a representation being made to the Government of India, as per copy enclosed herewith. I am directed to invite your kind and careful attention to this representation, particularly to the views of Mr. MacIntosh, the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances in this Presidency, who was one of the members of the Boilers Laws Committee and was largely instrumental in framing the Rules and Regulations under the Boilers Act.

My Committee hope that you will reconsider the matter in the light of this representation, with a view to preventing a grave injustice being done to the mills concerned. I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 845-75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 25*th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR, SIMLA.

SIR,

Under directions from my Committee, I have the honour to address you regarding certain correspondence that has taken place between the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, and the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who are members of this Association, in connection with the steam pipes installed in the Company's mills situated at Badnera.

2. It appears that the steam pipes in the mills in question, in common with most of the older mills of this country, are of cast iron but are nevertheless in a thoroughly good and efficient working condition. The Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, sometime back issued a circular ordering the mills to replace the cast iron pipes with pipes

of wrought iron or cast steel as laid down in Sections 142 to 148 of the Indian Boiler Regulations of 1924, and allowed a period up to 31st December, 1924, within which to carry out the order. The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in their reply, contended that Sections 142 to 148 were only applicable in case of new erections and not in case of old mills in which cast iron pipes were installed and which were working most satisfactorily. The Chief Inspector of Boilers has not seen his way to accept the interpretation placed upon the Sections in question by the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., or to grant exemption under Regulation 167.

3. My Committee on being approached by the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., decided to consult Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, who was one of the members of the Boilers Laws Committee and was largely instrumental in framing the Boiler Regulations. Mr. MacIntosh stated that in his opinion it was never intended that the Boiler Regulations should have any retrospective effect whatsoever, and pointed out that this intention was made clear on page 63 of the Boiler Committee Report in the preliminary statement to the Draft Regulations upon which the regulations now in force were based.

This statement read as follows :—

1. The following regulations for the inspection of land boilers and main steam pipes in British India, and for their material, design and construction shall be applicable to all boilers registered after the first day of.....

   Boilers registered before that date under the various Acts, and boilers in areas excluded from the operation of such Acts on that date, shall, as they stand, be deemed to comply with these regulations.

2. In Part 1, Inspector means, for material manufactured or boilers constructed, (*a*) in British India, an Inspector appointed by Government for the purpose ; (*b*) outside British India, an Inspector acting on behalf of any Inspecting Authority recognised as competent by the Government of India.

Moreover, in para 16 of the same report, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, which deals with steam pipes, it is definitely stated :—

> " It is not proposed that this new regulation should affect existing installations unless they are condemned on inspection."

4. The above extracts clearly show that the intention of the framers of the regulations was not to make them applicable to existing installations unless these installations were not found satisfactory on being tested. My Committee fail to understand how the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar issued the circular in question without first inspecting the pipes and satisfying himself as to whether the pipes were in good and efficient working order or not.

5. My Committee are also given to understand that the Chief Inspector of Boilers in the Bombay Presidency does not intend to order the replacement of cast-iron pipes in the Bombay Presidency unless they have been tested and condemned as unsatisfactory.

6. It is obviously desirable that the same procedure should be followed in all provinces, and you will no doubt agree that the object of the all-India Legislation in this connection was to secure uniformity of procedure.

7. Under the above circumstances, my Committee respectfully submit that the interpretation placed upon the regulations by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, in his circular referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, is erroneous, contrary to the intentions of the original framers of the regulations, and calculated to entail heavy and needless expense to the mills concerned at a time when the whole industry is in a most depressed condition.

8. My Committee, therefore, hope that Government may be pleased to take the necessary steps as early as possible for the cancellation of the circular of the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, and that in case it be held that the present wording of the Act and Regulations does not carry out the original intention of the Boiler Laws Committee in this regard, early steps may be taken to make the necessary amendments.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2862/B.

NAGPUR, *2nd July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 851/75, dated the 26th June, 1924, and beg to state that, in view of the Government of India's reply to the Secretary of the Indian Mining Association's representation, *vide* Department of Industries and Labour letter No. G. (B)-6, dated the 12th February, 1924, a copy of which was forwarded to the Berar Manufacturing Company, I have no alternative but to enforce the conditions as laid down in the regulations.

Under Regulation 167 I am empowered to permit the use of cast iron as a temporary measure only; my notice to the Berar Manufacturing Company gave the firm some 10 months in which to comply with the regulation—a liberal interpretation of the term "temporary."

I would further point out that the statement quoted by you from the draft regulations appears in the Boiler Committee's report but does not find place in the final regulations under the Act.

I await the reply of the Government of India to your representation with interest.—I have, etc.,

G. N. FRANKAU,
Chief Inspector of Boilers, C. P.

No. 894/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th July*, 1924.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BOILERS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, NAGPUR.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter No. 2862-B., dated 2nd July, 1924.

My Committee have taken note of your reason for requisitioning wrought iron or steel pipes in the mills under your jurisdiction. They have, however, no doubt that you will agree that the order will involve the mills concerned in heavy and needless expenditure, and they

hope you will be good enough to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India and urge upon them the necessity of reconsidering the views expressed in their reply to the Indian Mining Association, in the light of the representation made by this Association.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 944/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th July*, 1924.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,
BADNERA.

DEAR SIRS,

In continuation of my letter No. 847-75 of 26th June, 1924, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the reply received from the Government of India with reference to the order given by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces.

It would appear that before any further steps can be taken the matter must be laid before the appellant authority.

Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, referred to in the Government of India letter, reads:—

> 20. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an original or appellate order of the Chief Inspector—
>
> (*f*) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam pipe, or refusing sanction to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler—may within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, lodge with the Chief Inspector an appeal to an appellate to be instituted by the Local Government under this Act.

I have not a copy of the rules regarding appeals for the Central Provinces Government, but they are probably similar to the Bombay Rules, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

2. The appeal should have been lodged with the Chief Inspector thirty days after the original order was sent to you, but that difficulty can in all probability be overcome and my Committee will probably advise that an appeal should be filed by you. If the decision of the final appellant authority is unsatisfactory, the Association might again take up the matter with the Government of India. The appeal should be on the lines of the representation made by the Association to the Government of India and should be accompanied by copies of all the correspondence which has passed between you and the Chief Inspector in connection with his order.

3. I should like to hear what action you intend to pursue in this matter, and if you make an appeal, to be supplied with a copy.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. G (B)-6.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,
SIMLA, 12*th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Representation by the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., relating to an order passed by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar.*

With reference to your letter No. 845-75 of 1924, dated the 25th June, 1924, and enclosures on the above-noted subject, in which you request that the Government of India will be pleased to take steps for the cancellation of an order passed by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces and Berar, relating to the replacement of cast-iron steam pipes by pipes conforming with Regulations 142 to 148 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, I am directed to say that the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, contains no provision for appeal to the Governor-General in Council against the order of a Chief Inspector. I am, however, to invite your attention to Section 20 of the Act which prescribes the course to be adopted by any person considering himself aggrieved by an order passed by a Chief Inspector of the nature complained of by the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.—I have, etc.,

J. C. B. DRAKE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1008/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd July*, 1924.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BADNERA.

DEAR SIRS,

Since last I wrote there has been an interesting development, and according to a circular dated the 21st July by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, the Bombay mills will now be asked to replace all cast-iron steam pipes before December 31st, 1924. Whether the Association will accept this new order I cannot as yet say, but in view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Inspector a few weeks ago when your particular case was explained to him, I have written to him officially to ascertain the reason for the circular.

At an informal interview to-day he maintained that he was still convinced that the Act was not intended to have any retrospective effect, but within a fortnight three accidents had occurred, owing to the use of cast-iron steam pipes, and for reasons of safety he had considered it advisable to issue the present orders. He further stated that if you made an appeal you would probably win, but if subsequently an accident occurred there might be an outcry as to why the new regulations had not been enforced.

As soon as the Chief Inspector's (Bombay) reply is to hand with regard to the reasons for issuing the circular and my Committee have decided what course of action the Association should take, I will write to you officially. Meanwhile, you might postpone making an appeal unless Sir Dadabhoy insists.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1010/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th July*, 1924.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS AND SMOKE NUISANCES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to recall to your notice an interview which you accorded to the Secretary of the Association some weeks ago, during the course of which certain papers were placed before you relating to an order made by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces, by which the Berar Manufacturing Company were to replace certain cast-iron steam pipes by pipes of wrought iron or steel, although the former were working quite satisfactorily. You then stated that in your opinion it was never intended that the Indian Boilers Act of 1923 and the Regulations made thereunder should have any retrospective effect, and supported your view by references from the report of the Boiler Laws Committee. At the same interview you also stated that you did not intend to order the replacement of cast-iron steam pipes in the Bombay Presidency unless condemned as unserviceable upon inspection.

2. Acting upon your advice, the Association made a representation to the Government of India asking for the order of the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Central Provinces, to be rescinded.

3. To-day the Association received a copy of a circular in which it is stated that cast-iron steam pipes will be allowed to continue in operation for a period not extending beyond the end of December, 1924, and my Committee would be pleased if you would kindly inform them as to the reasons which may have led you to issue the present orders which appear to be at variance with the views expressed at the recent personal interview with the Secretary of the Association.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 7971 of 1924.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *25th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to state, in reply to your letter No. 1010-75, dated 24th July, 1924, in which your Committee desire to be informed of the reasons which led me to issue a circular in which it is stated that cast-iron steam pipes will be allowed to continue in operation for a period not extending beyond the end of December, 1924.

2. The opinion expressed by me at the interview with Mr. Maloney some weeks ago that the Regulations under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, were not retrospective in effect I still hold to be correct and that for that reason alone it would not be legal to require the replacement of cast-iron main steam pipes under Regulation 167. It was then my intention to allow all existing cast-iron steam pipes to remain so long as they appeared satisfactory.

3. Since then, however, my Inspectors have examined a number of steam pipes throughout the Presidency and several cast-iron installations, some of very crude design and construction, have come under their unfavourable notice. On the 13th of last month a cast-iron main steam pipe 5 inches in diameter attached to the boilers of the Chanda Ramji Cotton and Jute Press, Colaba, burst under ordinary working conditions after being at work for a number of years, and on the 17th of the same month a cast-iron stop valve, in the range of main steam piping at the Lovegrove Pumping and Compressor Station, Worli, burst under ordinary conditions, although shut and untouched for about two weeks, after being in use for four years.

The unfortunate occurrence at the Birla Mills, Delhi, in which 17 men were scalded to death in a boiler, was presumably caused by the failure of a cast-iron pipe or valve chest. These are recent happenings and are sufficient to cite.

4. For reasons of prudence after these occurrences I, having occasion to issue a circular, considered it a suitable opportunity to ask for the removal of a potential danger to the lives and limbs of the people who are employed about boilers and engines.

5. I trust this explanation will reconcile the apparent differences between my statement of some time ago and my recent action.—I have, etc.,

D. R. MACINTOSH,
Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

No. 1035/75 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th July*, 1924.

MESSRS. THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BADNERA.

DEAR SIRS,

In continuation of my letter of the 23rd instant, I have now pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the reply received from the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, giving his reasons why he was constrained to issue a circular to the effect that cast-iron steam-pipes would be allowed to continue in operation for a period not extending beyond the end of December, 1924, although in his interview with the Secretary of the Association in May last he had expressed the view that the Boiler Regulations were not ntended to have any retrospective effect whatsoever.

The letter of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers was considered by my Committee at a meeting held to-day, and in view of the reasons advanced by the Chief Inspector it was decided not to protest against the circular in question.

Under the above circumstance, my Committee think that the orders of the Chief Inspector of Boilers, C.P., might be complied with and that no appeal should now be made.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D-1.

NEW BY-LAWS OF THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

No. 4826-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *7th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT :—*By-laws of the East India Cotton Association.*

In continuation of Government letter No. 4826-G, dated 18th February, 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to enclose, for the information of your Association, the*by-laws passed by the Board of the East India Cotton Association and approved by its representative

* Not printed.

committee in conformity with the provisions of Article 73 of the Articles of Association. I am to request that you will inform Government whether your Association has any objection to these by-laws being sanctioned and notified by Government. It is intended to bring these new by-laws into effect at a very early date. The Association is therefore requested to send its reply by the 20th April, 1924, at the latest.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
for *Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

No. 457/18-C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *16th April*, 1924.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, 4826-G, dated 7th April, 1924; on the subject of the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association, and to thank Government for having allowed my Committee this opportunity to express their views thereon.

2. My Committee note with extreme regret that the proposed new by-laws do not make provision for a reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, and at the outset desire to state that their views in this connection have in no way changed, and while it is not proposed to reiterate at length the opinions so often and so clearly expressed by them in the past, desire me to say that it is their considered opinion that the number of Hedge Contracts should be materially reduced in order to protect the interest of the genuine trader, and to prevent the possibility of cornering by speculators. My Committee maintain that the institution of a single or at the most two Hedge Contracts, available throughout the year, forms the only sure means of preventing the periodical corners which have become a common feature in the Cotton Trade.

Whilst still adhering strongly to this view, my Committee, at the present stage, do not wish to oppose the introduction of the new by-laws, provided Government are satisfied that these are in the best interests of the trade as a whole. My Committee are prepared to accept the by-laws in their entirety as a temporary expedient for a period not exceeding one year, at the end of which time my Committee hope that the East India Cotton Association will be in a position to provide a solution of the existing difficulties with regard to the reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

3. Whilst, therefore, my Committee agree that the new by-laws should be enforced at an early date, they wish it to be clearly understood that their attitude in respect to Hedge Contracts remains the same, and that they are still strongly in favour of a reduction in the number.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX D-2.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

No. 829/18A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd June*, 1924.

THE DIRECTORS,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter 457/18C, dated 16th April, 1924, to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the new by-laws of the East India Cotton Association, a copy of which was forwarded to you for your information.

2. In this letter, my Committee expressed regret that the by-laws made no provision for a reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, and reiterated their previously expressed opinion that the only sure means of preventing periodic corners by speculators, and of protecting the interest of the genuine trader was the institution of a single or at most two Hedge Contracts.

At the same time they stated their willingness to agree to the introduction of the new by-laws in their entirety as a temporary expedient for a period of one year, and expressed the hope that your Association would in the meantime be able to bring about a solution of the existing difficulties.

Since that letter was written, my Committee have gone into the matter very fully and now wish to put forward certain definite proposals with regard thereto.

3. At the outset my Committee desire to draw your attention to the definition of the term Hedge Contracts given in paragraph 250 of the report of the Indian Cotton Committee. They maintain that the so-called "Hedge Contracts" in this country do not provide real hedges, but are primarily speculative, and this is especially the case in respect of the present Broach Contract. It is the considered view of my Committee that the contracts at present constituted, have not been easy to handle as hedges against up-country purchasers of cotton nor has it always been possible to use them as hedges against forward sales of cloth. They maintain that the present Hedge Contracts and especially the 'Satta Broach' Contract have been so speculative that no legitimate trader could hedge in it, or use it as a cover. My Committee hold that a contract to be suitable for hedging must have the following characteristics:—

(*a*) It should be broad enough to prevent the possibility of its being unduly depressed by speculators.

(*b*) It should not be so narrow as to allow easy cornering.

These two considerations have been constantly borne in mind throughout their discussion, and the proposals which they now submit to you and to the Cotton Trade through you, are made in conformity with the view held by them that Hedge Contracts should be suitable for the purposes of hedging by the legitimate trading interests concerned.

4. My Committee propose that instead of five Hedge Contracts, as at present, the number should be reduced to three as soon as possible and constituted as under:—

No. 1 Contract.

(*a*) It is suggested that the present No. 2 F. G. M. G. Broach Contract and the present No. 5 G. M. G. Southern Contract be amalgamated into one contract, that the staple be specifically determined for each growth and that no cotton under 6/8″ staple should be tenderable against this contract. My Committee consider the words "fair average staple of the season," as now laid down in Schedule A with reference to the Broach Contract, to be too vague, and submit that they ought to be abolished.

My Committee further maintain that Moglai Cotton from the following stations* in the Nizam's State should be included in this contract provided that they are not under 6/8″ in staple.

* Latur, Nanded, Purna, Umri, Bhaisan, Kirkley, Mudkhed and Parbhani.

No cotton under Good to be tenderable against this contract.

No. 2 Contract.

(*b*) It is suggested that the present Nos. 3 and 4 Oomras Contract be amalgamated into one contract and that a proviso be added that only F. G. to Fine Cotton be tendered from the beginning of the year until the end of May and after that time only Good to Fully Good.

This contract should also include Northern Govrane Cotton of the Nizam's State from the stations of Barsi and Jalna. Cotton tendered against this contract to be medium staple and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$″.

No. 3 Contract.

(*c*) It is suggested that the third contract be the same as the present No. 1 Bengal Contract.

Grade.—Good to Fully Good.

Staple not to be defined.

5. My Committee also propose, instead of the specific three or four delivery dates for each contract as at present, that the three aforementioned contracts should be made tenderable throughout the year, *i.e.*, for each month's delivery.

If your Association and the Cotton Trade in general agree to adopt the contracts suggested, and make each of them tenderable in any month of the year, then my Committee are convinced that genuine traders will be naturally assisted, and a definite step forward will have been made towards the provision of a satisfactory hedge to meet the legitimate demands of the trade.

6. My Committee feel that the proposals which they have outlined are moderate and practicable and constitute a further step towards putting the trade upon a satisfactory basis. They consider that your Board should give the proposals the fullest consideration, and that they should also be circulated to all trading interests concerned and that your remarks and those of the trade should then be sent back to this Association for discussion and reply.

7. It is felt that the time is long overdue for steps to be taken to further reduce the number of Hedge Contracts, two of which are hardly dealt in at all, and it is the sincere desire of this Association that you should accept the proposals now placed before you, and that they should be brought into operation at the beginning of next season. Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 6448/HE-2.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *26th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 829/18C, dated 23rd June last, I am directed to inform you that the definite proposals put forward by your Committee and referred to therein, for a reduction in the number of Hedge Contracts, have been very carefully examined and considered by a Sub-Committee of my Board. The Sub-Committee reached the following conclusions in regard to the solution of the problem of further broadening the Hedge Contracts and these have been unanimously accepted by my Board :—

1. That the first essential preliminary which, in their opinion, should engage the attention of the Association before any further effort was made to broaden the existing Hedge Contracts, was the question of the provision of adequate facilities for financing the cotton crop up-country, in order to enable the grower to hold his cotton.

2. That in order to enable the establishment of a satisfactory system of fixation of rates, the necessary provision be made for the creation of a trading "ring" on the lines of the Liverpool "ring" and for making it incumbent on members to trade only in the "ring."

3. That provision be made for the recording of rates ; and

4. That the present fortnightly settlements be replaced by weekly settlements and that the by-laws relating to them be amended accordingly.—Yours faithfully

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 1685/18A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *16th December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6448/HE-2, dated 26th November, 1924, on the subject of Hedge Contracts.

From your letter it would appear that your Board have failed to realise the exact purport of my Committee's suggestions, nor the effects which would follow upon their acceptance.

2. At the present time there are five Hedge Contracts of which only four are allowed to be in operation at any one time. But, as your Board are aware, No. 5 Contract (Southerns) was hardly dealt in at all, and No. 4 (F.G.M.G. Oomra) not at all last year, so that for all practical purposes only three Hedge Contracts are in effective operation even at the present time, and such has been the case for several years.

The proposal of my Committee does not therefore entail any great modification of present practice as regards the number of Hedge Contracts. The chief alteration would

be that every contract should be tenderable during every month of the year, and the grouping of cottons has been so arranged that this will be always possible.

3. The only contract which has been widened to any great extent is No. 1 Contract, which combines the present No. 2 Broach Contract and No. 5 Southerns Contract and also includes certain superior growths from the Nizam's State.

It is understood that when my Committee's proposals were discussed by your Special Sub-Committee the fear was expressed that the broadening of this contract would tend to depress prices unduly to the detriment of the interests of the agriculturist. My Committee fail to understand how this conclusion was reached in view of the fact that the three main types of cotton included in this contract come into the market at different times during the year.

The cottons from the Nizam's State, which it is proposed to include in this contract, come into the market roughly from January to the beginning of April ; Navsari and Broach cottons are available from about the middle of March to the middle of May, and Southerns are available from May till about the second or third week in August. Since there is little, if any, overlapping in the times when the three types of cotton are available in the market, the holding power of the agriculturist will not be materially affected and there would be no greater probability of the market being unduly depressed than at present by reason of the contracts being broadened as suggested.

4. My Committee are also of the opinion that in reaching the conclusion which they did, your Sub-Committee failed to appreciate with exactitude the nature of the proposals put forward, and to appreciate fully the fact that the main factor affecting the price of Indian cottons is not the number of Hedge Contracts but the price of American cotton.

5. Another factor which my Committee think may not have been considered fully by your Board, is the movement at present on foot in Liverpool to institute a single futures contract for Indian cotton, and there is every prospect that this single contract will be introduced within the next twelve months. The anomaly of a single futures contract in Liverpool and five Hedge Contracts here will be apparent to you. It would seem that instead of hedging in Bombay the Indian spinner and manufacturer and probably the exporter would be compelled to hedge in Liverpool, and the Bombay Hedge Contracts would become purely and solely speculative.

6. In order that the points briefly outlined in this letter may be more adequately explained, my Committee desire me to suggest that the special Hedge Contracts Sub-Committee of your Association should meet a small Sub-Committee from this Association at an early date.

7. My Committee consider it imperative that action on the lines indicated by them in their letter of the 23rd June should be taken at an early date in the genuine interests of the cotton trade of this country, and do not consider that the necessity for other reforms of the nature suggested in your letter in any way affect the advisability or otherwise of reducing the number of Hedge Contracts as proposd by this Association.

At the same time my Committee wish me to state, with reference to the resolutions adopted by your Board, and quoted in your letter under reply :—

(1) They would welcome the provision of more adequate and up-to-date facilities for financing the cotton crop up-country.

(2) They would welcome the creation of a trading ring to enable the establishment of a satisfactory system for fixing rates, and consider it to be the duty of the Board to take suitable measures to prevent outside trading, and to inflict severe penalties upon members who engage in this malpractice.

My Committee, however, emphatically maintain that it will be impossible to establish a trading ring unless all trading is forbidden outside *business* hours. My Committee understand that trading is at present permitted during the whole of the 24 hours in spite of the protest made by this Association in May last.

(3) My Committee agree that provision should be made for recording of rates, in a more satisfactory manner than at present, and this would necessarily follow if trading is permitted only during business hours and in the proposed trading ring.

(4) As regards the proposal to replace fortnightly by weekly settlements, they are inclined to think that it might be advantageous, but would have no very serious objections to offer even if the present system were continued.

8. Finally, my Committee desire me to call the attention of your Board to the concluding paragraphs of their letter No. 457/18C, dated 16th April, 1924, addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, wherein it was definitely stated that they were prepared to agree to the introduction of the present By-laws for a period not exceeding one year, and in which it was clearly indicated that their future attitude would be dependent upon a more or less permanent solution of the question of Hedge Contracts being found by your Board. From the position then taken up, my Committee do not retract, except in so far that instead of two Hedge Contracts they are now agreeable, as a preliminary step, to three contracts as indicated in their letter of 23rd June.

I enclose a copy of the letter referred to at the commencement of the last para.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 7023/HE-2.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *15th January*, 1925.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1685-18A, dated 16th December, 1924, on the subject of Hedge Contracts, and to say that whilst my Board are constrained to dispute the correctness of the statements made in paras 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of your letter, they are willing to appoint a Sub-Committee of the Board, on the return of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., the Chairman of my Association, from Delhi by the end of March next, to meet and confer with the Sub-Committee of your Association with a view to further discussing the matter in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of what admittedly is the most controversial question vitally affecting the interests of the Cotton Trade as a whole —Yours faithfully,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D-3.

TRADING BY-LAWS OF THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

No. 4826-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *7th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Addition of new By-law* 55-*A to the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association.*

SIR,

In continuation of this Department letter No. 4826-G, dated 7th April, 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that under Section 3 (3) of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, XIV of 1922, Government propose to sanction the addition of the following By-law 55-A under the "Trading By-laws" of the East India Cotton Association published in Government Notification No. 4826-G, dated 20th October, 1923:—

"55-A. Trading in New Crops shall be permitted each year from 1st June provided that in the event of trading in July/August fully Good Broach being prohibited in any year, the Board may that year permit trading in New Crops from 1st May with the approval of the Representative Committee."

I am to request that Government may be informed by April 20th whether your Association has any objection to the addition.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
for *Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay*

No. 4826-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *15th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Addition of By-law* 55-*A to the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association.*

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 4826-G, dated 7th April, 1924, on the above subject, I am directed to state that the additional By-law 55-A of the Association will be included as By-law 48 in the proposed new by-laws forwarded for the remarks of your Association with another Government letter No. 4826-G of the same date.—I have, etc.,

G. E. CHATFIELD,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 459/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th April*, 1924.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4826-G, dated 7th April, 1924, in which it is requested that Government may be informed as to whether this Association has any objection to the addition of a new By-law 55-A, to the Trading By-laws of the East India Cotton Association.

In reply I am to inform you that my Committee approve of the proposed new by-law.

It is also noted that the By-law 55-A will be included as By-law 48 in the proposed new by-laws of the East India Cotton Association.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX D-4.

AMENDMENTS IN BY-LAWS—PROHIBITION OF TRADING IN HEDGE CONTRACTS.

No. 4826-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 18*th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Amendment of By-law* 59 *of the East India Cotton Association.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that under Section 3 (3) of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, XIV of 1922, Government have accorded their approval to No. 59 of the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association published in Government Notification No. 4826-G, dated 20th October, 1923, being amended as follows:—

'With the approval of the 75 per cent. of the members present (subject to a minimum limit of eight members present and a fraction being counted as an integer) the Board may from time to time and for such period as the Board may in the circumstances find it advisable to prescribe, prohibit trading in one or more Hedge Contracts for the sale or purchase of cotton, or of any description or class of cotton, specified in Schedule 'A' at a higher or lower rate than such as may from time to time be fixed by the Board and the Board may with the approval of the Representative Committee absolutely prohibit such trading for a specified time, or until further notice or altogether.'

I am to request that Government may be informed as early as possible whether your Association has any objection to the amendment being notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—I have, etc.,

G. E. CHATFIELD,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 320/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1924.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4826-G, dated the 18th February, 1924, on the subject of the proposed amendment of By-law 59 of the East India Cotton Association.

My Committee approve the suggested amendment, and have no objection to it being notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Assit. Secretary.

APPENDIX D-5.

SUSPENSION OF BY-LAW No. 50 RELATING TO TRADING HOURS.

No. 651/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th May*, 1924.

THE DIRECTORS,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

It has been reported to my Committee that at your meeting held on Monday, the 5th instant, under the powers conferred upon the Board of Directors of your Association under clause 50 (*e*) you suspended By-law 50 which relates to trading hours.

My Committee are rather surprised that so soon after the Government of Bombay had accorded their sanction to the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association you should have elected to exercise the right given to you of suspending this by-law. My Committee have always understood that this right given to your Board of "suspending By-law No. 50 and of altering, extending or restricting the time of trading hours whenever it shall be deemed advisable" was a power granted to your Board to be used only in times of great emergency, as for instance, last December, and not to be used promiscuously on any occasion without any grave reason or justification.

My Committee understand that the object aimed at in suspending the by-law was to stop all business in Kutcha Kandy by extending the trading hours, but they do not think this argument is justified nor do they think the suspension of the rule will help in any way to stop business in Kutcha Kandy. If, however, it was considered that this suspension of the trading by-law would stop business in Kutcha Kandy, my Committee are of the opinion that you ought to have put the facts clearly before Government and altered By-law 50 from the beginning. Having enacted the by-law, they cannot agree that your Board is justified, without anybody else's sanction, in using its emergency powers to suspend a by-law which has been sanctioned by Government and approved by this Association except in cases of grave emergency where it was necessary, in the interest of trade in general, temporarily to suspend such hours. My Committee feel that the whole object of the Act and the by-laws made thereunder would be nullified if your Board takes arbitrary action of this nature on every slight pretext.

My Committee further wish to point out the anomaly created by your suspension of this by-law. By-law 50 (*b*) reads as under :—

> " Save as provided in these by-laws, no trading shall be permitted in Hedge contracts during other than trading hours or on holidays."

By your suspension of By-law 50 entirely, it will be open for any member of the East India Cotton Association to trade on holidays, and at any period or time he may choose.

My Committee feel that your Board could not have realised the illegal position into which they have been led by suspension of this by-law, and would therefore request you to take legal opinion in the matter on the following points :

(*a*) Whether the Board of Directors can suspend By-law 50 *in toto* for all times by using an emergency power.

(*b*) Whether the Directors are doing an illegal act by allowing trading on holidays by the suspension of this by-law.

In conclusion, my Committee would point out that they know of no Cotton Trading Association in the world which does not have fixed trading hours or holidays, and they are dubious as to whether your Board, with perhaps the doubtful excuse of stopping business in Kutcha Kandy, were justified in suspending this by-law.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 4417/HE/2.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *2nd June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 651-18C, dated 26th May, 1924, addressed to the Board of Directors of my Association, I am directed to reply that as soon as it became clear that it might not be within the powers of the Board to suspend Rule 50(*b*) together with 51(*a*), the Board consulted their Solicitors, and after full discussion revoked the suspension of By-law 51(*a*).

My Board subsequently debated the question whether the suspension of By law 50(*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) should be allowed to continue, and as a result of their deliberations revoked the suspension, and the trade has been so notified.

In virtue of the action taken by my Board there remained very little to reply to your letter.

It may, however, be pointed out to your Committee that the suspension of the old Rule 57 (new By-law 50) was unanimously resolved upon by my Board on 11th September, 1923, after careful consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to go into the question of Hedge Contracts, on which Sub-Committee your Association was represented. It was then considered necessary to suspend Rule 57(*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) in order to prevent Kacha khandy business displacing pucca business in the market. To this resolution a representative of your Association was a party. The exercise of authority, therefore, of the Board on the new Rules coming into force, was no more than the continuation of the policy exercised by it after full discussion under the old Rules, and it is hardly correct for your Committee to suggest that my Board used the powers given to it " promiscuously on any occasion without any grave reason or justification," or that it takes " arbitrary action of this nature on every slight pretext."

Moreover, apart from the fact that there is nothing in the Rules or By-laws to the effect that the powers of suspension are only to be exercised in times of great emergency, I am to point out that my Board considered the situation to be sufficiently grave to warrant them using their powers as provided.

The question of whether By-law 50 should, or should not, have been put before Government in its present form, is surely irrelevant. Your Committee agrees, my Board believes, that the by-law in its present form is essential, and their only real objection is to the manner in which the powers of suspension were exercised. The question of whether my Board ought, or ought not, to have exercised their powers of suspension is a matter of opinion, and my Board has carefully noted your opinion. My Board would point out, however, that no other sanction than their own is required.

In conclusion, I am to point out that the Rules and the By-laws state clearly that the Board may suspend By-law 50 and no limitation of time is mentioned therein so that legal advice in the matter is hardly necessary.—Yours faithfully,

H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

APPENDIX D-6.

BY-LAW No. 86—METHOD OF ISSUING DELIVERY ORDERS.

No. 653/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th May*, 1924.

THE DIRECTORS,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

The Committee of this Association has heard with surprise that in By-law 86 para (3) your Directors are considering the exclusion of mill godowns as suitable places in which cotton may be tendered against Hedge Contracts. Para (3) distinctly says "or in a godown." It does not define where the godown should be as long as it is in the town and island of Bombay, and my Committee feel that there is no reason why a mill godown should be excluded if bales are there and ready for delivery. Moreover, my Committee are of the opinion that if it was the intention of your Association to exclude mill godowns, then it ought to have been made clear in the by-law.

My Committee cannot understand why any attempt should be made to exclude mill godowns under this by-law. If it is for the reason of cartage, then my Committee feel that your Association is hardly justified, because when the Cotton Green was at Colaba you allowed cotton to be tendered in a godown at Tank Bunder, which is at a distance of about 5 miles, and the bulk of the mills in the town and island of Bombay are within 4 to 5 miles of the Mazgaon Cotton Depot. So long as cotton is sampled in the mill godowns, and brought for survey to the Association rooms at Mazgaon, my Committee do not see how your Association can object to a mill godown being excluded under this by-law. My Committee wish me to say that if, as stated above, it is only on account of long-distance cartage then they would have no objection to a general by-law being framed stating that if cotton

is in any godown more than 4 miles away from the Mazgaon Cotton Depot, then the tenderer will have to pay carting expenses to the Mazgaon Depot.

In conclusion, my Committee beg to point out that before any alteration can be made in By-law 86 to exclude mill godowns, it will be necessary to pass an amending by-law at a meeting of the members of the different panels, submit it to Government for consideration, and Government would then have to refer it to this Association and the Chamber of Commerce before it could be promulgated. Unless and until such procedure has been adopted, my Committee hold the view that no change in the present by-law can legally be made, and the present wording must remain, and cotton in mill godowns must be considered as tenderable. —Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIAITON, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 653/18C, dated the 26th May, addressed to the Board of Directors of my Association, *re* By-law 86, and to inform you that the same has been referred by the Board to the Sub-Committee appointed to re-draft By-law 86, with a request to submit their views on the points raised in your letter. I am to ask you to assure your Committee that on submission of their report my Board will very carefully consider your proposal.

I am to add, for the information of your Committee, that a representative of the Mill-owners' Panel on the Board is a member of that Sub-Committee.—Yours faithfuliy,

H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

No. 722/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMIIED, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4459/RO/3 of 5th June regarding By-law 86 in which you state that the points raised by my Committee in my letter No. 653/18C are receiving the attention of a Special Sub-Committee of your Association.

My Committee desire me to thank you for the assurance contained in para 1 of your letter and to state that the report of your Sub-Committee and the subsequent decision of your Board will be awaited with interest.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 30*th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The letter recently addressed by you to the East India Cotton Association, Limited, regarding para 3 of By-law 86 of the Rules of the Cotton Association was referred to a Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee are addressing the Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, suggesting that para 3 of the By-law 86 should read as follows :—

" The question of amending By-law 86 was then considered. After a careful consideration of several standpoints urged by different members it was ultimately agreed (Mr. Haridas Madhavdas dissenting) to recommend that para 3 of By-law 86 shall be so amended as to read as follows :—

" No delivery order shall be issued unless at the time of the issue of such order the cotton is actually ready in a godown or jetha (whether belonging to the Mills or otherwise) situated within one mile from the Cotton Exchange, Mazgaon, or in a godown or jetha beyond one mile from there but within three miles of it in the island of Bombay in which latter case such godown or jetha owner shall pay cartage hire up to Sewree and also an extra day shall be allowed by them for drawing samples."

Mr. Haridas agreed only to the first portion of the amendment and he would have the rule amended as follows :—

" No delivery order shall be issued unless at the time of the issue of such order the cotton is actually ready in a godown or jetha (whether belonging to Mills or otherwise) situated within one mile from the Cotton Exchange, Mazgaon."

Kindly put this before your Committee at their next meeting in order to ascertain if the para as now re-drafted will meet with their approval.—Yours faithfully,

A. GEDDIS.

No. 909/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th July*, 1924.

A. GEDDIS, ESQ.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th June, 1924, enclosing a copy of the amendment of para 3 of By-law 86 which the Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association propose to recommend to the Board of the East India Cotton Association.

While my Committee agree that the amendment represents some improvement on the present by-law inasmuch as it does not exclude mill godowns entirely, they wish to point out that the one-mile limit suggested will exclude about 75% of mill godowns in Bombay City and Island, which they consider to be undesirable.

As pointed out in my letter to the East India Cotton Association dated 26th May, when the cotton green was at Colaba cotton could be tendered from a godown at Tank Bunder, *i.e.*, from a godown 4 to 5 miles away, and under these circumstances my Committee consider that the limits of distance which the Sub-Committee propose should be extended from one and three miles to two and four miles respectively.

Para 3 of the by-law would then read:—

"No delivery order shall be issued unless at the time of the issue of such order the cotton is actually ready in a godown or jetha (whether belonging to the Mills or otherwise) situated within *two* miles from the Cotton Exchange, Mazgaon, or in a godown or jetha beyond *two* miles from there but within *four* miles of it in the island of Bombay in which latter case such godown or jetha owners shall pay cartage hire up to Sewree and also an extra day shall be allowed by them for drawing samples."

My Committee would be pleased if Mr. Saklatvala and yourself as the Millowners' representatives on the Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Association would endeavour to get the Sub-Committee to adopt the proposals now put forward.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 5067/HE/2.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *24th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 909/18C, dated 8th July, 1924, addressed to Mr. A. Geddis, a member of my Board, a copy of which was kindly forwarded by him to my Association, I am directed to inform you that my Board have very carefully considered the suggestion made therein regarding the limits of distances proposed to be extended in regard to para 3 of By-law 86. My Board are unanimously of the opinion that before they agree to extend the area, as they might eventually determine, having regard to the interests of the Cotton Trade as a whole, they would wish to have a definite assurance from the Committee of your Association that they will agree to conform to and abide by the rules of my Association relating to sampling for arbitration and weighment of cotton, and also agree to observe rules pertaining to surveys and appeals, and further agree to treat a mill cotton godown on a par with the ordinary seller's godown at the Sewri Cotton Depot and in no way to restrict the admission of a purchaser's staff in a mill godown.

I am, therefore, to enquire if the Committee of your Association are prepared to accept these conditions precedent to my Board considering the suggestion of the Committee of your Association.—Yours faithfully,

H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

No. 1186/18C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th August*, 1924.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5067/HE/2, dated 24th ultimo, regarding the proposed amendment of By-law 86, and in reply to say that my Committee are quite willing to give the assurance requested by your Board provided that the amendment of Rule 86 suggested in their letter No. 5067/HE/2, a copy of which was forwarded to your Association, is adopted by your Association.

In view of the readiness with which my Committee agree to give you the assurance desired in regard to weighment, etc., my Committee trust that your Board will agree to their suggestions, so that this question may be settled to our mutual satisfaction.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D-7.

TIME LIMIT FOR THE WEIGHMENT OF COTTON.

No. 194/18A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th February*, 1924.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Time Limit for Weighment of Cotton.

I am directed to inform you that several complaints have been received from the members of this Association about the unjust hardship inflicted on them by the sellers of cotton who, it is stated, during the prevailing strikes insist upon the mills weighing over and taking delivery of the cotton purchased by them, within 21 days of the contract. It is manifestly unsafe for the mills to carry the cotton they have purchased to their mill godowns within the stipulated time on account of the strike, but failure to do so within the stipulated time would, under the present Ready Transaction Rules 128 and 132 of your Association, not only make them liable to pay interest and all other charges, such as weighing, fire insurance, godown rent, etc., but, what is worse still, purchasers lose the right to object to the quality of goods in bales not yet weighed over, and can be compelled to "take delivery of the same without allowance, though these may be inferior to the bales stamped by them."

The impossibility of the mills complying with the time limit set forth in your rules with regard to the weighment of cotton at the present time, in the opinion of my Committee, calls for an immediate remedy to relieve mills from being unduly pressed by the sellers of cotton. A remedy of a temporary nature might be devised and my Committee would also advocate that special provisions should be made in your rules to protect buyers in times of general strikes such as the one which is now prevailing.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 3331/RO-2.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *5th March*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 194/18A of 1924, dated 25th February, 1924, *re.* time limits for weighment of cotton, and in reply thereto to say that my Board do not consider that a case has been made out for making any special provisions in the rules in order to protect buyers in times of general strikes such as the one which is now prevailing. My Board, however, suggest to the Millowners that buyers could come to an arrangement at such times with the sellers, that the cotton is weighed over in the presence of the buyers' representative before expiry of the 21 days allowed them by Rule 132 and then held by the sellers for account of the buyers against payment of the usual charges fixed by the Muccadums' Association or, alternatively, that the buyers should stipulate when buying, for delivery some time ahead, say, April, May or June, according to the buyers' ideas of when the strike is likely to be settled, and the sellers would in that case fix their price accordingly and both parties would know exactly how they stood. —Yours faithfully,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E-1.

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Note.—In the expression "*ad valorem*" used in this schedule the reference is to "real value" as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		Rs. a.	
		FISH.			
1	27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 3/7 lbs. avoirdupois weight.	....	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.*
2	65	FISH, excluding salted fish	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
3	66	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	....	,,	15 ,,
		FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
4	67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
		Almonds without shell	cwt.	65 0	15 per cent.
		,, kagazi Persian in the shell	,,	90 0	15 ,,
		,, in the shell, Persian ..	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		,, all other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Cashew or cajoo kernels	cwt.	22 0	15 ,,
		Cocoanuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam.	thousand	120 0	15 ,,
		,, Maldives	,,	34 0	15 ,,
		,, other	,,	55 0	15 ,,
		,, kernel (khopra)	cwt.	21 0	15 ,,
		Currants	,,	30 0	15 ,,
		Dates, dry, in bags	,,	10 0	15 ,,
		,, wet, ,, baskets and bundles.	,,	6 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates.	,,	17 0	15 ,,
		Figs, dried, Persian	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, European	,,	21 0	15 ,,
		Garlic	,,	8 0	15 ,,
		Pistachio nuts	,,	90 0	15 ,,
		Raisins, Munakka, Persian Gulf ..	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		,, other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	....	,,	15 ,,
		GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	68	FLOUR	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
6	47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 5).	....	,,	2½ ,,
		LIQUORS.			
7	28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. a. 0 8
8	29	DENATURED SPIRIT	....	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
9	31	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			Rs. a.
		(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	30 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
		(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	....	Rs. a. 21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof. — or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
10	30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. a. 36 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

* The rate on the 1st January, 1925, and until further notice is annas 7½.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		LIQUORS—*concld.*			
11	32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	....	Rs. a. 21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the sprit exceeds or is less than London proof or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
12	33	WINES—			
		Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. a. 9 0
		All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	,,	....	4 8
		Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."			
		PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
13	69	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 14)—			
		Butter	lb.	1 14	15 per cent.
		Cassava, tapioca or sago (whole) ..	cwt.	17 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, (flour) ..	,,	13 0	15 ,,
		China preserves in syrup	box of six large or twelve small jars.	9 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, dry, candied	lb.	0 8	15 ,,
		China canned fruit	case of 4 doz.	16 0	15 ,,
		Cocum	cwt.	7 0	15 ,,
		Ghi	,,	60 0	15 ,,
		Vermicelli, flour, Chinese	,,	27 0	15 ,,
		,, peas ,, ...	,,	31 0	15 ,,
		,, rice ,, ...	,,	14 0	15 ,,
		Yeast, Chinese	,,	21 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
14	48	VINEGAR, in casks	....	,,	2½ ,,
		SACCHARINE.			
15	34 A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	lb.	....	Rs. a. 20 0
16	34 B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	....	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent. or Rs. 20 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
		SPICES.			
17	70	SPICES, all sorts—			
		Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red, whole, from Goa.	cwt.	18 0	15 per cent.
		Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red, whole, from Straits.	,,	16 0	15 ,,
		Betelnuts, boiled, split or sliced ..	,,	25 0	15 ,,
		,, whole, from Ceylon ..	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		,, raw, split (sun-dried), from Ceylon.	,,	27 0	15 ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		SPICES—*concld.*			
		SPICES, all sorts—*concld.*—			
		Betelnuts, all other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		Chillies, dry	cwt.	25 0	15 ,,
		Cloves	,,	65 0	15 ,,
		,, exhausted	,,	16 0	15 ,,
		,, stems and heads	,,	9 0	15 ,,
		,, in seeds, narlavang ..	,,	20 0	15 ,,
		Ginger, dry	,,	40 0	15 ,,
		Mace	lb.	1 6	15 ,,
		Nutmegs	,,	0 8	15 ,,
		,, in shell	,,	0 6	15 ,,
		Pepper, black..	cwt.	25 0	15 ,,
		,, long	,,	45 0	15 ,,
		,, white..	,,	50 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of spices	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		SUGAR.			
18	124	CONFECTIONERY	....	*Ad valorem*	30 ,,
19	34	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 18)—			
		Sugar, crystallised and soft, not inferior to 8 Dutch standard—			
		From Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt.	17 8	25 per cent.
		,, ,, 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	,,	15 8	25 ,,
		,, ,, 15 Dutch standard and under.	,,	15 0	25 ,,
		,, Japan or Formosa	,,	19 8	25 ,,
		Refined in China including Hong-Kong.	,,	19 8	25 ,,
		From Egypt	,,	18 8	25 ,,
		,, Mauritius	,,	16 0	25 ,,
		Cane, from other countries	,,	16 0	25 ,,
		Sugar, crystallised, beet	,,	17 8	25 ,,
		Molasses	,,	3 0	25 ,,
		Sugar Candy	,,	25 0	25 ,,
		Sugar, all other sorts.	....	*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
		TEA.			
20	71	TEA—			
		Tea, black	lb.	0 12	15 per cent.
		,, green	,,	1 0	15 ,,
		OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
21	72	COFFEE	cwt.	40 0	15 per cent.
22	1	HOPS	....	....	Free.
23	35	SALT, excluding] Salt exempted under No. 2.]	Indian maund of 82 2/7lbs. avoirdupois weight.	....	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
24	2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	....	....	Free.

*The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1925, and until further notice is Re. 1-4-0.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
		OTHER FOOD AND DRINK—*concld.*			
25	73	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		TOBACCO.			
26	37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	....	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
27	36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb.	....	Rs. a. 1 0
28	38	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured.	,,	....	2 4
		II.—Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
		COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
29	39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL .	ton.	....	0 8
		GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.			
30	74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
		Gambier, block	cwt.	27 0	15 per cent.
		,, cube..	,,	27 0	15 ,,
		,, in flakes or circular pieces	,,	45 0	15 ,,
		,, other sorts..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	35 0	15 ,,
		,, Arabic	,,	25 0	15 ,,
		,, Benjamin, ras	,,	25 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, cowrie	,,	56 0	15 ,,
		,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ..	,,	42 0	15 ,,
		,, Olibanum or frankincense ..	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		,, Persian (false)	,,	14 0	15 ,,
		Myrrh	,,	42 0	15 ,,
		Rosin	,,	13 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
31	3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted ..	....	....	Free.
		METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
32	58	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	2 0	10 per cent.
33	4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.	....	....	Free.
		OILS.			Rs. a. p.
34	40	KEROSENE and MOTOR SPIRIT; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.*	Imperial gallon.	....	0 2 6
35	41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication—			
		Batching oil	ton	125 0	7½ per cent.
		Other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,,

* Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of six annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		II.—Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		OILS.—*concld.*			
36	41	Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose—			
		(*i*) imported in bulk	ton	65 0	7½ per cent.
		(*ii*) otherwise imported	....	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,,
37	75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 34, 35 and 36) :—			
		Cassia oil	lb.	2 4	15 per cent.
		Citronella oil	,,	2 8	15 ,,
		Cocoanut oil	cwt.	30 0	15 ,,
		Kajiputty oil	lb.	2 4	15 ,,
		Linseed oil, raw or boiled ..	gallon	3 12	15 ,,
		Peppermint oil	lb.	7 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of oil	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		SEEDS.			
38	6	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	....	....	Free.
39	76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 38.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.			
40	77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified :—			
		Tallow	cwt.	41 0	15 per cent.
		Vegetable wax	,,	58 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
*		TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
42	7	COTTON, raw	....	....	Free.
43	78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
		Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons .—			
		Bokhara	lb.	12 0	15 per cent.
		Floss	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled.	lb.	7 8	15 ,,
		,, from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	,,	8 8	15 ,,
		Mathow	,,	5 8	15 ,,
		Panjam	,,	5 8	15 ,,
		Persian	,,	9 0	15 ,,
		Siam	,,	6 0	15 ,,
		White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion.	,,	4 8	15 ,,
		White Shanghai, other kinds, including re-reeled.	,,	8 8	15 ,,
		White, other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	,,	9 8	15 ,,
		Waste and Kachra ..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		All other sorts, including cocoons	....	,,	15 ,,
		Coir fibre	cwt.	8 0	15 ,,
		Raw hemp, excluding dressed hemp ..	,,	35 0	15 ,,
		Raw Flax, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
44	8	WOOL, raw, and WOOL-TOPS	....	....	Free.

* There is no entry bearing Serial No. 41.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		II.—Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
		WOOD AND TIMBER.			
45	49	FIREWOOD	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
46	79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	....	,,	15 ,,
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
47	80	CANES AND RATTANS	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
48	81	COWRIES AND SHELLS—			
		Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	7 8	15 per cent.
		,, Yellow, superior quality ..	,,	8 8	15 ,,
		,, Maldive	,,	12 0	15 ,,
		,, Sankhli	,,	140 0	15 ,,
		Mother-of-pearl, nacre	,,	20 0	15 ,,
		Nakhla	,,	130 0	15 ,,
		Tortoise-shell	lb.	7 0	15 ,,
		,, nakh	,,	2 4	15 ,,
		All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
49	82	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
		Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	15 per cent.
		,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	,,	825 0	15 ,,
		Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and notexceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	,,	700 0	15 ,,
		Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	,,	470 0	15 ,,
		Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	,,	190 0	15 ,,
		Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	160 0	15 ,,
		Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	,,	100 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
50	9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	....	....	Free.
51	83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
52	5	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut, and PEARLS, unset.	.. .	....	Free.
53	10	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	....	....	Free.
54	84	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE, and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
		APPAREL.			
55	85	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 56) and gold and silver thread (Nos. 96 and 97) and articles made of silk (No. 107).	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

* Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, and 385, dated the 9th June, 1923, unmanufactured Mica and Raw Rubber are exempt from payment of import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.—*contd.*			
		APPAREL—*concld.*			
56	11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	....	....	Free.
		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
57	42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 60, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say,—			Rs. a.
		(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles.	each	....	15 0 }
		(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	....	15 0
		(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers.	,,	....	15 0
		(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	....	15 0 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*,
		(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles.	,,	....	5 0 } whichever is higher.
		(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	,,	....	3 0
		(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,,	....	2 0
		(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle-loading arms.	,,	....	1 0 }
		(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	....	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
		(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	....	,,	30 ,,
58	125	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	....	,,	30 ,,
59	126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 60 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 57, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 75), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	....	,,	30 ,,
60	12	The following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:—	....	....	Free.
		(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 57 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm;			
		(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform;			

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld.*			
		(*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (*i*) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (*ii*) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, or in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment;			
		(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;			
		(*e*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service;			
		(*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.			
61	86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent
		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
62	13	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	....	....	Free.
63	50	COPPERAS, green—			
		(1) imported in bulk .. .	cwt.	5 0	2½ per cent.
		(2) imported otherwise .. .	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ ,,
64	43	OPIUM and its alkaloids, and their derivatives.	seer of 80 tolas.	....	Rs. a. 2 4 0 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
65	14	CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including QUININE	....	....	Free.
66	88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
		Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) ..	cwt.	3 0	15 per cent.
		Alum (lump)	,,	8 0	15 ,,
		Ammonium chloride—			
		Muriate of ammonia, crystalline	,,	5 0	15 ,,
		Salammoniac, sublimed ..	,,	30 0	15 ,,
		Other sorts, including compressed.	,,	32 0	15 ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation. Rs. a.	Duty
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—*concld.*			
		Arsenic (China mansil)	cwt.	80 0	15 per cent.
		,, other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Bleaching powder	cwt.	11 0	15 ,,
		Calcium chloride	,,	5 8	15 ,,
		Carbide of calcium	,,	20 0	15 ,,
		Carbonate of ammonia	,,	36 0	15 ,,
		Epsom salts (in bulk)	,,	4 8	15 ,,
		Magnesium chloride	,,	4 12	15 ,,
		Peppermint crystals	lb.	30 0	15 ,,
		Potassium bichromate	cwt.	34 0	15 ,,
		Silicate of soda (in liquid form) ..	,,	0 8	15 ,,
		Soda ash, including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesquicarbonates.	,,	0 6	15 ,,
		Soda bicarbonate	,,	0 0	15 ,,
		Soda bichromate	,,	25 8	15 ,,
		Soda, caustic, solid	,,	12 8	15 ,,
		,, ,, flake..	,,	18 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, powdered	,,	18 8	15 ,,
		Soda crystals (in bulk)	,,	7 0	15 ,,
		Sodium sulphide	,,	12 0	15 ,,
		Sulphate of copper	,,	18 0	15 ,,
		Trona or natural soda, uncalcined	,,	3 8	15 ,,
		All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified.*	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Aloe-wood	....	,,	15 ,,
		Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	100 0	15 ,,
		,, coarse (hingra)	,,	40 0	15 ,,
		Atary, Persian	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Banslochan (bamboo camphor) ..	lb.	0 8	15 ,,
		Calumba root	cwt.	10 0	15 ,,
		Camphor, refined, other than powder.	lb.	2 12	15 ,,
		Camphor, powder, from Japan ..	,,	2 6	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, China including Hongkong.	,,	2 0	15 ,,
		Cassia lignea	cwt.	22 0	15 ,,
		China root (chobchini) rough ..	,,	20 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, scraped ..	,,	35 0	15 ,,
		Cubebs	,,	135 0	15 ,,
		Galangal, China	,,	15 0	15 ,,
		Salep	,,	250 0	15 ,,
		Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras).	,,	50 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		CONVEYANCES.			
67	142	COAL-TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	....	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	87	TRAMCARS, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrickshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified, and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* No. 68).	....	,,	15 ,,

*Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 1796, dated 1st April, 1922, 1380, dated 10th November, 1923, and 2238, dated 9th June, 1924, Urea, Carbo Limo and Sulphur are exempt from the payment of import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
		CONVEYANCES—*concld.*			
68	127	MOTOR-CARS, motor-cycles, motor-scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor-vehicles included in this item or in No. 67 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	....	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
69	15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*	....	....	Free.
70	129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.	....	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
71	128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof.	....	,,	30 ,,
72	89	CUTLERY, excluding plated cutlery (*see* No. 70).	....	,,	15 ,,
73	16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.	....	....	Free.
74	90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

* Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 239, dated the 2nd February, 1924, and 4257, dated the 15th September, 1924, the following are also exempt from payment of import duty :—

(1) Spraying machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.

(2) Galvanised latex spouts used on rubber plantations for insertion in rubber trees.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*concld.*			
		wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.			
75	90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	..	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
76	17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	..	....	Free.
77	130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof.	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
78	59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.	....	,,	10 ,,
79	18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	....	....	Free.
80	91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.*	..	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		DYES AND COLOURS.			
81	92	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—			
		Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent.	lb.	1 12	15 per cent.
		,, ,, ,, over 40 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent.	,,	2 0	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 50 per cent. but not exceeding 60 per cent	,,	2 4	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 60 per cent but not exceeding 70 per cent.	,,	2 8	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 70 per cent. but not exceeding 80 per cent.	,,	2 12	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 80 per cent...	,,	3 4	15 ,,
		,, ,, moist, not exceeding 10 per cent.	,,	0 7	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 10 per cent. and not exceeding 16 per cent.	,,	0 8	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, over 16 per cent. and not exceeding 20 per cent.	,,	0 10	15 ,,
		,, ,, ,, exceeding 20 per cent.	,,	1 0	15 ,,
		Aniline dye, moist	,,	2 0	15 ,,
		,, dyes, black, of sulphur series.	,,	0 12	15 ,,
		,, ,, congo red	,,	1 4	15 ,,
		All other aniline dyes, dry	,,	2 8	15 ,,
		Aniline salts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,

* Under Government of India Notification No. 245, dated the 10th May, 1923, apparatus for wireless telegraphs imported in accordance with the terms of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October, 1921, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
		DYES AND COLOURS—*concld.*			
		DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—*concld.*			
		Avar bark	cwt.	4 8 0	15 per cent.
		Cochineal	lb.	0 14 0	15 ,,
		Gallnuts (myrabolams)	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		,, Persian	cwt.	35 0 0	15 ,,
		Gamboge	lb.	2 4 0	15 ,,
		Turmeric	cwt.	32 0 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Lead, red, dry	cwt.	32 0 0	15 ,,
		Lead, white, dry	,,	35 0 0	15 ,,
		Lithopone	,,	16 0 0	15 ,,
		Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	5 0 0	15 ,,
		Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	165 0 0	15 ,,
		Zinc, white, dry	cwt.	45 0 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts of paints, colours, pigment ores and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
82	93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
83	94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain; all sorts, except glass bangles, beads and false pearls and aerated water bottles (Codd's pattern) (*see* Nos. 84 and 85).	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
84	94	Aerated water bottles (Codd's pattern)—			
		Under 10 ozs...	gross	32 0 0	15 ,,
		10 ozs.	,,	34 0 0	15 ,,
		Over 10 ozs.	,,	37 0 0	15 ,,
85	131	GLASS BEADS AND FALSE PEARLS ..	....	*Ad valorem*	30 ,,
		GLASS BANGLES—			
		China—			
		Nimuchi and pasalal..	100 pairs	2 0 0	30 ,,
		Bracelet Jadi and fancy, all kinds ..	,,	4 0 0	30 ,,
		Rajawarakh, all kinds	,,	7 8 0	30 ,,
		Japan—			
		Reshmi, plain and fancy, all colours including vakmel.	dozen pairs	0 1 4	30 ,,
		Sonerikada (golbala)	,,	0 4 6	30 ,,
		European—			
		Common, including plain-colour, painted, and flowered—			
		Garnet & ruby, excluding pasala	,,	0 11 6	30 ,,
		All colours, excepting garnet and ruby, but including pasabadrang.	,,	0 4 6	30 ,,
		Gilt and fancy, all sizes, including Kerihira Chandtera, Salmadar, "K" flower, Momachi, and including pressed and painted.	,,	1 6 0	30 ,,
		Pasaful and machine polished, thin, including patliflower and fancy round rings.	,,	0 11 0	30 ,,
		Common mirror bangles, including chasma and Ranidarbar.	,,	0 12 0	30 ,,
		Pasalal	,,	0 8 0	30 ,,
		All other kinds	....	*Ad valorem*	30 ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
		HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
86	95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		MACHINERY.			
87	51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 89, 108, 114, 127, 132, and 134— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes; (5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof. *Note.*—The term "industrial system" used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
88	51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 87, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		MACHINERY—*concld.*			
		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.			
89	96	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 69, 73, and 79) and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		METALS, IRON AND STEEL.			
90		IRON—			
		ANGLE, channel and tee, not fabricated—			
	60	Crown and superior qualities ..	ton	200 0	10 per cent.
	143	Other kinds	,,	Specific	20 Rs.
	60	,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	,,	200 0	10 per cent.
	143	ANGLE, channel and tee, fabricated ..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		BAR AND ROD—			
	60	Qualities superior to Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association.	ton	350 0	10 ,,
	,,	Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association and Crown quality and intermediate qualities—			
		Over ½ inch in diameter or thickness	,,	190 0	10 ,,
		½ inch and under in diameter or thickness.	,,	220 0	10 ,,
	144	Common	,,	Specific	35 Rs.
	60	,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	,,	180 0	10 per cent.
	,,	All other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
	,,	PIG	ton	90 0	10 ,,
	,,	Rice BOWLS	cwt.	23 0	10 ,,
	,,	SPIEGELEISEN, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and other ferro-alloys.	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
91		STEEL—			
	62	ALLOY STEEL, all kinds..	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	,,	ANGLE and tee if galvanised, tinned or lead coated—			
		Not fabricated	ton	180 0	10 ,,
		If fabricated	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
	150	ANGLE and tee, all other sorts, and beam, channel, zed, troughplate, piling and other structural sections—			
		Not fabricated	ton	Specific	30 Rs.
		If fabricated	....	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
		BAR AND ROD—			
	62	Planished or polished including bright steel shafting.	ton	240 0	10 ,,
	,,	Galvanised or coated with other metals	,,	180 0	10 ,,
	151	Common Merchant, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	,,	Specific	40 Rs.
	62	All sorts not otherwise specified ..	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	,,	CRUCIBLE, shear, blister and tub steel, all kinds.	....	,,	10 ,,
	,,	EXPANDED metal	....	,,	10 ,,
	,,	INGOTS, blooms and billets	....		10 ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*			
		STEEL—*concld.*			
		RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—			
	152	Rails 30 lbs. and over per yard, and fishplates therefor.	ton	Specific	14 Rs.
	,,	Rails under 30 lbs. per yard, and fishplates therefor.	,,	,,	40 Rs.
	61	Bearing plates	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	152	Spikes and tie-bars	ton	Specific	40 Rs.
	61	Sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever boxes.	.. .	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	152	Switches, crossings and the like material not made of alloy steel.	....	,,	25 ,,
	62	SLABS, 1½ inch thick or over	.. .		10 ,,
	,,	STEEL for springs and for cutting tools made by any process.	....		10 ,,
	153	STRUCTURES fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well-curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (*see* No. 75) or articles specified in Nos. 67, 87, 88 or 136.	.. .		25
	154	TIN plates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers.	ton	Specific	60 Rs.
	,,	TIN plate cuttings	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	61	TRAMWAY TRACK MATERIAL—			
		Rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted to tramway track.	....	,,	10 ,,
	,,	WIRE rope	....	,,	10 ,,
		IRON OR STEEL—			
92	61	ANCHORS and cables	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	,,	BOLTS and nuts including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	....	,,	10 ,,
	,,	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
		Hoops, Crown and qualities similar or superior.	ton	230 0	10 ,,
		,, other kinds	,,	170 0	10 ,,
		,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, planished, lead coated or aluminium coated.	,,	230 0	10 ,,
		Strips, Crown and qualities similar or superior.	,,	230 0	10 ,,
		,, other kinds	,,	170 0	10 ,,
		,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, planished, lead coated or aluminium coated.	,,	230 0	10 ,,
		NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, all sorts—			
	145	Nails, wire or French	cwt.	Specific	3 Rs.
	61	,, rose, deck, and flat-headed..	,,	20 0	10 per cent.
	,,	,, bullock and horse-shoe ..	,,	50 0	10 ,,
	,,	Panel pins, 16 gauge and smaller ..	,,	20 0	10 ,,
	,,	Nails, other kinds, including galvanised, tinned or lead coated and tacks	,,	30 0	10 ,,
	,,	Rivets, black, boilermakers' or structural.	,,	12 0	10 ,,
	,,	Rivets, other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
	,,	Washers, black, structural	cwt.	17 0	10 ,,
	,,	,, other sorts, including galvanised, nickel-plated, tinned or lead coated and dome-shaped, spring or locking washers.	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
		PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks, and the like—			
	146	If riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.	...		5
	61	All other kinds	....		10

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
				Rs. a.	
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
		METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*			
		IRON OR STEEL—*concld.*			
		PLATES not under ¼ inch thick, including sheets ⅛ inch thick or over—			
	61	Boiler fire-box and special qualities, not fabricated	ton	300 0	10 per cent.
	,,	Chequered, not fabricated	,,	160 0	10 ,,
	,,	Galvanised, plain, not fabricated ..	,,	280 0	10 ,,
	147	Ship, tank, bridge and common, not fabricated.	,,	Specific	30 Rs.
	,,	Cuttings, all kinds	,,	,,	25 Rs.
	,,	All kinds, fabricated	....	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
		SHEETS under ⅛ inch thick, not fabricated—			
	148	Black, whether corrugated or flat ..	ton	Specific	30 Rs.
	,,	Galvanised, whether corrugated or flat.	,,	,,	45 Rs.
	,,	Cuttings of the above kinds of sheets,	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	61	If annealed which have been either cold-rolled, smoothed (including planished), pickled or cleaned by acid or other material or process.	ton	200 0	10 ,,
	,,	Other sorts, including cuttings not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	10 ,,
	148	SHEETS under ⅛ inch thick, fabricated— All sorts	....		15 ,,
		WIRE—			
	61	Barbed and stranded fencing ..	....	,,	10 ,,
	97	Netting	....	,,	15 ,,
	149	All other kinds	ton	Specific	60 Rs.
	97	IRON OR STEEL, all other kinds not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent
93	97	IRON OR STEEL CANS OR DRUMS— When imported containing kerosene and motor spirit which is separately assessed to duty under No. 34, namely:—			
		Cans, tinned, of four gallons capacity.	can	0 8	15 per cent
		Cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
		(*a*) with faucet caps	can or drum	1 8	15 ,,
		(*b*) ordinary	,,	0 6	15 ,,
		Drums of four gallons capacity—			
		(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	2 3	15 ,,
		(*b*) ordinary	,,	1 8	15 ,,
		IRON OR STEEL CANS OR DRUMS, other sorts.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
94	19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	....	....	Free.
95	20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin	....	....	Free.
96	132	GOLD PLATE, GOLD THREAD and WIRE, and GOLD MANUFACTURES, all sorts.	....	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent
97	133	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and WIRE, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts.	....	,,	30 ,,
98	98	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
		Aluminium circles	lb.	0 15	15 ,,
		,, sheets	,,	0 14	15 ,,

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*			
		Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates.	cwt.	60 0	15 per cent.
		,, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) ingots.	,,	35 0	15 ,,
		,, patent or yellow metal, old ..	,,	30 0	15 ,,
		,, sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		,, wire	....	,,	15 ,,
		,, all other sorts	....	,,	15 ,,
		Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	....	,,	15 ,,
		,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing.	cwt.	65 0	15 ,,
		,, sheets, planished	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		,, nails and composition nails	....	,,	15 ,,
		,, old	cwt.	36 0	15 ,,
		,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs.	,,	55 0	15 ,,
		,, China, white, copperware ..	lb.	3 0	15 ,,
		,, foil or dankpana, plain, white 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	2 0	15 ,,
		,, foil or dankpana, plain, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	,,	2 8	15 ,,
		,, wire, including phosphor-bronze.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	....	,,	15 ,,
		German silver	....	,,	15 ,,
		Lead, pig	cwt.	22 0	15 ,,
		Lead, all sorts (except pig)	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Quicksilver	lb.	2 4	15 ,,
		Tin, block	cwt.	175 0	15 ,,
		,, foil, and other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Zinc or spelter, tiles, slabs or plates, hard or soft	cwt.	25 0	15 ,,
		Zinc or spelter, all other sorts, including boiler tiles and sheets.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof.	....	,,	15 ,,
		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
99	99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER & PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD & CARDBOARD, all sorts, & STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, except old newspapers in bales and bags, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 100) and also excluding the descriptions given below*:—	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		Old newspapers in bales and bags ..	cwt.	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0	15 ,,

* Under Government of India Notification No. 2956, dated 10th July, 1924, postage stamps, whether used or unused, are exempt from payment of import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a. p.	
		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY—*concld.*			
		News printing paper, glazed and unglazed—			
		White or grey	lb.	0 2 3	15 per cent.
		Coloured	,,	0 2 6	15 ,,
		Printing paper, white or coloured—			
		Real Art	,,	0 6 6	15 ,,
		Imitation Art, machine finish, super calendered, ivory finish, antique, stereo, litho, poster, cartridge (other than drawing or photographic cartridge), and cover paper.	,,	0 4 0	15 ,,
		Other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Packing and wrapping paper—			
		Nature brown, and machine-glazed pressings and machine-glazed wrappings.	lb.	0 2 3	15 ,,
		Manilla, machine-glazed or unglazed, and sulphite envelope.	,,	0 2 9	15 ,,
		Kraft and imitation kraft	,,	0 3 3	15 ,,
		Other sorts including tissues ..	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Writing paper—			
		Bond or bank, glazed and unglazed	lb.	0 6 6	15 ,,
		Creamlaid, other than mechanical.	,,	0 4 6	15 ,,
		Mechanical creamlaid	,,	0 4 0	15 ,,
		Other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Straw boards	cwt.	8 0 0	15 ,,
100	21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	....	....	Free.
		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.			
101	63	RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR PERMANENT WAY AND ROLLING STOCK, NAMELY :—			
		Sleepers, and fastenings therefor; bearing-plates, fish-bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; switches, crossings, and the like material made of alloy steel; also cranes and water tanks, when imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
		Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein:			
		Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 87 or No. 88.			
102	63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS, as defined in No. 101 (*e*) namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:	....	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—*contd.*			
		Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.			
		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
103	45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	..	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
104	44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	....	,,	5 ,,
105	22	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.	....	....	Free.
106	100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :—			
		Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax.	....	,,	15 ,,
		Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk.	....	,,	15 ,,
		Hemp manufactures	....	,,	15 ,,
		Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk	....	,,	15 ,,
		Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 105)*	....	,,	15 ,,
		Silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread.	....	,,	15 ,,
		Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool, including felt.	....	,,	15 ,,
		All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	....	,,	15 ,,
107	134	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk —			
		Silk piece-goods (white or coloured, plain or figured and all widths) from Japan and China (including Hongkong)—			
		Japan—			
		Paj, Thama, Junken and Nankin, all kinds, including striped, printed, embossed and pineapples.	lb.	26 8	30 ,,
		Satins and Kohaku, all kinds, including striped, printed, woven and embossed.	,,	30 0	30 ,,
		Twill, all kinds	,,	28 0	30 ,,
		Jarina (gold embroidered)	,,	34 0	30 ,,
		Fuji and Boseki, all kinds	,,	15 0	30 ,,
		Fancies, printed and woven, including Georgettes, Kobe-crepes, crepe-de-chine (Chirmin), ninons and gauzes.	,,	35 0	30 ,,
		Embroideries, excluding Burmese scarves	,,	52 0	30 ,,
		Shawls, dhuties, scarves excluding Burmese, mufflers, handkerchiefs and hosiery.	,,	47 0	30 ,,

* Under Government of India Notification No. 281, dated the 26th May, 1923, used gunny cloth made of jute is exempt from payment of import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—*concld.*			
		Japan—concld.			
		Dupettas and China silk patkas ..	lb.	20 0	30 per cent.
		Burmese scarves—(*a*) Paj ..	,,	45 0	30 ,,
		(*b*) Other kinds ..	,,	50 0	30 ,,
		Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered.	,,	16 0	30 ,,
		Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds.	,,	8 0	30 ,,
		Cotton and silk mixed hosiery ..	,,	28 0	30 ,,
		Cotton and silk mixed Fugi and Boseki, all kinds.	,,	12 0	30 ,,
		Silk Fents	,,	13 0	30 ,,
		China (including Hongkong but excluding Cantons)—			
		Honans, all kinds, and patkas ..	,,	8 0	30 ,,
		Shantungs, all kinds, and patkas ..	,,	5 0	30 ,,
		Corded, all kinds, except Woochow	,,	6 0	30 ,,
		White cord (Woochow), all kinds ..	,,	13 0	30 ,,
		Crepe, gauze, and paj, all kinds ..	,,	25 0	30 ,,
		Satins and fancies, all kinds ..	,,	27 0	30 ,,
		Cantons, all kinds	....	*Ad valorem*	30 ,,
		Silk piece-goods, apparel and other manufactures of silk not otherwise specified.*	.....	,,	30 ,,
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
108	93	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts.	....	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
109	23	ART, the following works of :— (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	....	....	Free.
110	101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 109.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
111	120	Bangles—			
		Celluloid, plain, flat, without border	dozen pairs	2 4	15 ,,
		,, (rubber) rings, excluding coils	,,	0 7	15 ,,
		,, other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
112	24	BOOKS, printed, icluding covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	....	....	Free.
113	102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
114	103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement other than Portland cement, chalk and lime, clay other than China clay (*see* No. 116), pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 87 or No. 101, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.	....	,,	15 ,,
		Portland cement	cwt.	3 0	15 ,,
115	104	CANDLES	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
116	123	China clay	ton	85 0	15 ,,
117	105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—			
		Exposed standard positive films, new or used.	foot	0 4	15 ,,
		Other films	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,

*Under Government of India Notification No. 4375, dated 22nd September, 1924, the following are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

(1) Silk ligatures.
(2) Elastic silk hosiery required for medical purposes, comprising elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks or anklets, stockings and suspensory bandages.
(3) Silk abdominal belts.
(4) Silkweb catheter tubes.
(5) Oiled silk used solely for medical purposes.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
		MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
118	106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE excluding coir yarn.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
		Coir yarn	cwt.	12 8	15 ,,
119	135	FIREWORKS*	....	*Ad valorem*	30 ,,
120	107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	....	,,	15 ,,
121	136	IVORY, manufactured	....	,,	30 ,,
122	137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS	....	,,	30 ,,
123	46	MATCHES—			Rs. a.
		(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	gross of boxes.	....	1 8
		(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	....	0 6
					Rs. a. p.
123a	46A	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	lb.	....	0 4 6
123b	46B	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	,,	....	0 6 0
124	108	MATS AND MATTING	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
125	109	OILCAKES	....	,,	15 ,,
126	110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	....	,,	15 ,,
127	111	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER— all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 87, 88 and 101.	....	,,	15 ,,
128	112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified—			
		Gowla, husked and unhusked ..	cwt.	50 0	15 ,,
		Kapurkachri (zedoary)	,,	25 0	15 ,,
		Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	30 0	15 ,,
		Rose-flowers, dried	,,	16 0	15 ,,
		All other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
129	113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
		Coal pitch	cwt.	5 0	15 ,,
		Coal tar	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		Stockholm pitch	cwt.	20 0	15 ,,
		Stockholm tar	,,	16 0	15 ,,
		Dammer Batu	,,	7 0	15 ,,
		Other sorts	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
130	139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles, and motor scooters.	....	,,	30 ,,
131	114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	....	,,	15 ,,
132	54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper-plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines,	....	,,	2½ ,,

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 4467, dated 2nd September, 1922, such fireworks as are specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concld.*

Serial No.	No. in the Statutory Schedule	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		III.— Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
		MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
		rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 99).			
133	138	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture post cards.	....	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
134	55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf ..	....	,,	2½ ,,
135	115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 130).*	....	,,	15 ,,
136	64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 87 or No. 88 shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	....	,,	10 ,,
137	140	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 26 to 28) and matches (No. 123).	....	,,	30 ,,
138	116	SOAP	....	,,	15 ,,
139	117	STARCH AND FARINA	....	,,	15 ,,
140	118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.	....	,,	15 ,,
141	119	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified.	....	,,	15 ,,
142	141	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, excluding bird-shot.	....	,,	30 ,,
		Bird-shot	cwt.	35 0	30 ,,
143	120	ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.			
144	25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts	....	....	Free.
145	121	CORAL	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
146	57	FODDER, BRAN AND POLLARDS ..	....	,,	2½ ,,
147	26	SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.	....	....	Free.
148	122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	....	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
149	123	ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	....	,,	15 ,,

* Under Government of India Notification No. 308, dated 9th February, 1924, rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE III—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of duty.
	JUTE OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	RAW JUTE—			
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	....	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	,, ,, 400 ,,	....	4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240lbs.	....	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.*	,, ,, 2,240 ,,	....	32 0
	RICE.			
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	....	0 3
	TEA.			
4	TEA	100 lbs.	....	1 0
5	RAW HIDES AND SKINS IF EXPORTED FROM BURMA.			
	(1) ARSENICATED AND AIR-DRIED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ..	lb.	0 5 6	5 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 3 6	5 ,,
	(2) DRY SALTED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 5 0	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 3 6	5 ,,
	(3) WET SALTED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 2 0	5 ,,
	(4) GOAT AND KID SKINS	Piece	1 6 0	5 ,,
	(5) SHEEP SKINS	,,	0 12 0	5 ,,
6	RAW HIDES AND SKINS IF EXPORTED FROM ANY PLACE IN BRITISH INDIA OTHER THAN BURMA.			
	(1) ARSENICATED AND AIR-DRIED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) — Framed	lb.	0 12 0	5 per cent.
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) — Unframed	,,	0 8 0	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) — Framed	,,	0 6 6	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) — Unframed	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
	(2) DRY SALTED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 6 6	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 3 6	5 ,,
	(3) WET SALTED HIDES—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) ..	,,	0 2 6	5 ,,
	(4) GOAT AND KID SKINS	Piece	1 8 0	5 ,,
	(5) SHEEP SKINS	,,	1 0 0	5 ,,

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November, 1923, Jute Rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

INDIAN FINANCE ACT, 1925.

The full text of the Indian Finance Act, 1925, assented to by the Governor-General, is published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th March, 1925. The principal sections of the Act state that :—

1. With effect from the 1st April, 1925, a duty at the rate of Rs. 1-4* per maund (of 82 2/7 pounds avoirdupois) shall be levied on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden.

2. With effect from the 1st April, 1925, the following amendments shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) :—

(1) After Item No. 1, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 1A. Grain and Pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 68)."

(2) In Item No. 40, the words 'and Motor Spirit' where they first occur in the entry in the second column, and the note to that entry shall be omitted.

(3) After Item No. 40, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 40A. Motor Spirit. Imperial gallon. Four annas. "

(4) Item No. 47 and the heading thereto shall be omitted.

(5) In Item No. 51, after the figures ' 15, 16 ' the figures and letter ' 51B ' shall be inserted.

(6) After Item No. 51A, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 51B. Healds, Heald cords, Heald knitting needles, Reeds and Shuttles."

(7) In Item No. 75, after the figures ' 40' the figures and letter ' 40A ' shall be inserted.

(8) In Item No. 96, for the words and figures ' and 18 ' the figures and word ' 18 and 51B ' shall be substituted.

3. With effect from the 1st April, 1925, the following amendments shall be made in the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, namely :—

(*a*) In sub-section (1) of Section 3, for the words ' six annas ' the words ' four annas' shall be substituted.

(*b*) Section 6 shall be omitted.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1925.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 25th March, 1925, is published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th March, 1925 :—

* To remain in force only up to the 31st March, 1926.

Act No. XIV of 1925.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :-

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1925.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different items in the Schedule.

Amendment of the Second Schedule, Act VIII of 1894.

2. In the second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See* Section 2.)

1. In Item No. 9, after the words " Kainit salts' the words ' carbo lime, urea' shall be inserted.

2. After Item No. 10, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 10A. Rubber, raw."

3. After Item No. 14, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 14A. Sulphur. "

4. In Item No. 15—

(*i*) for the word ' seed-crushers ' the words ' seed and corn crushers ' shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) after the word ' hay-tedders ' the words ' potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines ' shall be inserted ; and after the word ' implements ' where it occurs for the second and third times the word ' machines ' shall be inserted.

5. After Item No. 21, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 21A. Postage stamps, whether used or unused."

6. In Item No. 22, after the words ' used gunny bags ' the words ' or cloth ' shall be inserted.

7. For Item No. 34, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

		Rs.	a.
" 34.	SUGAR, EXCLUDING CONFECTIONERY (*see* No. 124)—		
(1)	Sugar, crystallised or soft, 23 Dutch Standard and above ... ... cwt.	4	8
(2)	Sugar, crystallised or soft, inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard cwt.	4	0

(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy	*ad valorem.*	25 per cent."

8. In Item No. 37, the words ' and Cigarettes ' shall be omitted.

9. After Item No. 37, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

		Rs.	a.
" 37A. CIGARETTES of value-			
(*a*) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand.	7	0
(*b*) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand.	10	8 "

NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, ' value ' means real value as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (*a*) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand.

10. After Item No. 45, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 45A. SILK MIXTURES, that is to say—		
(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk	*ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
(*b*) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics.		
(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* No. 100A)		

11. In Item No. 53, the word ' and ' shall be omitted, and after the words ' aeroplane engine parts,' the words ' and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aerolpanes ' shall be added.

12. (*i*) In Item No. 61, the words ' including discs and circles ' shall be omitted ; and after the words ' sheets and plates, all sorts ' the words and brackets ' (including discs and circles) ' shall be inserted ; and after the figures ' 148 ' the letter and figures ' 148A ' shall be inserted.

(*ii*) To Item No. 61, the following shall be added, namely :—

" Iron and Steel designed for the reinforcing of concrete, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 144 and 151).

Iron or Steel, expanded metal."

13. In Item No. 62, the words ' steel expanded metal ' shall be omitted.

14. In Item No. 63, after the words ' brake gear ' the words ' shunting skids ' shall be inserted, and after the word ' traversers the words ' rail removers, scooters ' shall be inserted.

15. In Item No. 85, after the word ' silk ' the words ' or silk mixtures ' shall be inserted, and for the word and figures ' No. 134 ' the words, figures and letter ' Nos. 100A and 134 ' shall be substituted.

16. To Item No. 99, the following shall be added, namely :—

" and postage stamps whether used or unused (*see* No. 21A)."

17. In Item No. 100, after the words ' used gunny bags ' the words ' or cloth ' shall be inserted.

18. After Item No. 100, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 100A. Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely :—

Silk ligatures, elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages ; silk abdominal belts, silkweb catheter tubes, and oiled silk."

19. After Item No. 106, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 106A. Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships."

20. In Item No. 115, for the word and figures ' No. 139 ' the words and figures ' Nos. 53 and 139 ' shall be substituted.

21. To Item No. 134, the following shall be added, namely :—

" Not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 45A and 100A)."

22. To Item No. 135, the following shall be added, namely :—

" Not otherwise specified (*see* No. 106A)."

23. After Item No. 148, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 148A. Iron or Steel discs and circles cut from plates or sheets of the kind specified under Nos. 147 and 148 :—

galvanised	Ton Rs. 45
not galvanised	Ton Rs. 30."

DATES OF ENFORCEMENT FOR CERTAIN ITEMS IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1925.

The following Notification No. 139-T. (8), dated the 28th March, 1925, has been issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce :—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XIV of 1925), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the table annexed hereto as the dates on which the said Act shall come into force in respect of the items in the Schedule to the said Act which are specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of the said table.

TABLE.

Date.	Items.
The 30th March, 1925 ..	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 (*ii*), 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 22.
The 1st June, 1925 ..	7, 10, 12 (*i*), 15, 18, 21 and 23.

APPENDIX E-2.

IMPORT DUTY ON COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY.

No. 2043 of 1924.

BOMBAY, *23rd January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

We write to you under instructions from our clients, the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who are one of the members of the Association.

For a considerable time past, our clients have had a sprinkler installation at their mills. Some time ago they were advised to refit and extend the installation and they accordingly placed an indent with Messrs. Mather and Platt for the supply of the necessary parts. When the shipment arrived the Customs Authorities sought to levy a duty of 10% on part of the invoice and 15% on another part of the invoice. Our clients pointed out to the Customs Authorities that the shipment was exclusively for the purpose of equipping and extending a necessary part of the mill machinery and submitted that the proper duty leviable was 2½%. As it was necessary to clear the shipment at once, our clients paid the amount demanded under protest and wrote to the Assistant Collector on 11th August, 1920. They were asked to send the original invoices, which they did, and also sent a plan showing in detail how the installation was to be fitted and how it was to work. The Assistant Collector replied that the Custom House had decided that the pipes for sprinkler installation when imported separately from the plant did not qualify as component parts of machinery as they could not be said to be special parts of machinery and that no refund could be allowed. Our clients appealed against this to the Collector who by his letter dated 14th November, 1923, upheld the action of the Assistant Collector. Our clients have sent a further representation to the Commissioner and await reply. In the meantime, our clients have asked us to send the papers to you as the question raised by the Customs Authorities is one of general importance to millowners. The decision of the Customs Authorities is entirely against the spirit of the Tariff Act and defeats the object of the Legislature in fixing special rates of duty for mill machinery.—Yours faithfully,

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

No. 155/20 A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to a case to which the attention of my Association has been called concerning the importation of a sprinkler installation by the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay.

2. For some considerable time the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have had a sprinkler installation in their mills. Some time ago they were advised to refit and extend the installation and accordingly placed an indent with Messrs. Mather and Platt for the supply of the necessary parts, which consisted of special sprinkler pipes cut to particular lengths to suit the installation for which they were intended, and a certain number of sprinkler heads for

attachment to these special pipes. When the shipment arrived in Bombay the Customs Authorities levied a duty of 10% on one portion of the invoice and 15% upon another part of the invoice. The importers pointed out to the Customs Authorities that the complete shipment should have been assessed for duty as component parts of machinery and as such the rate of duty should have been 2½%.

As it was necessary to clear the shipment at once, the duty demanded by the Customs Authorities was paid under protest and at the same time the Assistant Collector of Customs was addressed on the subject. The Assistant Collector in his reply stated that the Custom House had decided that the pipes for sprinkler installations when imported separately from the pump, did not qualify as component parts of machinery as they could not be said to have a special shape or quality which would not be essential for any other purpose and no refund was therefore allowed.

The importers appealed to the Collector of Customs against this decision, but the Assistant Collector's ruling was upheld. A further representation has now been made to the Commissioner of Customs and a reply is awaited.

3. As the question is one of general importance to millowners, copies of the correspondence were forwarded to my Committee for consideration.

After the closest investigation, my Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the importation should have been allowed under item 88 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as subsequently amended.

The reasons for this view are given below:—

My Committee are convinced that the shipment should be classed as a component part of the sprinkler installation already existing in the Indian Manufacturing Co.'s mill, since it had been ordered by the Fire Insurance Authorities as a necessary safeguard against the risk of fire in certain departments and, moreover, the sprinkler pipes in the consignment had been cut to special lengths to suit the particular installation ordered for the mill and which would not have been essential if used for any other purpose.

In the same way sprinkler heads, my Committee contend, must also be classed as component parts of a sprinkler installation and should most certainly be admitted as such whenever imported inasmuch as they have been given a special shape and qualities which make it impossible to use them for any other purpose, and my Committee fail to see why they should not always be admitted at the concession rate allowed for component parts of machinery. There is little doubt but that the decision of the Customs Authorities in the particular instance quoted in this letter is against the spirit of the Tariff Act and defeats the object of the Legislature in fixing special rate of duty for importations of machinery and component parts.

4. Further support to the contention of my Committee that the importation should be allowed under item 88 with its proviso, is to be found on page 4 of the Machinery Committee's Report of 1922, and quoted below:—

> " We now turn to the vexed question of component parts, which has proved a constant source of disagreement between the public and the Customs Department. The subjects of contention may be divided broadly into five heads:—
>
> (1) articles which have been held by the Customs Authorities to be adapted to other purposes, where this is disputed;
>
> (2) articles not satisfying the condition that they are not adapted to other purposes, which are imported with the machine to which they belong;
>
> (3) articles which have been held to be accessories rather than parts;

(4) replacements ;

(5) consumable stores.

As regards the first head, we are disposed to agree with Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, who, in a note which he has supplied to us, contends that many disputes would have been avoided but for the fact that the word "adapted" has frequently been misinterpreted as being synonymous with "adaptable." As he points out, the word "adapted" should be referred to the *manufacturer's intention rather than to possible uses by the importer*; and if an article has been given, with a view to its use as a part of machinery, a special shape or quality which need not have been given to it if it were being made for another use, then the *fact that it is capable of such other use ought not to rule it out. We have therefore drawn up a definition of "component parts" in which the second proviso in the existing definition has been remodelled on the lines suggested by Mr. Hardy.*"

5. My Committee trust that the points raised by them will receive your earnest and courteous consideration, and that early instructions will be given for the grant of a refund of the duty paid by the Indian Manufacturing Company in respect of the shipment mentioned in this letter, and for assessment of future importations of a similar nature at the concession rate for component parts of machinery.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 257-T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *11th March*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 155/20A, dated the 14th February, 1924, in which you complain of the decision of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, regarding the assessment of duty on certain pipes and heads imported for a sprinkler installation by the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bombay. The Government of India have carefully considered the case but regret that they are unable to move in the matter until the Company has obtained a decision of the final appellate authority as provided by Chapter XVII of the Sea Customs Act. They note that an appeal has already been lodged before the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, in this case.—I have, etc.,

E. F. ROGERS,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 329/20A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th March*, 1924.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2043, dated 23rd January, 1924, together with the enclosures mentioned therein, and in reply to say that after consideration by my Committee a representation was made to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department.

In view of the reply received, a copy of which is attached hereto, my Committee would be pleased to be informed of the result of the representation made by the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to the Commissioner of Customs, so that, if necessary, further steps may be taken by the Association.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 8641 of 1924.

BOMBAY, 1st *April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Re. Duty on Sprinklers.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26th March, 1924, covering copy of letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

After we wrote to you on 23rd January, 1924, we received the order of the Commissioner of Customs, dated 27th February, 1924, and send a * copy of the same herewith.

Under the Sea Customs Act this order on appeal is final subject to the power of the Local Government to revise the order on the application of the party aggrieved. This power to revise is not an appeal but is merely a discretionary power given to the Local Government. We think the dismissal of the appeal by the Commissioner is a decision of final appellate authority for the purpose of your representation to the Government of India.

If you, however, think that our clients should send a formal petition for revision to the Local Government we would do so on hearing from you. In our opinion, the petition for revision will serve no useful purpose and the right course for you would be to move the Government of India again on the ground that the appellate authority has dismissed the appeal.—Yours faithfully,

PAYNE & Co.

No. 467/20A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 257-T, dated the 11th March, 1924, and in reply in inform you that the appeal to the Commissioner of Customs mentioned in the third paragraph of my letter No. 155/20A, dated 14th February, 1924, has now been decided and the previous ruling of the Customs Authorities has been upheld.

2. Under these circumstances, my Committee have the honour to request that further consideration may now be given to their representation of the 14th February, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

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* Not printed.

No. 1390.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (*Central Revenues*),
SIMLA, *the 2nd May*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 467-20A, dated the 17th April, 1924, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, and to point out that the wording of your letter of the 14th of February, 1924, indicates that you are dissatisfied with the ruling of the Assistant Collector and the Collector of Customs as a correct interpretation of the law as it stands.

2. I am to enquire whether this is still your attitude, or, whether, now that a ruling from the Chief Customs Authority has been obtained, you withdraw from the contention that the Customs view of the case is contrary to a correct interpretation of the law, and desire your present reference to be treated as a request for an amendment of the law, whether by legislation or by a notification under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act.

3. In the former case, I am to point out to you that the matter should have been referred to this Department of the Government of India in the form of an application for a revision of the order of the Chief Customs Authority under Section 191 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act of 1924. Such application should be made by the party aggrieved. If, however, the party aggrieved does not wish to apply for revision, and if he and your Association desire to accept the ruling of the Chief Customs Authority, and to move for amendment of the Tariff, the case will be transferred to the Commerce Department for consideration in that light. I am to request that you will make your intentions clear in the light of this explanation.—I have, etc.,

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th May*, 1924.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I enclose herewith a letter in original received from the Finance Department, Government of India, together with relevant papers on the subject of the import duty you had to pay on sprinkler installations.

You will remember that in our letter to the Government of India (Commerce Department) we pressed for a 'correct interpretation' of the Act which the Collector in the first instance and the Commissioner of Customs on appeal failed to do. According to the old Act which was in force when your appeal was heard, the Commissioner of Customs was the final appellate authority. The power to pass a revision order then was, of course, vested in the local Government, but from 1st April, when the new Act actually came into force, the Commissioner of Customs ceased to be the appellate authority and the Central Board of Revenues stepped in its place. The local Government also automatically ceased to pass revision orders which were thenceforward vested in the Finance Department, Government of India.

But your appeal has already been tried by the competent authority under the old Act, and any grievances against his decision should be referred to the Finance Department, Government of India, in the form of an " application for a revision order " by you direct, as stated in the last para of the Government letter under reference.

As an Association, I think, we should press the Commerce Department for an amendment of the Act. But this, I suggest, should be postponed till such time as we hear the results of your application for a revision order. In the event of a favourable revision order being obtained, a precedent could be established which may always be cited in future disputes of a similar nature with the Customs Authorities, and no amendment of the Act would then be necessary.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Re. Customs Duty.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to send you herewith a copy of the petition, addressed by Messrs. Payne & Co. on our behalf to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the above matter.—Yours faithfully,

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

28th May, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the Sea Customs Act as amended by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924,
and
In the matter of Import Duty levied on component parts of Sprinklers imported by the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ... ... *Petitioners.*

1. The petitioners are the owners of a spinning and weaving mill situated in Bombay.

2. For a considerable time past the petitioners have had a sprinkler installation in the said mill.

3. Some time ago the petitioners were advised to refit and extend the installation and the petitioners accordingly placed an indent with Messrs. Mather and Platt for supply of necessary parts for the refitting and extension of the installation consisting of special sprinkler pipes cut to particular lengths to suit the installation in the petitioners' mill to which the same were to be fitted and a certain number of sprinkler heads for attachment for these special pipes. The pipes and heads thus ordered out were to be manufactured of special sizes to be fitted into the existing installation and were specially adapted for that purpose.

When the shipment arrived in Bombay, the Customs authorities levied a duty of 10% on one part of the invoice and a duty of 15% on another part of the invoice. The petitioners objected to this assessment and submitted that the shipment should have been assessed for duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$% as " component parts " of machinery. At the request of the Assistant Collector of Customs, the petitioners furnished to the Collector a plan showing

how the parts imported were to be fitted into the existing sprinkler installation and also sent the invoice for the goods. The Assistant Collector, however, declined to charge duty at lower rate on the ground that pipes for a sprinkler installation when imported separately from the pump did not qualify as component parts of machinery as they could not be said to have a special shape or quality which would be essential for their use for any other purpose. As the shipment had to be cleared at once the petitioners payed the amount of duty levied under protest.

From the above decision of the Assistant Collector the petitioners appealed to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, but the decision was upheld. The petitioners then appealed to the Commissioner of Customs, and according to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act the Commissioner has also decided that a sprinkler installation can be assessed at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ only when imported as a whole.

The petitioners, feeling aggrieved at this decision, beg to apply for revision of the order passed.

The petitioners submit that the parts imported were clearly component parts of machinery, *viz.*, a sprinkler installation already existing in the petitioners' mills, and that these parts were prepared specially to measure to fit into the existing installation and were specially adapted to the installation and were not adapted for any other purpose.

The petitioners submit, further, that the decision of the Commissioner to the effect that the lower rate of tariff could apply only to the machinery or plant if imported as a whole is entirely against the spirit of the provision of the Indian Tariff Act in that behalf, and that carried to its logical conclusion it negatives the provision made by the Indian Tariff Act for the lower rate so far as component parts of machinery are concerned.

The parts in question were not ordinary ready-made parts purchased which could be fitted into any installation. They were specially made to order and were adapted only to the existing installation and were not adapted for any other purpose and were strictly within the scope and meaning of the words "components parts" as used in the Indian Tariff Act.

The petitioners, therefore, beg to apply that the order passed by the Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, and confirmed by the Collector of Customs and the Commissioner be reconsidered and revised and that assessment be levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and that the excess of assessment levied be refunded.

APPENDIX E-3.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE BASIS OF ESTIMATION OF TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT. (SCIENTIFIC TARIFF VALUATIONS.)

No. 1940.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, *1st March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

At the meeting at Bombay on the 7th February for the revision of the tariff values of cotton goods for excise duty, the method in which these tariff values are calculated was criticised, and it was arranged that there should be further discussion on the subject at Bombay about the middle of March. It was suggested that the question should meanwhile be investigated by a Sub-Committee of your Association.

2. I have since discussed the question with other parties interested, and I am now writing to inform you of the various methods of assessment which have been suggested. It will be understood that I express no opinion on the usefulness of these suggestions. I am merely forwarding them for the information and consideration of your Association, and as a possible basis of discussion at the meeting which it is proposed to hold about the middle of this month.

3. The various methods of assessment which have been suggested may be summarised as follows :—

(1) An *ad valorem* assessment at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on actual sales.

(2) Different tariff values for different local areas.

(3) The calculation of a single average price for all mills taken together instead of the mean between separate averages calculated for Bombay mills and Ahmedabad-cum-Sholapur mills.

(4) The prices quoted by the various mills to be "weighted" according to the production of each article by each mill.

(5) A combination of (3) and (4).

(6) The tariff value for each article to be calculated from prices quoted by selected mills producing mainly that particular article.

(7) Separate tariff values according to the amount of size used, *viz.*—

(*a*) for heavy sized articles, having more than 50 per cent. of size on warp;

(*b*) for light-sized articles, having less than 50 per cent. of size on warp.

The separate tariff values to be calculated either on actual prices or by a flat-rate rebate of 15 per cent. on heavy-sized articles.

4. Somewhat different, but closely connected, is the question of the method of classification. The present system is considered to be crude and unscientific and to lead to inequalities in assessment.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, in their circular letter of 25th June, 1923, proposed that the classification should be based primarily on the count of yarn used. And this principle has actually been introduced recently for the purpose of classifying khadi.

It has also been suggested that the methods of classification adopted in the Customs tariffs of various countries should be examined; for instance, classification according to the number of threads to the inch and the weight.

It was also understood at the meeting on the 7th February that, in the opinion of some members of your Association, the existing Tariff Rate List, without any substantial change of principle, could be much improved and simplified. Concrete proposals for this purpose would be welcomed.

5. It would be convenient for me to meet your Association and discuss these matters on the 14th or 15th of this month, if either of these dates are suitable. If not, I should be much obliged if you would suggest a date.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,
Director-General.

No. 323/21 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1940, dated the 1st March, 1924, on the subject of the assessment of tariff values for Indian-made piece-goods. My Committee have also been informed of the suggestions put forward by you during the conversation you had with the Secretary of the Association on 11th March, 1924, and with reference thereto desire me to state that they have no objection to mills being given the option of assessment on an *ad valorem* basis, as a temporary arrangement, pending the fixation of a scientifically based tariff.

2. My Committee have under discussion at the present time, a scheme of assessment of a more or less scientific nature, which, after the details have been worked out, they would like to have the opportunity of discussing with you.

The merits of the proposals outlined in your letter under reply might advisably be discussed at the same meeting, which it is suggested might be held some time in July or August 1924.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 3191.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *4th April*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 323-21, dated the 25th ultimo. I note that the proposals of your Committee for placing the assessment of cotton excise on a more scientific basis will be ready for discussion some time in July or August and I shall be glad to arrange to meet your Committee then.

I also note that your Committee has no objection to mills being given the option of assessment on an *ad valorem* basis, as a temporary arrangement, pending the fixation of a scientifically based tariff.—I have, etc.,

G. L. CORBETT,
Director-General.

Report by the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

As members are aware, ever since the imposition of the Cloth Excise Duty in 1896, the cloths produced in Indian mills have been classified in accordance with their trade name, and for particular varieties of cloth tariff values are given which are supposed to represent the average value for that type for the year in which the value was fixed. Each year the Government authorities collect particulars of each type of cloth named in the Tariff Schedule for a number of months, and frame a tentative schedule of values for the succeeding year. This tentative list is then discussed at a special meeting held annually in February at which the Director of Commercial Intelligence presides assisted by certain other Government officials connected with the administration of the duty, and to which representatives of the

Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, and other bodies connected with the cotton trade are invited, and adjustments are made where considered necessary by the trade, and agreed to by the Government of India.

2. It has long been recognised that the present method of fixing average values is unscientific and inaccurate, but it has the advantage of being simple to work and does not disclose to subordinate Government officials details of a technical nature concerning the cloths made by individual mills, and which might legitimately be regarded by them as trade secrets. The great disadvantage of the present system is that though there may be considerable differences in the qualities and price of a particular classification of cloth made in different localities, the tariff value is the same.

Thus under heading 5 of the list of Tariff Valuations for 1924-25 the tariff value per lb. is Rs. 1-7-0. Under the present system, therefore, a dhotie with a border between $\frac{3}{4}$" and 2" has a tariff value of Rs. 1-7-0 per lb. It will be readily understood that if made from fine yarn and with a high number of picks per inch a dhotie might really be worth considerably more than Rs. 1-7-0 per lb., whereas if made from coarse yarns the market value per lb. might be considerably lower. Though on the whole the tariff values for the particular classes of goods enumerated in the schedule generally give a fairly accurate average value, there undoubtedly exist cases in which mills pay more than they really would have to do if the duty was reckoned *ad valorem*, and similarly some mills escape more lightly than the Cotton Duties Act intended.

3. At the last meeting of the Tariff Valuation Committee held on the 7th of February last, and over which Mr. G. L. Corbett presided, protests were lodged against the present system by the Delhi Factory Owners' Association, who claimed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the published tariff values for Delhi and Punjab mills or mills weaving from yarn not over 16s counts; and from the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, who represented that special rates should be allowed for Ahmedabad where low qualities of heavily sized cloths were produced. Mr. Corbett, in his reply, admitted that the present system reacted unfairly in some instances, and further stated that Government would welcome any solution which could be offered or help which could be given by the Bombay Millowners' Association towards this end. Mr. C. N. Wadia, on behalf of the Committee of the Association, promised that an attempt would be made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem, and that the results of the investigation would be placed before Mr. Corbett on his next visit.

4. On the 1st of March, 1924, the Director of Commercial Intelligence, in a letter, informed the Association that he had discussed the question of tariff valuations with other bodies, and forwarded certain suggestions for alterations in the method of assessment which might be summarised as follows:—

(1) An *ad valorem* assessment at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on actual sales.

(2) Different tariff values for different local areas.

(3) The calculation of a single average price for all mills together instead of the mean between separate averages calculated for Bombay mills and Ahmedabad-cum-Sholapur mills.

(4) The prices quoted by the various mills to be 'weighted' according to the production of each article by each mill.

(5) A combination of (3) and (4).

(6) The tariff value for each article to be calculated from the prices quoted by selected mills producing mainly that particular article.

(7) Separate tariff values according to the amount of size used—

(*a*) for heavy-sized articles having more than 50 per cent. of size on warp;

(*b*) for light-sized articles having less than 50 per cent. size on warp;

the separate tariff values to be calculated either on actual prices or by a flat rebate of 15 per cent. on heavily sized articles.

Somewhat different, but closely connected, is the question of the method of classification. The Punjab Chamber had proposed that the classification should be based primarily on the count of yarn used.

It had also been suggested that the methods of classification adopted in the Customs tariffs of various countries should be examined, for instance classification according to the number of threads per inch and the weight.

5. On the 11th March Mr. Corbett, during an unofficial visit, placed before the Association certain proposals which he intended to make as a temporary arrangement, prior to thoroughly revising the basis on which tariff values of both Indian-made and imported piece-goods were reckoned.

He indicated that, generally speaking, the present tariff values were very acceptable to Bombay and Cawnpore, but not to Ahmedabad, Delhi and up-country mills where lower qualities were produced. He, therefore, proposed to give all mills in India the option of having the duty levied at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The value to be ascertained from the sales books of the mills wishing to adopt this method. Such an option would be given until May 1st, 1924, on the understanding that all woven goods produced would be assessed *ad valorem*, and that once having agreed to an *ad valorem* basis a mill would have to continue on that basis till the end of the Government financial year.

The Director then went on to explain his desire to fix tariff values on a scientific basis which would be equally applicable to imported piece-goods, and desired that the Association should make suggestions for the institution of a more scientific tariff, which he would be prepared to discuss with them in July or August.

6. The Committee discussed the Director's proposals early in March, and in their reply indicated that they had no objections to mills being allowed the option of assessment on an *ad valorem* basis, pending the fixation of a scientifically arranged tariff, and at the same time we were appointed to examine the possibilities in the latter direction.

Since that time we have given detailed consideration to the question of scientific tariffs and have studied in detail the proposals made by Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, respectively, in comparison with the present system.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed a scheme somewhat on the lines of the Swedish tariff in which the tariff value varies with the weight of the cloth on lbs. per 100 sq. yards and the number of ends and picks per inch.

The Table below gives the basis for grey goods :—

TABLE I.

Reeds and Picks per sq. *inch.*	lbs. per 100 sq. yds.	lbs. per 100 sq. yds.	lbs. per 100 sq. yds.	lbs. per 100 sq. yds.	Above lbs. 50
	20 (& less than 30).	30 (& less than 40).	40 (& less than 50).	50 lbs. or more.	
		Proposed Tariff Value in Annas.			
40	16	13	11	10	
60	18	15	13	12	
80	20	17	15	14	
100	21	18	16	15	
120	22	19	17	16	

The scale of extra charges for colour, etc., suggested by Mr. C. N. Wadia, was as under:—

Bleaching	4 annas	per 100 sq. yards.
Colour :— 10% or less on cloth.. ..	½ anna	„ „ „
above 10% and less than 30% ..	1½ annas	„ „ „
„ 30% „ „ „ 60% ..	3 „	„ „ „
60% to 100%..	5 „	„ „ „

The tariff values of a large number of cloths were calculated according to Mr. C. N. Wadia's scale and compared with the tariff values of the present schedule. There were one or two anomalies, but there was not much difference in the majority of cases.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala submitted a proposal which he thought would be simpler in working than that of Mr. C. N. Wadia. His idea was that the tariff should be based upon the average count of the cloth taking size and finish into account.

The average count could be found from the underquoted formula :—

Sum of threads of warp and weft per inch = S.

Width in inches = I.

Length in yards = L.

Weight of piece (actual) = W.

$$\text{Average count} = \frac{S \times I \times L}{800 \times W.}$$

For a cloth of average counts 6s the tariff value suggested was 15 annas.

For every count above 6s up to 18s add 7 pies per count.

For every count above 18s up to 30s add 6 pies per count.

For every count above 30s up to 42s add 1⅛ annas per count.

Extras :—

Bleaching	3½ annas per lb.
Dyed cloth	6 „ „ „
Cloths containing coloured threads in proportion to number per 1"	6 annas for 100% colour.
Less than 10% colour	Free.

No extra charge for finishing.

„ „ „ „ calendered goods.

„ „ „ „ dhoby work.

Tariff values were calculated for a number of cloths and compared with the present schedule. Where the average count was high it was found that the present tariff values were considerably exceeded, but these differences could probably be adjusted.

7. Both systems are more scientific than the present schedule, but after detailed consideration we are unanimously of the opinion that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages. As Mr. Munmohandas Ramji pointed out, if either system were adopted it would mean that the Excise authorities would have to check every kind of cloth manufactured from day to

day, and a thousand makes would mean a thousand different ratings. This would mean that far greater expense would attach to the collection of the duty, and far greater trouble, worry and harassment caused to the mill authorities. At the present time the assessment of khadi is made on the basis of the counts of the yarn, and this has led to endless trouble and annoyance. If every class of cloth were assessed according to counts it would lead to a multiplication of the trouble.

Mr. Stones has also called attention to the fact that even in one bale of cloth produced in India he generally finds heavy variations of pick, counts of warp and counts of weft, and for this reason he is very much inclined to doubt the practicability of introducing either of the systems advocated.

8. We therefore suggest that the Committee should inform the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that, after detailed investigation, the Association is convinced that it would be inadvisable to adopt a scientifically arranged tariff on the lines of the Customs tariffs of other countries, for the home piece-goods trade, chiefly because such a tariff would greatly increase the difficulties and expense of collection of the duty, and in the absence of a highly qualified technical staff and fully equipped testing house, would probably lead to a great number of disputes between the Excise officers and the mill authorities.

The details of the scheme suggested by Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala might, if necessary, be submitted to the Director for purposes of information."

Members of Sub-Committee.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
A. GEDDIS.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI
C. N. WADIA.
FRED STONES.
T. MALONEY (*Secretary*).

No. 1129/21 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th August*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
CALCUTTA.

Scientific Tariff Valuation for Indian-made Piece-goods.

SIR,

I have the honour to call your attention to the final report of a special Sub-Committee appointed by this Association as a result of the discussions with you during your visits to Bombay in February and March of this year.

You will note from the report, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, that after the most detailed consideration of the subject it has not been found possible to evolve a tariff of a scientific nature which would be likely to give better results than the present system. The reasons for this conclusion are given fully in the report, and it is a certain measure of regret to my Committee that a more satisfactory result has not been arrived at.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E-4.

EXCISE DUTY PAYABLE ON GOODS CONTAINING ARTIFICIAL SILK.

No. M.D./31/218.

BOMBAY, *9th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to invite your attention to certain correspondence which has passed between the Collector of Bombay and ourselves with reference to excess duty charged on certain classes of piece-goods in which artificial silk and English yarn are being used.

As you are aware, for some time past various mills in Bombay have been using artificial silk as part of the materials of certain classes of piece-goods such as saries, shirtings, etc. This system of using artificial silk as part of the component materials was introduced only a few years ago. We refer to this question of the time of introduction of artificial silk as that has a material bearing on the present question, as will be noticed later on.

Long before artificial silk began to be used, other imported materials such as silk and woollen yarn were being used by the Bombay mills, and the question of excise duty on goods in which such silk or woollen yarn was used was raised so far back as 1913. At that period the piece-goods manufactured in India were liable to excise duty. At the same time the silk and woollen yarn which was used in the manufacture of the piece-goods was liable to an import duty and the question was raised whether the mills should be charged full excise duty on piece-goods in which silk or woollen yarn was used when they had already paid, directly or indirectly, import duty on part of the materials in the shape of duty on imported woollen yarn or silk. The Government saw the justice of the complaint of the millowners that they should not be made to pay duty twice over in the case of such mixed goods, firstly in the shape of import duty on the silk or woollen yarn used as raw materials, and again in the shape of excise duty on manufactured goods in which such silk or woollen yarn was used, and the Government of Bombay issued a circular, dated 27th February, 1913, to the following effect :—

> "The attention of the agents or owners of all the weaving mills in the Bombay Presidency is invited to the following orders of the Government of India on the question of the assessment of excise duty on goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool :—
>
> 'That where in the case of these mixed goods duty-paid yarn is contained otherwise than in borders or ends, the Collector may at his discretion fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article less a proportion thereof represented by duty-paid yarns contained therein.' "

At this time artificial silk was not used as component part of piece-goods manufactured in the Bombay mills, and the only imported materials then used being silk or woollen yarn, the question was raised about these only and the resolution in terms referred only to these two materials. The object of the resolution and the general principle underlying it were, however, clear, namely, that the mill should not be made to pay twice over in the shape of import duty on the raw materials and excise duty on manufactured goods in cases in which the raw materials used were themselves subject to import duty.

Subsequent to this time, namely, in 1913, artificial silk began to be used in increasing proportion, and at present our mills and other mills in Bombay are using artificial silk to a considerable extent in the manufacture of certain classes of piece-goods, and they are considerably handicapped by the fact that no exemption, partial or full, is allowed in the case of artificial silk similar to the exemption allowed in case of use of silk or woollen yarn. There could be no distinction in principle or in practice or in reason between the two classes of cases, namely, goods in which silk or woollen yarn paying import duty is used and goods in which artificial silk paying import duty is used, and the grievance which was recognised and partially remedied in 1913 as regards silk or woollen yarn, is equally acute as regards artificial silk and leads to the same injustice and hardship. The Government never intended and could not intend that the Bombay mills should be hampered by a double duty, firstly on the materials and then again on the finished product. In times like the present even the slightest additional duty or expense leads to considerable disadvantage in competition with other goods in the market and the practical effect of this double duty has come to be felt rather severely by the mills.

Our company invited the attention of the Collector of Bombay to the matter by their letter dated 21st September, 1923, and applied for exemption. The Collector has, however, declined to consider our suggestion on the ground that there is no reference to such exemption in the Cotton Duties Act.

It is true the resolution of 27th February, 1913, related to a specific complaint, namely, about silk and woollen yarn, but the complaint is the same as regards artificial silk, and the reason why artificial silk was not referred to at that time is that it was not being then freely used.

The general principle underlying this question has become much more important at present in consequence of the recent imposition of import duty on imported cotton yarn. English yarn is used in large quantities in the Bombay mills, and piece-goods in which English yarn is used have to pay double duty, namely, on the yarn and on the finished product. Some provision is absolutely necessary to guard against this double imposition of duty.

We send herewith copies of letters which have passed between ourselves and the Collector of Bombay and submit that the matter is one which ought to be taken up by the Millowners' Association in the general interests of the mill industry in Bombay, especially in view of the imposition of duty on English yarn which has given the question a much wider application than it would have had if the grievance had been confined to the use of artificial silk.—Yours faithfully,

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD.

No. 711/21C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. M.G./31/218 of the 9th May, 1924, with reference to the excise duty charged on certain classes of piece-goods in which artificial silk and English yarns are being used.

Your letter was considered by my Committee at a meeting held on the 2nd instant, when it was decided that a representation should be made to the Government of Bombay in support of the case made out by you.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 729/21C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this Association to address you on the subject of the assessment of excise duty payable on cloths containing a proportion of artificial silk yarn, and/or duty-paid English cotton yarns.

In this connection I am to draw your attention to a representation made by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. on April 28th, 1911, in which it was argued " that the Excise Duty of 3½% was not intended to be levied on mixed cloths made wholly out of imported yarns." Arising out of this representation, the Government of India in 1913 issued the following order:—"That where in the case of these mixed goods duty-paid yarn is contained other than in borders or ends, the Collector may, at his discretion, fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article less a proportion thereof represented by the duty-paid yarns contained therein."

In the opinion of my Committee, this order clearly establishes the principle that an allowance was intended to be made in the case of goods containing duty-paid yarns.

2. The terms of the Government of India's order were communicated to mills in the Bombay Presidency in the under-quoted circular issued by the Collector of Bombay :—

27th February, 1913.

Circular 293/*Ex. of* 1913.

" The attention of the agents or owners of all weaving mills in the Bombay Presidency is invited to the following orders of the Government of India on the question of excise duty on goods made partly of silk or wool :—

(*Order of Government of India quoted in para* 1.)

" To enable the Collector to give effect to these orders the agents are requested to submit to this Office a separate monthly return as required under Section 8 of the Cotton Duties Act of *all* the mixed goods produced (issued) in their mills in the following form.

* * * * * *

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay."

At the time the above-quoted order was issued, artificial silk was not produced in any quantities commercially, and certainly was not imported into India to any appreciable degree. Later on it began to be used to an increasing extent, and upon importation was assessed for duty at the same rate as *real silk*. It may be taken for granted that the reason for the first paragraph of the Collector of Bombay's circular mentioning only " goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool " was that these represented the only classes of mixed goods then produced in Indian mills, and the only reason that artificial silk was not referred to at that time was that it was not being freely used.

3. Until recently the amount of the concession allowed in this Presidency was 50% on the net value of the silk or wool used in manufacture, and a similar allowance was conceded in respect of artificial silk, but on various dates during 1923 a number of mills were notified that the concession previously allowed would no longer apply in the case of goods made of artificial silk and cotton.

My Committee have given the most careful consideration to this matter and fail to understand the reasons which led to the withdrawal. As previously pointed out, it was obviously the intention of the Government of India that a concession should be allowed on woven goods containing *duty-paid yarns*, and my Committee maintain that in face of this order there is no justification for collecting duty twice over, first when the yarn is imported and later when woven into cloth. If the withdrawal is due to your having come to the conclusion that artificial silk cannot be classified as silk, and that it should rather be classified as cotton, this would mean that goods containing artificial silk and cotton were not mixed goods and might therefore be assessed at full value, and it follows that artificial silk yarn should be treated as cotton yarn when first imported and should pay a duty of 5% and not 15% as at present. It is obviously unfair for the Customs authorities to classify it as silk and for the Cotton Excise Department to classify it as cotton in order to collect double revenue.

My Committee also fail to understand why no general order was sent to mills notifying withdrawal of the concession. As far as information is available, the withdrawal notice was sent to some mills early in the year 1923 and to others towards the end of the year 1923. If the concession was to be withdrawn at all then, in the opinion of my Committee, it should have been done at the same time in all cases.

4. There is still another point for solution in this matter, and that is whether the Government are entitled to charge duty twice on imported cotton yarn.

In 1913, when the order of the Government of India quoted in para (1) was published, there was no duty on yarn, but in 1921 a duty of 5% was imposed. Some mills manufacture cloth which is wholly or partially composed of imported yarn. Thus before the cloth has been woven a certain amount of duty has been paid, but no allowance has so far been made in assessing such cloths for excise duty. My Committee feel that some provision is absolutely necessary to guard against this imposition of double taxation, which to them appears to be opposed to the principle enunciated in the order of the Government of India to which reference has been made.

5. In conclusion, I am desired to request that, pending the decision of Government on the points raised in this letter, the necessary orders may be issued by you allowing the concession which was always granted until 1923, in calculating the excise duty payable on mixed goods containing artificial silk.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Copies also forwarded to :—

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

No. 1576/Ex.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *24th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 729/21C, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the question of granting a concession in the case of artificial silk goods is under consideration.

2. As regards the concession asked for in the case of imported cotton yarn goods, it would be a very difficult matter to distinguish imported yarn from Indian yarn. Apart from this difficulty, I would enquire whether if the concession is granted in their case your Association would be willing to accept *ad valorem* rates for them as in the case of mixed goods, and if so, what procedure they would recommend for distinguishing the goods from the purely Indian goods. Certain additional books will have to be maintained by the mills in this connection and they will also have to answer various questions which might give rise to friction between them and this office.—I have, etc.,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 910/21C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th July*, 1924.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 31/218, dated the 9th May, 1924, in which you stated a case for the grant of a concession in amount of excise duty to be paid on piece-goods containing artificial silk or duty-paid cotton yarn.

2. As a result of your letter, a representation was made by the Association to the Collector of Bombay on the 4th ultimo, a copy of which was sent to you, and a reply has now been received.

The Collector's letter states :—

> " That the question of granting a concession in the case of artificial silk goods " is under consideration.
>
> " 2. As regards the concession asked for in the case of imported cotton yarn " goods, it would be a very difficult matter to distinguish imported yarn from Indian " yarn. Apart from this difficulty, I would enquire whether if the concession is " granted in their case your Association would be willing to accept *ad valorem* " rates for them as in the case of mixed goods; and if so, what procedure they would " recommend for distinguishing the goods from purely Indian goods. Certain " additional books will have to be maintained by the mills in this connection and " they will also have to answer various questions which might give rise to friction " between them and this office."

3. My Committee have considered the Collector's letter and they would request the favour of an opinion as to the line which should be taken by them in their next letter. If a representation is made asking for a concession similar to that which will most probably be given in the case of artificial silk, it must be remembered that the cloths containing English yarn will be assessed at their real value and not according to the present tariff schedule. To take a typical example—dhoties are now given a tariff valuation of Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-8-0 per lb., no matter what the counts of yarn. A dhotie made from English yarn might really be worth Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 3-0-0 per lb. If, therefore, the excise duty were reckoned *ad valorem* on such a cloth, the duty payable even after the grant of a concession might possibly be greater than the duty payable under the present arrangements.

4. My Committee have in mind another proposal which might get over the difficulty in a more satisfactory manner, namely, that the present system of assessment should

continue as far as cotton piece-goods are concerned, whether composed of imported or Indian yarns, but that all yarn imported for *bona fide* use in a manufacturing concern should be allowed free of customs duty.

5. Will you kindly indicate whether a representation of the nature suggested in para 4 would be preferable to one of the nature indicated in paragraph 3 ?—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1128/21C of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th August*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1576/Ex, dated 24th June, dealing with the question of excise duty payable on goods containing artificial silk or duty-paid cotton yarns.

My Committee note with pleasure that the question of granting a concession in the case of goods containing artificial silk is under consideration and trust that the concession hitherto allowed will be continued.

2. With regard to the question of a concession being granted in the case of duty-paid English yarns, my Committee agree that there might be some trouble in distinguishing imported yarns from Indian yarns, but the difficulty is not insuperable. You will probably agree that the order issued by the Government of India in 1913, and quoted in my letter of the 4th June, clearly laid down that a concession should be granted in the case of duty-paid yarns in order to overcome the injustice of double taxation.

After further consideration of the whole question, my Committee are inclined to think that the easiest way of carrying out Government's intention in the case of goods containing imported yarns would be to continue the present method of assessment but to allow all cotton yarns imported for *bona fide* use in a manufacturing concern to be admitted free of import duty, or alternatively to grant a rebate equivalent to the import duty paid on yarns imported by and used in mills at the end of each year, and would respectfully urge that this proposal might be placed before the Government of India for their very early consideration. The arrangement suggested has a precedent for, as you are doubtless aware, the Government of India, for many years after the imposition of the Cotton Excise Duty in 1896, allowed practically the whole of the stores used by weaving mills to be imported free of duty. The system, as far as I have been able to ascertain, worked satisfactorily and would be easy to reintroduce in the case of cotton yarns.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E-5

ASSESSMENT OF KHADI.

BOMBAY, *28th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

For the information of your Committee, we enclose herein a petition which we are sending to the Governor in Council of Bombay regarding the decision of the Collector of Bombay about khadi chadars which we have manufactured at our mills. We shall inform you as soon as His Excellency's decision comes to our hands.

In the meantime, it would be advisable for your Association to take up this matter also with the Government of Bombay and, if possible, with Mr. Corbett, of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, as this is a matter of general importance, and, in our opinion, the decision of the Collector of Bombay is entirely wrong.—Yours faithfully,

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO., LTD.

To

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

The Humble Petition of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, carrying on business at Bombay.

Sheweth as follows:—

1. Your Petitioner has for many years past carried on on a large scale the business (*inter alia*) of the manufacture of various cotton goods at Your Petitioner's mills in Bombay.

2. In January 1923, Your Petitioner commenced to manufacture certain khadi goods, that is to say, goods of a rough texture. The said goods are made out of 14s warp and inferior grades of cotton.

3. The said goods so manufactured were of various dimensions including the following, namely:—

60″	×	96″		×	1 13/16
48″	×	90″		×	1 3/8
48″	×	96″		×	1½
54″	×	96″		×	1 5/8
48″	×	6	yds.	×	3¼
44″	×	5½	,,	×	2¾
48″	×	6	,,	×	3¼
55″	×	6	,,	×	3¾

4. As required by the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, Your Petitioner's Managing Agents, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, made returns to the Collector of Bombay in respect of the goods manufactured at their mills in and after January 1923, and in those returns Your Petitioner included under the heading "khadi" certain goods, to wit, other khadi goods and also khadi goods of the dimensions specified in the foregoing paragraph. The said goods were so included because they answered, in the opinion of Your Petitioner, to the description "khadi," being in fact manufactured of the said inferior grades of cotton and 14s warp and consequently being classified as "khadi" cloth.

5. By his letter of the 17th March, 1924, the Collector of Bombay wrote to Your Petitioner's Agents that a portion of the said khadi shown as manufactured in January and February 1923, namely, the portion consisting of the dimensions specified in paragraph 3 of this Petition, was of "chadar" dimensions and border and consequently should have been so classified and must be assessed as "chadars."

6. Your Petitioner craves leave to refer to the Tariff values set forth in a notification of the Government of India, reprinted in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 21st February, 1923, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked *Appendix I. Hereto annexed and marked collectively *Appendix II are copies of the said letter and the relative subsequent correspondence between Your Petitioner and the Collector.

7. In view of his ruling, the Collector disallowed to Your Petitioner certain refunds to which Your Petitioner would otherwise have been entitled, and also demanded additional payments alleged to be due for the months March to October, 1923, and included in the October assessment.

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*Not printed.

8. By Your Petitioner's letter of the 19th March, 1924, Your Petitioner drew the Collector's attention to the following points :—

(*a*) That the length, size, width and weight of the goods sought to be classified by the Collector as " chadars " were in fact entirely different from the goods ordinarily classified as chadars.

(*b*) That the dimensions and borders were not identical and should not be placed under the same classification.

(*c*) That the articles were sold in the market as khadi and not as chadars and the price fixed was fixed on the basis of the articles being khadi cloth.

(*d*) That the articles were made on exactly the same lines as khadi cloth, *viz.*, from 14s warp, and accordingly should be classified in the same way as khadi.

9. On the 27th March, 1924, the Collector replied and the substance of his contention was as follows, namely :—

(*a*) That the said khadi goods by their length and width and border answered to the description of chadars and approached the usual dimensions and borders of ordinary chadars.

(*b*) That the goods were not khadi cloth as classified in the said Notification (Appendix I) and that khadi of the dimensions of long-cloth, shirting, domestic, etc., only could be classified as khadi cloth.

(*c*) That the Tariff list in the said Notification did not take into account the texture of any cloth for its classification and that chadars whether fine, medium, or rough, were nevertheless chadars and assessable as such.

(*d*) That goods could not be assessed otherwise than at tariff rates and the market value was immaterial.

(*e*) That as to the fact that the goods in question were sold as khadi cloth in the market, a trade misdescription of a cloth did not affect its classification for the purpose of the Cotton Duties Act.

10. Your Petitioner respectfully submits that the Collector has erred in his said ruling.

11. Your Petitioner makes the following submissions, namely :—

(1) That Section 6 of the Cotton Duties Act provides for a duty at a stated percentage on the value of cotton goods.

Section 7 of the Act provides that the Governor-General in Council may by notification fix, for the purpose of levying the duties, tariff values of all such goods or of any particular description or descriptions thereof and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

Section 7 (2) of the Act says such tariff value shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be the real value of the goods to which it applies, but, save as aforesaid, all goods shall be assessed under the Act at their real value,

and that, accordingly, the whole intention of the Act is to impose a tax on the real value so far as that is possible.

(2) That shirting, longcloth, and domestics are assessed under item No. 6 in the Schedule of Tariff Values (Appendix I). The Collector, however, admits that khadi cloth when of the dimensions of shirting, longcloth and domestics, is assessable under item 2 which deals with dangari and khadi cloth. That is to say, the Collector admits that khadi cloth when of these dimensions, notwithstanding the description, is assessed as khadi cloth, *i.e.*, on its value and quality and not on its dimensions. When desired, however, to apply the same principle to khadi cloth having dimensions which in any way approach the dimensions of chadars, the Collector demurs and seeks to apply another principle.

(3) That it is a principle of taxation that it should be certain; and that it is a principle of a taxing statute that it should be strictly construed, and, where it is possible to place two constructions, then a statute must be construed in the manner most favourable to the subject.

(4) That Your Petitioner is accordingly entitled to have the goods in question classified as khadi cloth.

12. Your Petitioner submits that, in the circumstances, the said goods should be assessed under item 2 as khadi cloth and not under item 1 as chadars or bed sheets, which item was clearly intended to apply to goods of fine quality and not to goods of inferior quality made of poor cotton and 14s warp.

13. Your Petitioner submits that the Collector's ruling will involve grave hardship as the said goods have been sold as khadi cloth at the rates prevailing for khadi cloth and on the assumption that the goods would be classified and assessed for duty as such; and that it will not be possible for Your Petitioner to recover the additional duty now sought to be imposed from the purchasers as it is doubtful whether the case is one which falls within Section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and in any event the contracts have in many cases already been completed.

14. Your Petitioner accordingly feels aggrieved at the Collector's ruling and desires that the decision be reversed.

15. Your Petitioner has paid the amount demanded in the Collector's assessment for October, 1923, under protest. The said assessment for October, 1923, included surcharges amounting to Rs. 1,014 in respect of khadi assessed as chadars from March to October, 1923. The total assessment for the month of October, which included the said sum, was Rs. 56,869-14-0, and this amount was paid under protest. In addition, Your Petitioner claims certain refunds, namely, Rs. 275-8-0 for the months of January and February, 1923, disallowed as aforesaid.

16. Your Petitioner therefore prays :—

(*a*) That Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to reverse the Collector's decision and make such order as the circumstances require as to future assessment and as to cancellation of the past assessment and for a refund of the amount overpaid and of the amounts disallowed; and

(*b*) That Your Excellency in Council may be pleased to pass such other order as the circumstances of the case require.

And Your Petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1924.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO., LTD.,
by its Agents, NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
By the hand of N. N. WADIA, a partner.

No. 712/21B of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th April, 1924, forwarding a copy of the petition you have sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the question of the assessment of certain khadi chaddars manufactured at your mills, to excise duty.

In reply, I am to inform you that my Committee have resolved to address a letter to the Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, in support of your petition, and copies will be forwarded to the Collector of Bombay, the Government of Bombay and Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for information.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 718/21B of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to a recent ruling given by you with regard to the assessment of the tariff values of certain cloths manufactured by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The Company concerned have addressed a petition (copy enclosed) to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in this connection and have also submitted the case to my Committee for an opinion thereon.

2. My Committee have given the question most careful consideration and are of the opinion that the cloths mentioned in the petition should have been assessed as khadi for the undermentioned reasons :—

During the year 1923, my Committee had certain correspondence with you on the question as to what constituted khadi cloth, and in your final letter on this subject, 1327/Ex, dated 20th July, 1923, you stated that, as a temporary measure, you proposed to treat cloth up to and including 14s warp and 8½s weft as khadi, anything above this limit would be treated as domestics, dosuti, etc., according to the nature of the cloth. The provisions of this order, my Committee were given to understand, were made retrospective, and as far as they are aware, are still in operation. Upon receipt of a copy of the petition referred to in para (1), enquiries were made from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., as to the counts of yarn used in the cloths mentioned therein, and in their reply it is stated that the cloths were all manufactured from 14s warp and 8½s weft. This being the case, my Committee think that the cloths mentioned should have been assessed for duty as khadi as they come within the definition which you have laid down, and would call your attention to the fact that the said definition contains no mention of width or length or border. Under the circumstances, my Committee consider that a refund of the excess duty paid should be made, and that the necessary order should be passed so as to allow such goods being assessed as khadi in the future.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY.
Secretary.

Copy forwarded with compliments to :—

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
CALCUTTA.

No. 1402/21B of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *10th October*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter No. 718-21B of the 5th June, 1924, on the subject of assessment of certain cloth manufactured by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to excise duty, and to say that my Committee would be very pleased if you would kindly expedite a reply thereto.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 3248/Ex.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

BOMBAY, *16th October*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 718-21B, dated the 5th June, 1924, forwarding copy of the petition of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to Government in the matter of assessment of khadi chadars, I have the honour to inform you that the question has been referred to Government.—I have, etc.,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 1525/21B of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Assessment of certain descriptions of cloth for Excise Duty.

I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter No. 731-21B of the 18th June, enclosing a copy of a letter No. 718-21B, dated the 5th June, 1924, addressed to the Collector of Bombay, and a copy of a petition submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the above subject.

2. The Collector recently informed my Committee that the points which were raised in the Association's letter of the 5th June have been referred to Government for orders. I am therefore to request you to be good enough to acquaint my Committee with the decision of the Government of Bombay on the points raised in the letter and petition.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 915-G/24.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *24th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Cotton Duties Act—Khadi—Tariff values under—of goods of—texture.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1525-21B, dated 11th November, 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the question of the mode of assessment to duty under the Cotton Duties Act of cloth of khadi texture has been referred to the Government of India whose orders are awaited.—I have, etc.,

DAVAR,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

No. 1616/21B of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th November*, 1924.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

You will be interested to know that the question raised in your petition to the Governor in Council last June, regarding assessment of khadi chadars, has been referred by the Local Government to the Government of India for orders. The matter, you will remember, was taken up by the Association with the Collector, and on a reference being made to him in October, I was informed that he had passed on the papers to Government for orders. Recently I addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay on the subject, and I am now informed that they have referred the matter to the Government of India.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E-6.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

No. 117-21/A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, I am directed to address you upon the subject of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties, which are considered to be an unwarranted impediment to the rapid development of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry, unjustifiable from an economic standpoint, have been condemned, from the very date of their imposition in 1896, by every shade of Indian opinion, and are, in combination with the heavy direct and indirect taxation borne by the cotton industry in India, imperilling the future prosperity of the trade and the livelihood of 350,000 workers.

2. In this connection my Committee desire me to refer you to the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Excise Duties at the behestof the Lancashire Cotton Trade, in spite of the condemnation of the Government of India and the incontrovertible arguments put forward by this Association in their letter, dated 7th January, 1896, addressed to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay. I am further to refer you to the subsequent representations made to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, by this Association, under dates 8th November, 1899, and 5th March, 1901.

3. The history of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties has been fully set forth in the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, and it is not thought that any useful purpose would be served by detailing afresh the facts which are known to every student of Indian politics ; but it is maintained that the time is due for steps to be taken to act upon the recommendation put forward by that Commission, and to allow Indian opinion to regulate Indian Fiscal Policy in the interests of the Indian people. Lord Hardinge was so convinced of the inequity of the Cotton Excise Duties that he publicly pledged the necessity of their abolition at the earliest possible moment ; but the duty still remains with us to clog the wheels of Indian industrial progress. Sir James (then Mr. James) Westland in 1894 stated : " The Government will always be prepared to remove or lighten any duty which in any perceptible degree checks the prosperity or interferes with the interest of commerce." Despite this statement the Cotton Excise Duty was introduced in 1896, and to-day places an even greater burden on the trade than when first imposed.

Sir Edward Law, who was Finance Member in the regime of Lord Curzon, also realised the iniquitous nature of this duty when he publicly stated : " It is not in the interest of protective countries that Indian manufacturing industries should develop ; it suits such countries much better to confine the population to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water than to manufacturers abroad. It seems imperative to me that efforts should be made to change this situation in the interest of India's nascent industries, which with fair opportunities are susceptible of immense development to the greater advantage of our Indian peoples."

My Committee would like to be informed whether the Government of India are prepared to act upon the recommendations and promises made by its responsible statesmen and abolish the Cotton Excise Duties at the earliest opportunity.

4. The reasons advanced for the imposition and retention of these duties, in spite of their universal condemnation by public opinion, have from time to time been changed to suit the political needs of the moment. When first imposed the argument advanced was that, in view of the protective nature of the Import Duty on English-made piece-goods, it was necessary to impose a countervailing duty in order to remove any advantage possessed by the Indian manufacturer. When it was proved that there was little or no competition between the products of English and Indian mills, and when afterwards Indian opinion inclined strongly to a general policy of protection, a new reason for the retention of the duties had to be furnished, and this was found by Mr. Clark, then Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry with the Government of India, who enunciated the view that the duties served to give a necessary measure of protection to the hand-loom industry. That hollow declaration, however, has not prevented the Government from re-imposing an Import Duty on cotton yarn, which has an entirely opposite effect.

The reason now advanced for the retention of the duty is that the revenue derived from the duty cannot well be given up ; but I am directed to remind Government that a much greater source of revenue was sacrificed by the agreement to restrict the export of opium to assist in the regeneration of the Chinese, and my Committee are convinced that the Cotton Excise Duty could be given up equally well to assist the regeneration of the Indian cotton trade.

5. The specific points which my Association now wish to bring to your notice may be briefly enumerated as follows :—

(a) The confinement of the Excise Duty to one industry.

(*b*) The ratio of the duty to manufacturing costs.

(*c*) The subsidiary taxation borne by the cotton industry.

(*d*) The growth of Japanese competition in the Indian piece-goods trade.

Imposition of Excise Duty on one Industry only.

6. While my Committee maintain, in conformity with the minority report of the Fiscal Commission, that Excise Duties should be restricted to such articles as alcohol and tobacco, which may be considered as luxuries, the consumption of which it is desirable to reduce in the best interests of the nation as a whole, they would also point out the flagrant injustice of a policy which allows one particular industry to be taxed whilst others are exempted. If Excise Duties are to be continued for purposes of revenue, it is contended that there is absolutely no justification for taxing the production of Indian-manufactured cotton piece-goods whilst jute, silk, woollen, leather and all other manufactured articles are exempt from any such taxation. If it is the contention of the Government of India that a certain amount of revenue must be raised by Excise Duties, which is extremely doubtful when the other avenues for raising revenue are fully explored, then my Committee consider that they are amply justified in asking for a readjustment of Excise taxation to include all other suitable sources of revenue. Perusal of the Import Tariff Schedule shows that other industries are most leniently treated in the matter of taxation as compared with cotton piece-goods. Typical examples are given below:—

Articles.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Difference.
Cotton piece-goods	11%	3½%	7½%
Silk piece-goods	30%	*nil.*	30%
Hemp manufactures	15%	*nil.*	15%
Woollen and Worsted piece-goods	15%	*nil.*	15%
Boots and Shoes	15%	*nil.*	15%
Leather manufactures	15%	*nil.*	15%

In every instance quoted, and the list could be considerably extended, the Import Duty levied is in excess of that levied on imported cotton piece-goods, but in no instance has an Excise Duty been imposed or considered necessary in the case of the corresponding indigenous industry. The extra burden which this Excise Duty imposes upon the cotton trade of this country in comparison with other industries, will be more readily appreciated by a comparison of the amount of duty paid in the years 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23 with the total invested capital. The total paid-up capital for all cotton mills in British India in 1923 was approximately Rs. 36,00,00,000 and the average Excise Duty paid for the last three years was Rs. 2,09,00,000, which is equivalent to a tax of nearly 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital. It should also be remembered that this duty has to be paid, whether a profit or loss is made as a result of the year's working. In this respect it is more objectionable than income-tax or super-tax, since these two duties are dependent upon profits; and my Committee desire to point out that this tax on production is unprecedented in the annals of the fiscal history of any other country in the world.

For example, in the years 1910, 1911, 1913, the mills in Bombay City and Island, according to the Annual Statement prepared by Mr. J. A. Wadia, made a nett loss of 111 lakhs of rupees, but in spite of this had to pay almost 125 lakhs of rupees as Excise Duty. In other

words, the payment of Excise Duty converted what would have been a nett profit of 14 lakhs into a loss of 111 lakhs.* These figures, it is thought, amply demonstrate the inequity of the method of taxation upon production irrespective of profits. The present position of the trade is somewhat similar to that in the years mentioned, markets are depressed, and most mills are being kept running at a loss ; and this Association is unanimous in its opinion that Government should relieve it of the burden imposed by the Excise Duty.

Ratio of Excise Duty to Manufacturing Costs.

7. The ratio of the Excise Duty to manufacturing costs can perhaps be more accurately gauged if the cost of different items of cloth production are analysed. From a survey made in 1923 of the figures from a large number of mills, it has been found that the cost of the raw material accounts for approximately 60% of the final cost of the cloth produced ; the other 40% represent manufacturing charges, such as overhead expenses, wages and stores. The effect of the Excise Duty is therefore to increase manufacturing charges by 8·75%—a very serious item when competing with mills in independent States which purchase their cotton at the same figures as mills in British India.

Subsidiary Taxation borne by the Cotton Mill Industry.

8. It has perhaps escaped the notice of the Government of India that the cotton manufacturing industry is also especially heavily taxed in other ways which either do not at all affect other industries or affect them in a minor degree only.

In this connection I am to refer to :—

(*a*) The Cotton Cess of 4 annas per bale.

(*b*) The Import Duty upon mill stores and machinery.

(*c*) The Town Duty of Re. 1 per bale on all cotton brought into Bombay.

To (*a*) little or no exception can be taken since the proceeds of the cess are to be entirely devoted to the interests of the cotton trade in general, but it costs the trade on an annual consumption of 20,60,000 bales, 5 lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) The duties on stores weigh especially heavily upon the cotton mill industry.

In 1896, when the duties on cloth were first levied, and until three years ago, all mill stores, if imported by mills direct, were admitted free of duty, this concession being granted in order to compensate the trade to some extent for the disabilities created by the imposition of the Excise Duty on piece-goods. In 1921 this concession was withdrawn and at the present time mills pay 15% duty on dyeing and sizing materials and many of the more important mill stores.

From the figures submitted by a number of typical Bombay mills it was found that with cotton at Rs. 500 per candy the proportionate cost for dutiable stores when making standard longcloths was 6·5% of the total cost of production, and when spinning 18s weft, 2·25%.

The following calculation gives an approximate idea of the amount of duty paid by cotton mills in British India on imported mill stores.

The average rate of duty paid on stores has been taken as 10%, which, it is thought, represents as fair an estimate as it is possible to make. As previously mentioned, the more important stores, such as sizing materials and dyes, pay 15% *ad valorem*, but a certain proportion of machinery spare parts are admitted at the rate of 2½%.

The total value of cloth produced in British India was :—

	Rs.	
1920-21	60,39,24,275	From Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
1921-22	58,21,63,796	
1922-23	56,55,13,926	
	3) 175,16,01,997	
	58,38,67,332	

Average of last 3 years = Rs. 58,38,67,332, say Rs. 58,00,00,000.

Value on Stores (6·5% on cost value) = Rs. 3,77,00,000.

Duty on Stores at 10% *ad valorem* = Rs. 37,70,000.

Weight of Yarn produced :—

1920-21	62,16,55,441 lbs.	From Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
1921-22	65,30,10,720 ,,	
1922-23	66,19,10,823 ,,	
	3) 193,65,76,984 lbs.	
	64,88,58,994 lbs.	

Average of last 3 years = 64,88,58,994 lbs., say 65,00,00,000 lbs.

Approximate value at 14 annas per lb. = Rs. 57,00,00,000.

Value of Stores at 2·25% = Rs. 1,28,25,000.

Duty on Stores at 10% *ad valorem* = Rs. 12,82,500.

Total duty paid per year by mills on Yarn and Cloth = Rs. 50,52,500.

The average amount collected per year from mills in British India in the form of Excise Duty, according to the Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, for the past three years, was Rs. 2,09,02,000.

The total taxation paid by mills in the form of Excise Duty on cloth and Import Duty on mill stores is, therefore, in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,59,54,500, or in round figures 260 lakhs of rupees per year.

This on a paid-up share capital of Rs. 36 crores is equivalent to a tax of 7·2%, which is probably at least 5% more than any other major Indian industry is called upon to pay, and in addition acts as a very severe handicap in meeting foreign competition in the home market. In this connection it is also significant that the initial cost of equipping a mill in India, according to a statement by Sir Charles Macara, published in *The Times* on 4th July, 1922, is twice as much as in England and in consideration of which a generous measure of protection is necessary.

(*c*) The Town Duty of Re. 1 per bale on all cotton imported into Bombay inflicts a still further burden on those mills situated in Bombay City and Island. In 1922 the cotton consumed by mills in the city and island of Bombay was approximately 5,37,099 candies or in round figures 10,50,000 bales. At Re. 1 per bale this represents an annual tax of 10½ lakhs of rupees, and constitutes a further heavy burden on the Bombay mills, which is not imposed on any other industry.

The Growth of Japanese Competition.

9. Perhaps the most disturbing feature of the cotton trade in India is the enormous growth of Japanese competition in the home market. When the Cotton Excise Duties were first imposed Indian mills were chiefly exporters; since that time, chiefly as a result of the expansion of the mill industry in China and Japan, the currency policy of the Government of India, the high cost of freights, the excessive taxation which has been placed on the Indian cotton mills and the increased cost of labour and machinery, the foreign trade of Indian mills has for all practical purposes disappeared, and to-day the only market left to Indian mills is that in India itself. Even this market is now in danger, for at the present time the Japanese, in spite of having to purchase cotton in India, to pay carriage to Japan and back again, can afford to pay 11% import duty and still undersell the Indian manufactures in the home market. The reasons for this are not far to seek: they are due (1) to the lesser taxation borne by the Japanese mills; (2) cheap female labour; (3) long working hours (the mills work 22 to 24 hours per day); (4) State aid in the form of loans at low rates of interest; (5) specially low freight rates.

My Committee in the most forcible terms at their command desire to impress upon the Government of India the absolute necessity of counteracting this unfair competition from Japan in the interests of the Indian cotton industry and the Indian people, and maintain that it is the duty of the Government to investigate fully the means which would best ensure preserving, and eventually extending, the Indian cotton mill industry, which forms such a valuable asset to the economic stability of this country.

First and foremost, the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed without delay. No other country within the extensive boundaries of the Empire has a similar duty, and its history rankles in the minds and hearts of Indians of all castes and creeds. Secondly, my Committee consider that the Import Duties on mill stores of all kinds should be abolished or very greatly reduced; and, thirdly, the advisability of increasing the Import Duty on piece-goods produced outside the Empire ought to be very seriously considered.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *25th February*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding me a copy of the representation addressed by you to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi, in which you have urged the abolition of the present Cotton Excise Duties and reduction or complete abolition of the Import Duties on mill stores.

Your letter and the copy of the representation were both placed before the Committee of my Association, and the President of the Association has sent to-day the following wire to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi, in support of your representation:—

> "Bombay Millowners' Association have addressed you 8th February thoughtful representation on abolition of Cotton Excise Duties and reduction of Import Duties on mill stores. My Association heartily endorses the views of Bombay Millowners and considers the present opportune time for the total removal of this inequitable impost. Indian textile industry should at all costs be developed and its protection is the primary duty of Indian Government."

Our representative on the Assembly also informs us by a letter that he is keen on the matter and will do all he can to get the Cotton Excise Duty abolished. A copy of the wire sent to our representative by the President is also enclosed herewith for your information.—Yours faithfully,

ILLEGIBLE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Copy of the wire sent to Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., by the President of the Millowners' Association, Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, on 25th February, 1924.

"PLEASE CIRCULATE AMONGST HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY MY TELEGRAM TO THE SECRETARY, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, INDIAN GOVERNMENT, COPY WHEREOF IS WIRED TO YOU. ALSO PLEASE REQUEST THEM TO ASSIST YOU IN THE REMOVAL OF THIS LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE WHICH AFFECTS OUR INDUSTRY SO PREJUDICIALLY.—PRESIDENT, MILLOWNERS."

No. T-227.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER,
BOMBAY, *29th February*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 152/21A of 1924, dated the 15th instant, I am enclosing for your information copy of a telegram sent by my Committee to the Government of India, Finance Department, supporting your representation to them regarding the removal of Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in Indian mills as desired by you.—Yours faithfully,

K. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER,
BOMBAY, *28th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

SIR,

I beg to confirm the telegram sent to you to-day as under:—

> "Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber support representation Bombay Millowners' Association dated 8th February No. 117-21/A for the abolition of Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in India. Whole of Indian public opinion strong against this duty which is admittedly an unjust impost in interests of Lancashire. Committee think that abolition of this duty will show the changed attitude of Government towards Indian industries and appeal to them to comply with their request."

—I have, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, *10th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With further reference to your letter No. 152/214 of the 15th February, 1924, I have pleasure in handing you herewith for your information a copy of communication addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi, supporting your representations in connection with the proposed abolition of Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in Indian mills.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, *5th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties.

The Committee of this Chamber have read with entire appreciation the communication No. 117-21/A of the 8th February, 1924, addressed to you by the Bombay Millowners' Association on this subject, and they desire to endorse, on general lines, the arguments put forward in this communication and to identify themselves with the recommendations contained in the concluding paragraph of that letter which reads :—

> "*First* and foremost the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed without delay. No other country within the extensive boundaries of the Empire has a similar duty, and its history rankles in the minds and hearts of Indians of all castes and creeds. *Secondly*, my Committee consider that the Import Duties on mill stores of all kinds should be abolished or very greatly reduced ; and, *thirdly*, the advisability of increasing the Import Duty on piece-goods produced *outside* the Empire ought to be very seriously considered."—I have, etc.,
>
> J. G. RYAN,
> *Secretary.*

No. 589/113 of 1924.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *20th March*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 154/21A, dated the 15th February, 1924, and its accompaniment, urging the abolition of the Excise Duty on cotton piece-goods and the reduction of the Import Duty on mill stores, and requesting the Chamber's support to a representation recently addressed by your Association to the Government of India in that connection.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that, provided the Government of India are in a position to forego the revenue derived from the Excise Duty on cotton piece-goods, there is no logical reason for the retention of the duty in question, and they are accordingly in favour of its abolition at as early a date as possible.

3. My Committee are not prepared to support in their entirety your Association's proposals in regard to the reduction of the Import Duty on mill stores. At the same time they consider that the present rate of Import Duty on dyes and colours is excessive in view of the fact that dyes and colours are also subject to the Excise Duty in the shape of the finished article, and my Committee will be glad to accord their support to any representation framed on those lines.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 456.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BANGALORE, *10th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 152/214 of 1924, dated the 15th February, 1924, enclosing a copy of your communication to the Government of India urging the removal of the Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in Indian mills and a reduction in the Import Duty on mill stores, I am directed to state that the Managing Committee of this Chamber has carefully gone through the letter and has no hesitation in according its whole-hearted support to the representation made therein, which, it trusts, will receive that consideration at the hands of the Government of India which its importance deserves.

I enclose for your information an extract from the proceedings of the Committee meeting held on 26th March, 1924, to consider the above subject.—Yours faithfully,

K. SHAMA IYER,
Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Managing Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1924, at 5-15 p.m.

4. " To consider the letter No. 152-214 of 1924, dated the 15th February, 1924, from the Secretary, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, urging the removal of the Excise Duty on Cotton Industry of the Indian mills and a reduction in the Import Duty on mill stores.

Resolved to support the removal of the said Excise Duty as early as possible."

No. 28-M.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSOCIATION,
CALCUTTA, *26th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8th February, 1924, which was addressed to you by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, urging the removal of the Excise Duty on cloth manufactured in Indian mills, and a reduction in the Import Duty on mill stores, and also the advisability of increasing the Import Duty on piece-goods manufactured outside the Empire.

My Committee see no reason why the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed and they strongly protest against the idea of protection for the Indian cotton mill industry. They cannot understand why there should be a cry for protection when there already exists a natural protection by reason of the fact that India has a supply of raw cotton at her doors, cheap labour, and, to a certain extent, the capital she requires ; and if she cannot protect herself with all these natural benefits against her more powerful competitor who has to import cotton from a distance, manufacture her goods at the expense of dearer labour, and then ship such goods some six thousand miles, my Committee cannot understand what further protection is required.

Another point that should not be overlooked is the important part of the poor consumer. Members of the Assembly were anxious to safeguard the interests of the poor people at the time the salt tax was raised, and it seems but right that they should now be careful to see that the poor consumer has not to pay any more for his everyday dhootie, kurta or puggree. If they do not look to this matter from the standpoint of the consumer, one can only conclude that they do not look to the interests of the masses whom they say they represent, but that they look to the interests of one class or section of the community only.

In pre-war days the duty on imported piece-goods and the Excise Duty on goods manufactured in India were the same, and both these duties were levied for revenue purposes only. Latterly it has drifted into a question of protection, and it is after all only right that if revenue is required it should not be obtained by a tax on the main source of supply, as experience has shown that the removal of the 3½% Excise Duty on Indian cotton goods would merely be used as an extra profit to manufacturing interests and would not be handed over to the consumer.— I have, etc.,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

No. 29-M.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay, for information, with reference to his letter dated 15th February, 1924.

A. C. DANIEL,
for *Secretary.*

No. 1164/21A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd August,* 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSOCIATION,
c/o BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 26th March last addressed to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, on the subject of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties, I am directed to inform you that my Committee have again addressed the Commerce Department criticising your arguments for the retention of these duties ; a copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

It is felt that this correspondence is of sufficient public interest to warrant its publication in conjunction with some special articles that are now appearing in the Press throughout India, and I am therefore to state that your letter above referred to and my Committee's reply thereto will be sent to the principal papers for publication early next week.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1163/21A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to refer you to my letter dated 8th February last in connection with the Indian Cotton Excise Duties and to a letter from the Calcutta Import Trade Association dated 26th March, addressed to your Department on this subject (copy of which was sent to my Committee for information).

2. The Calcutta Import Trade Association state they can "see no reason why the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed and they strongly protest against the idea of protection for the Indian Cotton Mill Industry." It is, of course, conceivable that an Import Trade Association can see no reason for abolishing a tax on production in India, but my Committee submit that no disinterested person would attempt to justify the continuance of a tax on production which is unique in the fiscal history of this or any other British Possession.

3. My Committee desire to place on record the fact that the only attempt that was ever made in England to raise revenue by means of a tax on cloth production was resisted by masters and workpeople alike and had to be abandoned within a year. This was in 1784 and it is extremely unlikely that any Government in England will ever again attempt similar legislation. A tax that was considered unsuitable and, may be, harmful for a Lancashire industry cannot reasonably be levied on a similar industry in India merely because this country is a Dependency. If Excise Duties on cloth manufactures were the common practice throughout all British Possessions or even if the products of all manufacturing industries in India were similarly penalized, the cotton mills of this country would have no special claim for exemption from an impost of this nature.

4. My Committee base their claim for consideration on the ground that their industry was singled out for a particular harassing tax on production because in 1896 the Lancashire Textile Industry feared the competition of the Indian mills. It was emphatically stated at the time that the 3½% Excise Duties were imposed on Indian cotton goods as a countervailing duty and *not* for purposes of revenue. The fact that Indian cotton goods do not compete with Manchester cotton goods has been proved beyond the possibility of doubt and therefore it has been recognised that the term "countervailing" in connection with the Indian Cotton Excise Duties, is a misnomer. The tax, however, still remains to clog the progress of India's oldest and most important indigenous industry because, after 28 years, it has been decided, my Committee understand, that the two crores of rupees which the tax now yields, *are* required for revenue purposes. If this be so, my Committee regret that Government should put forward such an untenable argument for the continuance of an admittedly inequitable form of taxation.

5. The Calcutta Import Trade Association also state they "cannot understand why there should be a cry for protection when there already exists a natural protection by reason of the fact that India has a supply of raw cotton at her doors, cheap labour, etc." I am to submit that the Textile Industry of India has never raised a cry for special protection beyond that provided by the general Import Tariff. A petition for the abolition of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties cannot be viewed as an appeal for protection, but it should be viewed as a legitimate effort to secure for the Indian Textile Industry equality of treatment with the textile industries of other countries.

6. My Committee desire me, finally, to point out that the strength of the protest from the Calcutta Import Trade Association might be gauged from the inaccuracy of the statements contained in the last paragraph of their letter to your Department dated the 26th March last. Herein it is stated that in pre-war days the import duties and Excise Duties

were levied for revenue purposes only. It is, of course, well known that the Excise Duties were imposed as a countervailing duty. It is also stated that experience has shown that the removal of the 3½% Excise Duties would merely be used as an extra profit to manufacturing interests and would not be handed over to the consumer. In view of the fact that this tax was first introduced in 1896 and has never been removed, it would be interesting to know how such experience was gained.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, *12th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate to the Government of India the terms of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in Bombay on 11th September, 1924, at which all cotton textile mills in India with one exception, the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad ; the Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, the Delhi Employers' Federation, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ; the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce were represented.

The said resolution reads as follows :—

" That this meeting of the representatives of all cotton textile mills in India and " the citizens of Bombay urges the Governor-General in Council to take early steps " to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty."

The following further resolution was also unanimously adopted :—

" That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to communicate the terms of " the resolution passed at the meeting to the Government of India and the Secre- " tary of State."—I have, etc.,

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Chairman of Meeting.

Similar letter to Finance Department.

BOMBAY, *12th September*, 1924.

THE RT. HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

MY LORD,

I am directed to communicate to Your Lordship the terms of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in Bombay on 11th September, 1924, at which all cotton textile mills in India with one exception, the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad ; the Delhi Factory Owners' Federation, the Delhi Employers' Federation, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ; the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce were represented.

The said resolution reads as follows :—

" That this meeting of the representatives of all cotton textile mills in India and the " citizens of Bombay urges the Governor-General in Council to take early steps " to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty."

The following further resolution was also unanimously adopted :—

" That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to communicate the terms of " the resolution passed at the meeting to the Government of India and the Secre- " tary of State."—I have, etc.,

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Chairman of Meeting.

APPENDIX F-1.

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

No. 1066/11211-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of this Government Resolution No. 1066, dated the 31st October, 1924, and accompaniment, regarding the Maternity Benefit Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September, 1924, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of your Association on the provisions of the Bill not later than the 30th November, 1924.—I have, etc.,

R. F. GORVALA,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Maternity Benefit Act.—

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1066.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *31st October*, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L.—1150, dated the 11th October, 1924 :—

" I am directed to forward a copy of a Bill designed to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit in certain industries. The Bill was introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September, 1924. A copy of the statement of Objects and Reasons accompanies the Bill. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the opinion of the Local Government on the Bill not later than the 1st January, 1925."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniment should be forwarded to the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad ; the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ; the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi ; the European Textile Association, etc., etc., and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the Bill before the 30th November, 1924, at the latest.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. D. BASKERVILLE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

A Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, applies some time before and some time after confinement, and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, applies some time before and some time after confinement, and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit during the period of absence from work due to advanced state of pregnancy and confinement; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VI of 1901.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1926.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act—

(*a*) " factory " means a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911 ; XII of 1911.

(*b*) " mine " means a mine as defined in the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ; VI of 1923.

(*c*) " estate " means an estate as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 ; VI of 1901.

(*d*) " qualified medical practitioner " means a qualified medical practitioner as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 ; VIII of 1923.

(*e*) " benefit " means benefit as provided for by this Act ;

(*f*) " employer " includes an " occupier " of a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, or the " manager " of a factory, or an " owner " of a mine or his " agent " as defined by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, or the " manager " of a mine, or the " chief person " for the time being in charge of any " estate " ; XII of 1911. IV of 1923.

(*g*) " Inspector of Estates " means an Inspector as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 ; VI of 1901.

(*h*) " Inspector of Factories " means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Factories Act, 1911 ; XII of 1911.

(*i*) " Chief Inspector of Mines " means a Chief Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ; and

(*j*) " Inspector of Mines " means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act, 1923. IV of 1923.

3. *Employment of women at the time of confinement and payment from Maternity Benefit Fund.*—In any factory or in a mine or on an estate to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, or any section thereof applies, a woman— VI of 1901.

(*a*) shall not be knowingly employed during the six weeks following her confinement ;

(*b*) shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate from a qualified medical practitioner stating that her confinement will probably take place within six weeks ;

(*c*) shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section, be paid by the Local Government in accordance with rules made for this purpose, out of a fund to be established for this purpose and called the Maternity Benefit Fund, benefit sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

4. *Payment in case of death during period of confinement.*—If a woman dies at her confinement or during the period for which she is entitled to benefit, the remaining sums due as maternity benefit shall be paid to the person who undertakes the care of the child in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

5. *Dismissal of woman during confinement.*—Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of Section 3, it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence.

6. *Penalty for contravention of Act by employers.*—An employer contravening any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. *Powers of Local Governments to make rules.*—Every Local Government shall make rules—

(*a*) for the establishment of a Maternity Benefit Fund ; for fixing the amount of contribution to be paid to it by each factory or mine or estate ; for the collection of the contributions and for the management and safe custody of the fund ;

(*b*) for determining the manner of payment of the benefit to the person entitled to receive it ; and

(*c*) for fixing the amount of benefit to be paid under this Act.

8. *Duties and powers of Inspectors.*—The Inspector of Factories or the Chief Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Estates shall have and perform the same powers and duties for the purpose of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Section 3, and Section 5 as they have and perform for the purpose of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, respectively.

XII of 1911.
V of 1923.
VI of 1901.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is twofold :—Firstly, it is intended to prohibit the employment of women in those industries the work in which is regulated by law, six weeks after confinement, to enable them to leave work six weeks before confinement and to prevent them from being dismissed from service during the days of their absence from work due to their advanced state of pregnancy and confinement. Secondly, during the period of her absence due to the above-mentioned reasons a woman worker should be provided with financial help sufficient to maintain herself and the child in a healthy condition. The money necessary for this purpose is to be raised by the Local Government by levying contributions upon the industries covered by the Bill in the form of a small cess on the products of the industries or in some other convenient form to be decided by the Local Government. The amount to be given to each woman entitled to receive the benefit and the manner of payment and other matters connected with the Bill are left to be settled by the Local Governments by rules made by them.

The Bill seeks to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Draft Convention passed at the first International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. If India desires to secure her proper place among the civilised nations of the world she cannot plead her inability to treat her women workers in the way in which civilised nations are expected

to do. Moreover, there seems to be a natural desire in the country for rapid industrialization. But if Industrialism is to be an unmixed blessing to the working classes, timely provision must be made to avoid and counteract the evils incidental to the introduction of the new system. There is no doubt that if women continue their long and arduous work in factories, mines and other organised industries even in an advanced state of pregnancy and immediately after confinement their health and the health of their children will not fail to suffer.

Provision of maternity benefit during the days of enforced absence is necessary as without such provision, mere prevention of work will be a measure of doubtful utility. It is but fair that the financial burden of the provision of the maternity benefit should fall upon industries that employ women with their natural sex disabilities. Moreover, as only a small proportion of women out of the total number of women employed will be eligible for the maternity benefit during the course of the year, the incidence of the burden will be very small. To prevent women workers from being dismissed some time before they become entitled to the maternity benefit it is necessary that the maternity benefit should be paid out of the general fund and not by individual employers. As the welfare of labour is a Provincial subject it is only proper that the working out of the scheme for the maternity benefit should be left to Local Governments.

BOMBAY, *the 2nd July*, 1924. N. M. JOSHI.

No. 1066-11211-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *27th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Maternity Benefit Bill.*

SIR,

With reference to Government letter No. 1066-11211-D, dated the 11th November, 1924, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution No. 1066, dated the 31st October, 1924, on the subject noted above, for favour of furnishing Government with the opinion of your Association, on the provisions of the Bill, I am directed by the Governor in Council to request that the reply may be forwarded to Government through the Director, Labour Office, at an early date.—I have, etc.,

R. F. GORVALA,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay*,
General Department.

No. 1655/127 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to state, under directions of my Committee, that the Government of Bombay, General Department, by their letter No. 1066-11211-D, dated the 11th November, 1924, solicited the views of my Committee regarding the Maternity Benefit Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September, 1924, and by their subsequent communication No. 1066-11211-D, dated the 27th November, they requested that the reply should be sent direct to you. My Committee have given their very careful consideration to the Bill, and have directed me to communicate their views to you for submission to Government.

2. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, it is stated that the Bill seeks to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Draft Convention passed at the First International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. My Committee, however, find that in making this statement the framer of the Bill has overlooked certain very important points, and they are of opinion that for a correct appraisement of Mr. Joshi's Bill it is necessary to recall the proceedings at Washington and the subsequent history of this question.

3. At the Washington Conference which adopted the Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, a special resolution was passed concerning India on the representation of the Government of India delegates which read as follows :—

> " That the Government of India be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after childbirth, and of maternity benefits, before the next Conference and to report these matters to the next Conference."

4. In pursuance of the above resolution, the Government of India caused an exhaustive inquiry to be made into the whole question through the Provincial Governments and also discussed the question at various meetings between their officers and Chambers of Commerce, Employers' Associations, factory owners and others interested in the question. Inquiries were also made by the officers of the Government of India and Provincial Governments among large classes of women workers in factories and agriculture. The very complete information collected by the Government of India in this manner was examined at a Conference in Simla presided over by Sir Thomas Holland and attended by the officers of the Labour Bureau of the Department of Industries and representatives of Associations concerned with the welfare and medical relief of women and children. The findings of this important Conference were endorsed by Provincial Governments and important public bodies and are embodied in the report submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference in accordance with the resolution passed at Washington in 1919.

5. It is doubtful whether any other question in recent times has been more thoroughly and exhaustively investigated by Government than this question of maternity benefits, and their conclusions are so well known and universally agreed upon that it is somewhat surprising to my Committee that Mr. Joshi should have introduced a Bill which is so much at variance with the conclusions reached by the Government of India. The valuable report submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference constitutes in some respects the best criticism that can be offered against Mr. Joshi's Bill, and my Committee desire me to refer specially to some of the important points brought out in that report.

6. It appears from the Government of India's report that all the Provincial Governments, after a most careful examination of the question in all its aspects, came unanimously to the conclusion that immediate legislation on the lines of the Draft Convention was impossible. The Government of Bombay very rightly pointed out that the proposals contained in the Draft Convention were so far in advance of public opinion on the subject in India that there was no likelihood that legislation, even if successfully passed, could be enforced. They further very pertinently observed that even in England, which is in advance of most countries in this matter, the only restriction placed at present was the prohibition which laid down that " An occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman or girl to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child." (Section 61 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.) The main reasons advanced by the Government of Bombay why immediate legislation on the lines of the Draft Convention was impossible are reproduced below and are, in my Committee's opinion, unanswerable :—

(1) lack of public opinion in support of the proposals ;

(2) impossibility of supervising a scheme which extends to all industries ;

(3) the case of evasion on both sides even when the scheme is restricted to a few highly-organised industries ;

(4) the small supply of women doctors in India, and generally the difficulty of providing the medical aid required by the Draft Convention.

7. In the face of the unanimous conclusions arrived at by Provincial Governments on the strength of a most exhaustive and searching examination of the question in all its aspects —conclusions which were identical to those arrived at by the Government of India as a result of their own independent investigations—the Government of India found it impossible to introduce legislation to enforce the recommendations contained in the Draft Convention.

8. It is also interesting to note that as recently as July last, in the course of a debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon'ble the General Member stated that while Government were continuing their enquiries as to the possibility of introducing a state-aided system of compulsory maternity benefits, they had definitely come to the conclusion that legislation of the nature under reference, besides being premature and considerably in advance of public opinion, was fraught with such practical difficulties as to render its effectiveness in practice extremely problematical.

9. In spite of these facts, Mr. Joshi seeks to introduce legislation which would not only ratify the Convention but would give effect to a principle directly contrary to the spirit of the Convention. Before, however, dealing with this point, my Committee wish to reiterate that the Draft Convention is in the first place not applicable to India in view of the special resolution passed at the instance of the Government of India delegates and cited in paragraph 3 above. The significance of this fact is somewhat enhanced when it is remembered that Mr. Joshi himself was one of the delegates at the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919.

10. Article 3 of the Draft Convention enjoined that the benefits to be paid to women in connection with their confinement shall be provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of State insurance. Mr. Joshi, however, under clause 7 of his Bill, proposes that industries should be assessed for contribution towards maternity benefit funds to be established by Local Governments. That industries should be made to contribute funds in connection with the confinement of women engaged in the industries is a proposition unheard of even in most advanced industrial countries, and is manifestly unfair. It seems curious to my Committee that it did not occur to Mr. Joshi that if his very novel suggestion was given effect to by a legislative enactment, employers might be constrained to consider the advisability of dismissing the women employed in the industries or of reducing their number, and this would affect the earning capacity of the families concerned and would eventually be resented by the women themselves. Moreover, my Committee fail to understand why Mr. Joshi confines the scope of his Bill to women engaged in particular kinds of employment instead of logically extending it to all females, whether engaged in domestic service, or in agriculture, or in Municipalities, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, Railways, etc. It would appear that, in Mr. Joshi's opinion, there is a moral obligation on industrial employers to attend to the maternity requirements of their female employees just as it has always been recognised that there is a moral obligation on them to compensate their employees for accidents and which obligation is now enforced by law. But the principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act is not applicable in the case under consideration, for the nature of factory work is undoubtedly a fruitful source of accidents, but it cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to lead to maternity.

11. In the report submitted by the Government of India to the International Labour Conference it was stated :—

> "While agreeing that no form of compulsory contribution from employers or employed for the sake of providing maternity benefits is feasible, the majority of the Provincial Governments have expressed their willingness to endeavour to persuade employers to start voluntary schemes for this purpose and to assist them financially."

The Government of Bombay in their report to the Government of India also observed as below :—

> "They (*i.e.*, the Government of Bombay) are of opinion, however, that Government should be prepared to consider the provision of financial or other assistance to employers who start voluntary maternity benefits on an approved system or systems."

12. The above-quoted extracts from the communications of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are based on the universally recognised fact that it is the function of the State to give financial support to schemes for maternity benefits, etc., and it would be interesting to know if Mr. Joshi is in a position to mention a single country where such schemes are financed wholly by employers.

13. It is scarcely necessary for my Committee to state that they have the fullest sympathy with the humanitarian motives of the Bill, as is evidenced by the fact that several members of this Association have during recent years introduced in their mills special schemes in connection with maternity benefits, particulars of which were recently furnished to the Collector of Bombay in response to a communication addressed by him to the Association on behalf of the Government of Bombay, but it is a matter of regret to my Committee that these voluntary efforts of the members of this Association have not received financial or other assistance from the Government of Bombay. After all, it is the function of Government and not employers to establish maternity hospitals, creches, etc., and to provide the requisite facilities for women during the most critical period of their lives, and if Government were to inaugurate a practical scheme in this connection, they may depend upon the voluntary co-operation and assistance of industrial employers.

14. It is, however, my Committee's considered opinion that there is an urgent need for maternity benefits for the poorer classes of women, and that the time has come when Government should give this matter their serious consideration and should start maternity hospitals in different localities, particularly those localities which are densely populated by the labouring classes employed in great industries. The members of this Association (as is stated above) may be confidently expected to co-operate with Government in any practical measure which Government may adopt in this direction. Legislation, however, on the lines of Mr. Joshi's Bill is foredoomed to failure for the very cogent reasons which are already in the possession of Government and to which reference has been made above. —I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F-2.

TRADE UNIONS REGISTRATION BILL.

No. 5105.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 19*th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Trade Union Legislation.*

SIR,

Under instructions from the Home Department of this Government, I have the honour to send you a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L-925, dated the 30th August, 1924, together with a copy of a Bill to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to Trade Unions in British India ; and to request you to furnish me (for communication to Government) with the views of your Association generally on the subject-matter of the Bill, or specifically on individual clauses of the Bill showing what modifications, if any, you desire to suggest. I am to request you to send me the statement of your views not later than the 20th October, 1924.—I have, etc.,'

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Offg. Director.

COPY OF LETTER No. L-925, DATED 30TH AUGUST, 1924, RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SUBJECT :—*Trade Union Legislation.*

SIR,

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. L-925, dated the 12th September, 1921, and to the reply sent by your Government to it. The Government of India have now examined the replies received to that letter from Local Governments and the numerous opinions expressed by employers' and workers' associations throughout the country. They have already, in the Legislative Assembly, assented to the view that a measure of the kind now under discussion should be introduced in the Central Legislature, and the Trade Union Bill enclosed has accordingly been prepared, after consideration of the replies and opinions received, with a view to introduction in the Legislative Assembly. It is not intended in this letter to discuss in detail the provisions of the draft Bill, but I am desired to make the following remarks on some of its principal features.

2. In paragraph 15 of Mr. Chatterjee's letter referred to above, the Government of India suggested that the registration of trade unions should be optional and not compulsory. This is a question on the settlement of which the whole character of the Bill depends. The replies of Local Governments exhibit an acute division of opinion on the point, but, in the view of the Government of India, optional registration affords the only sound basis for legislative action. The main anxiety of many of the advocates of compulsory registration appears to be to place restrictions on trade unions. But the object which the Government of India have consistently had in mind has been to grant to trade unions a position in the eyes of the law which shall be at once definite and privileged, and while such a position must be attended by limitations in the interests not only of the body politic but of trade union members themselves, it appears to the Government of India to be as unnecessary as it would be unwise to impose general restrictions on combinations for trade purposes. Compulsion necessarily involves penalties for evasion, and if registration is to be compulsory, an attempt must be made to ensure that those who fail to register are suitably punished. This would mean the introduction of legislation on lines attempted in England a century ago, but long abandoned there and now generally regarded as inequitable and unjust. The Government of India have therefore reached the conclusion that registration must be optional, and that trade unions should be given every reasonable inducement to register. They propose, accordingly, to confine the privileges conferred by the Act to registered unions. Unregistered unions will be left, both as regards privileges and obligations, in their present position.

3. In addition, therefore, to making provision for the registration of trade unions, the Bill aims at conferring upon registered trade unions certain definite privileges. These privileges include a considerable measure of immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecutions directed against trade unions and their members. Under the existing law, officers and members of a trade union who, in order to further a strike, induce workmen to break their contracts with their employers can be sued in the Civil Courts and may in certain circumstances be liable to criminal prosecution. The Bill now drafted protects them from these risks. As regards immunity from criminal prosecution, the only question is that of conferring protection from the law relating to conspiracy. This has been effected by the introduction of a clause modifying the operation of Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code in respect of trade unions and their officers and members. Clause 17 (1), which is taken from Section 3 of the British Trade Disputes Act, 1906, gives protection from civil suits. The Government of India consider it necessary also to modify the operation of the law of agency, in such a manner as to give trade union funds some protection from liability for tortious acts committed by persons acting on their behalf. Clause 17 (2), which has been inserted in the Bill with this object, follows the lines suggested in paragraph 26 of this Department's letter No. L-925 of 12th September, 1921. While some replies have criticized this proposal on the ground that it confers too large a measure of immunity on trade unions, a few replies, which favour the adoption of Section 4 (1) of the British Trade Disputes Act of 1906, have expressed the view that the clause does not go far enough. The proposal embodied in the draft Bill has received a large measure of support and, in the opinion of the Government of India, will command general acceptance.

4. The question of the extent to which agreements between members of a trade union should be enforceable was touched upon in paragraphs 9 and 10 of this Department's letter No. L-925, of 12th September, 1921. The provisional views of the Government of India, after considering the replies received, are embodied in clause 18 of the draft Bill, which represents a compromise between extreme views. The effect of this clause, if adopted, will be that while members of a trade union could not be forced by a suit to strike or to refuse to strike, or to accept any agreed conditions of work, agreements such as those regarding the payment of subscriptions and the payment of benefits under the trade union rules will be enforceable in the Civil Courts.

5. It will be observed that no direct restrictions have been placed in the draft Bill on the objects which a trade union may pursue. It will, of course, be within the discretion of the registrar to refuse registration to an organization which does not propose to include *bona fide* trade union objects, as the privileges conferred on trade unions cannot be extended to any organization which chooses to claim that title. But while a trade union can include among its objects aims not strictly germane to trade unionism, care has been taken to prevent the dissipation of trade union funds on such objects. The question of the inclusion of political objects among those upon which funds can be expended has received careful consideration, and following the great majority of the replies received, the Government of India have decided to exclude such objects from the list. This will not prevent trade unions or their leaders from advocating political policies, but it will ensure that funds contributed primarily for trade union purposes are not expended on causes in which the bulk of the members have little interest. If any sections of employers or employed wish to form an organization for political purposes, and to raise subscriptions for that purpose, there is nothing to prevent their doing so, but there appears to be no strong reason for conferring in such cases privileges designed to protect organizations of an essentially different type.

6. It is of importance, if trade unions are to develop along healthy lines, that the interests of the members should be adequately safeguarded. It is essential, therefore, that those who join and who subscribe to such associations should have some guarantee that their rights and their investments will be properly protected. In the case of other corporate bodies recognized by law, precautions are taken to ensure that the members and the public are placed in possession of adequate information regarding their financial transactions. The fact that the average worker in this country is ill-educated increases the necessity for such precautions in the case of trade unions. Provision is accordingly made for a regular audit of the funds of the union. The Government of India are convinced that those who are honestly endeavouring to forward the trade union movement in this country will welcome such a provision.

7. But the interests of the members in their own unions should not be purely financial. No trade union, however sound its financial position, can be regarded as healthy which is not supported by the active interest of the members in its affairs. Trade Unionism is based on democratic ideals, and a union which is conducted on behalf of the workers by men who have no share in their work or their position loses one of the essential features of trade unionism. The men conducting it may be animated by the highest motives and controlled by principles of integrity and unselfishness, but if they endeavour to control rather than to guide the union, they run the risk of converting it from a trade union into a philanthropic society. At the same time, the Government of India cannot accept the view of those who suggest that participation in the organization of a union should be confined to those working in the industry concerned. Few workmen in Indian industry have the education necessary for the complete control of a union, and it has been shown on more than one occasion that the fear of victimization which is partly responsible for the presence of the "outsider" in trade unions, is not altogether unjustified. The Government of India have therefore reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to exclude outsiders from the executive of a union, but that in the interests of trade unions themselves, a majority of the executive should belong to the industry concerned. This will not, of course, necessarily ensure that the workers exercise effective control of the executive, but it will assist in securing to a certain number of workers an education in trade union methods, and it may give the members generally a knowledge of and an interest in the union's affairs, of which they might otherwise be deprived.

8. In conclusion, I am to refer to the subject of picketing. In their previous letter, the Government of India discussed the possibility of making the executive of trade unions responsible for the prevention of the issue of orders authorizing picketing in any form. This suggestion has received some support, but the objections to it appear to have considerable force. The experience of the last few years has not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing. Those trade unionists who are willing to confine picketing to systematic persuasion would have reason to resent further limitations on their powers; those in whose hands it degenerates into intimidation can be dealt with by the ordinary criminal law. Provisionally, therefore, the Government of India have decided to include no provisions relating to picketing.

9. In conclusion, I am to state that the Government of India are anxious that full publicity should be given to the proposals now made. They are themselves taking steps to publish this letter and the draft Bill in the Press, and it is their intention to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Assembly, with any modifications that may be rendered necessary by the criticisms received, in the ensuing Delhi Session. I am, therefore, to request that the views of the Local Government may be sent so as to reach the Government of India not later than the 30th November, 1924. The Government of India recognize that the time allowed for the consideration of a measure of this kind is very short, but the subject has already been freely canvassed since the issue of this Department's letter of the 12th September, 1921, and the Government of India earnestly hope, therefore, that it may be possible to give a considered opinion within the time fixed.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A BILL

To provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Trade Unions Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " executive " means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of a Trade Union is entrusted;

(*b*) " officer," in the case of a Trade Union, includes any member of the executive thereof, but does not include an auditor;

(*c*) " prescribed " means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

(*d*) " registered office " means that office of a Trade Union which is registered under this Act as the head office thereof;

(*c*) " registered Trade Union " means a Trade Union registered under this Act ;

(*f*) "Registrar" means a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Local Government under Section 3, and " the Registrar," in relation to any Trade Union, means the Registrar appointed for the province in which the head or registered office, as the case may be, of the Trade Union is situated ;

(*g*) " trade dispute " means any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person ; and

(*h*) " Trade Union " means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers, and includes any federation of two or more Trade Unions.

CHAPTER II.

Registration of Trade Unions.

Appointment of Registrars.

3. Each Local Government shall appoint a person to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the province.

Mode of registration.

4. Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, register the Trade Union under this Act.

Application for registration.

5. (1) Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the Registrar and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the names of the members making the application ;
(*b*) the name of the Trade Union and the address of its head office ;
(*c*) a list of the titles, names, ages and occupations of the officers of the Trade Union;
(*d*) a copy of the rules of the Trade Union ; and
(*e*) such further particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a Trade Union has been in existence for more than one year before the making of an application for its registration, there shall be delivered to the Registrar, together with the application, a general statement of the assets of the Trade Union and of all receipts and expenditure of the Trade Union during the preceding year, prepared in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

Provision to be contained in the rules of a Trade Union.

6. A Trade Union shall not be entitled to registration under this Act, unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules thereof provide for the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the name of the Trade Union ;

(*b*) the whole of the objects for which the Trade Union has been established ;

(*c*) the whole of the purposes for which the funds of the Trade Union shall be applicable, all of which purposes shall be purposes to which such funds are lawfully applicable under this Act ;

(*d*) the maintenance of a list of the members of the Trade Union ;

(e) the conditions under which any member shall be entitled to any benefit assured by the rules and under which any fine or forfeiture may be imposed on the members ;

(f) the manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded ;

(g) the manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the Trade Union shall be appointed and removed, and the scales of salary, allowances and expenses to which they shall respectively be entitled ;

(h) the safe custody of the funds of the Trade Union and an annual audit, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the accounts thereof ;

(i) the right of every officer and member of the Trade Union to inspect, either by himself or by some person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, the account books of the Trade Union and the list of the members thereof ; and

(j) the manner in which the Trade Union may be dissolved.

Power to call for further particulars.

7. (1) The Registrar may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any application complies with the provisions of Section 5 or that the Trade Union is entitled to registration under Section 6, call for such further information as he thinks fit, and may refuse to register the Trade Union until such information is supplied.

(2) If the name under which a Trade Union is proposed to be registered is identical with that by which any other existing Trade Union has been registered or, in the opinion of the Registrar, so nearly resembles such name as to be likely to deceive the public or the members of either Trade Union, the Registrar shall require the persons applying for registration to alter the name of the Trade Union stated in the application, and shall refuse to register the Union until such alteration has been made.

Registration.

8. The Registrar, on being satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements of this Act in regard to registration, shall register the Trade Union by entering in a register, to be maintained in such form as may be prescribed, the particulars relating to the Trade Union contained in the statement accompanying the application for registration.

Certificate of registration.

9. The Registrar, on registering a Trade Union under Section 8, shall issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form which shall be conclusive evidence that the Trade Union has been duly registered under this Act.

Cancellation of registration.

10. A certificate of registration of a Trade Union may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Registrar—

(a) on the application of the Trade Union to be verified in such manner as may be prescribed, or

(b) if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake or that the Trade Union has ceased to exist or has wilfully contravened any provision of this Act or allowed any rule to continue in force which is inconsistent with any such provision or rescinded any rule providing for any matter provision for which is required by Section 6 :

Provided that not less than two months' previous notice in writing specifying the ground on which it is proposed to withdraw or cancel the certificate shall be given by the Registrar to the Trade Union before the certificate is withdrawn or cancelled otherwise than on the application of the Trade Union.

Appeal.

11. Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Registrar to register a Trade Union or by the withdrawal or cancellation of a certificate of registration may, within such period as may be prescribed, appeal to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Registered office.

12. All communications and notices to a registered Trade Union may be addressed to its registered office. Immediate notice of any change in the address of the head office shall be given to the Registrar, and the changed address shall be recorded in the register referred to in Section 8.

Incorporation of registered Trade Unions.

13. Every registered Trade Union shall be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Certain Acts not to apply to registered Trade Unions.

14. The following Acts, namely :—

XXI of 1860. (*a*) The Societies Registration Act, 1860, XXI of 1860 ;
II of 1912. (*b*) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, II of 1912 ;
V of 1912. (*c*) The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, V of 1912 ;
VI of 1912. (*d*) The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 ; and
VII of 1913. (*e*) The Indian Companies Act, 1913 ;

shall not apply to any registered Trade Union, and the registration of any such Trade Union under any such Act shall be void.

CHAPTER III.

Rights and Liabilities of registered Trade Unions.

Objects on which funds may be spent.

15. The funds of a registered Trade Union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely :—

(*a*) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Trade Union ;

(*b*) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Trade Union, including audit of the accounts of the Trade Union ;

(*c*) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the Trade Union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Trade Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom he employs ;

(*d*) the conduct or furtherance of trade disputes on behalf of the Trade Union or any member thereof ;

(*e*) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes ;

(*f*) allowances to members or their dependants on account of death, sickness or unemployment of such members ;

(*g*) the insurance of members against death, sickness or unemployment ;

(*h*) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members, including the payment of the expenses of funeral or religious ceremonies for deceased members or for the dependants of members ; and

(i) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such.

Criminal conspiracy in trade disputes.

16. No officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub-section (2) of Section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purpose of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence.

Immunity from civil suit in certain cases.

17. (1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against any officer or member of a registered Trade Union in respect of any act done by him in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any Civil Court against a registered Trade Union in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by any person acting on behalf of the Trade Union, if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instructions given by, the executive of the Trade Union and that the executive has repudiated such act at the earliest opportunity and by all reasonable means and with reasonable publicity.

Enforceability of agreements.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered Trade Union shall not be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in restraint of trade :

Provided that nothing in this section shall enable any Civil Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any members of a Trade Union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, work, employ or be employed.

Rights of minors to membership of Trade Unions.

19. Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules :

Provided that no person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be an officer of any such Trade Union.

Majority of officers to be connected with the industry.

20. A majority of the total number of the officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in the industry with which the Trade Union is connected.

Change of name.

21. Any registered Trade Union may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members, change its name.

Amalgamation of Trade Unions.

22. Any two or more registered Trade Unions may become amalgamated together as one Trade Union with or without dissolution or division of the funds of such Trade Unions or either or any of them, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every such Trade Union entitled to vote are recorded, and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal.

Notice of change of name or amalgamation.

23. Notice in writing of every change of name and of every amalgamation, signed, in the case of a change of name, by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union changing its name, and, in the case of an amalgamation, by seven members and by the Secretary of each and every Trade Union which is a party thereto, shall be sent to the Registrar who shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act in respect of change of name or of amalgamation, as the case may be, have been complied with and, in the case of an amalgamation, that the Trade Union formed thereby is entitled to registration under Section 6,—

(*a*) register the change of name in the register referred to in Section 8, or

(*b*) register the Trade Union in the manner provided in that section,

and the change of name or amalgamation shall have effect from the date of such registration.

Effects of change of name and of amalgamation.

24. (1) The change in the name of a registered Trade Union shall not affect any rights or obligations of the Trade Union or render defective any legal proceeding by or against the Trade Union, and any legal proceeding which might have been continued or commenced by or against it by its former name may be continued or commenced by or against it by its new name.

(2) An amalgamation of two or more registered Trade Unions shall not prejudice any right of any of such Trade Unions or any right of a creditor of any of them.

Dissolution.

25. When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the Secretary of the Trade Union shall, within fourteen days of the dissolution, be sent to the Registrar, and shall be registered by him if he is satisfied that the dissolution has been effected in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union, and the dissolution shall have effect from the date of such registration.

Returns.

26. (1) There shall be sent annually to the Registrar, on or before such date as may be prescribed, a general statement, audited in the prescribed manner, of all receipts and expenditure of every registered Trade Union during the year ending on the 31st day of March next preceding such prescribed date, and of the assets of the Trade Union existing on such 31st day of March. The statement shall be prepared in such form and shall comprise such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) Together with the general statement there shall be sent to the Registrar a statement showing all changes of officers made by the Trade Union during the year to which the general statement refers, together also with a copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of the despatch thereof to the Registrar.

(3) A copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within ten days of the making of the alteration.

CHAPTER IV.

Regulations.

Power to make regulations.

27. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the manner in which Trade Unions and the rules of Trade Unions shall be registered ;

(*b*) the transfer of registers in the case of any registered Trade Union which has changed its head office from one province to another ;

(*c*) the manner in which and the persons by whom the accounts of registered Trade Unions shall be audited ;

(*d*) the conditions subject to which inspection of documents kept by Registrars shall be allowed and the fees which shall be chargeable in respect of such inspections ; and

(*e*) any matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

Publication of regulations.

28. (1) The power to make regulations conferred by Section 27 is subject to the condition of the regulations being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of Section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of regulations proposed to be made will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed regulations was published for general information.

(3) Regulations so made shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER V.

Penalties and Procedure.

Failure to submit notices or returns.

29. (1) If default is made on the part of any registered Trade Union in giving any notice or sending any statement or other document as required by or under any provision of this Act, every officer or other person bound by the rules of the Trade Union to give or send the same, or, if there is no such officer or person, every member of the executive of the Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for each week after the first during which the default continues.

(2) Any person, who wilfully makes, or causes to be made, any false entry in, or any omission from, the general statement required by Section 26 or in or from any copy of rules or of alterations of rules sent to the Registrar under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Supplying false information regarding Trade Unions.

30. Any person, who, with intent to deceive, gives to any member of a registered Trade Union or to any person intending or applying to become a member of such Trade Union any document purporting to be a copy of the rules of the Trade Union or of any alterations to the same which he knows, or has reason to believe, is not a correct copy of such rules or alterations as for the time being in force, or any person who, with the like intent, gives a copy of any rules of an unregistered Trade Union to any person on the pretence that such rules are the rules of a registered Trade Union, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Cognizance of offences.

31. (1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, unless complaint thereof has been made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

No. 1452/108 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd October*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Trade Union Legislation.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5105, dated the 19th September, 1924, giving cover to a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, dated the 30th August, 1924, together with a copy of a Bill to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to Trade Unions in British India.

2. At the outset, I am desired by my Committee to express their dissatisfaction at the shortness of the time allowed them in which to examine Government's proposals for legislation on this important subject. By the end of 1921, Government had in their possession the considered views of public bodies and associations, but it has taken nearly two years and a half to sift these views and to form an opinion thereon. My Committee maintain that having taken so much time themselves, Government might have recognised the advisability of giving adequate time to public bodies and associations to examine and formulate their opinions on the merits of the draft Bill. My Committee trust that in future Government will allow sufficient length of time to public bodies for the examination of draft Bills and such other matters as is commensurate with their importance and complexities.

3. My Committee had expressed their considered views on the subject of legislation for the registration and protection of Trade Unions in India in their letter dated the 28th October, 1921, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, and forwarded through the Director, Labour Office, Bombay. My Committee have nothing to add to, or retract from, the views expressed in that letter, and they much regret to find that on some of the most important points in connection with the proposed legislation their views do not appear to coincide with those of Government.

4. My Committee are firmly of opinion that the ends Government have in view in introducing this legislation will not be served if registration of Trade Unions is to be optional. Mr. N. M. Joshi, to whose resolution in the Legislative Assembly in 1921 the present legislation owes its inception, aptly delineated the condition of the existing Trade Unions in the following words:—

> " Unfortunately as these organisations are of recent growth they are not yet put on a proper footing. You will find that in a great number of them membership is still not large enough. In some of them even subscriptions are not regularly collected. Some of them do not even have rules framed. Their status also in the eyes of the world is not well defined. It is therefore necessary that if Trade Unions are desirable, we should take steps at this stage to put these organisations on a sound and proper footing."

It will be generally agreed that if it be at all deemed expedient to introduce legislation with a view to remedying the weaknesses in Trade Unions, some of which are depicted in the above extract, then registration should be enforced without any exception. As was pointed out by my Committee in their letter dated 28th October, 1921, the advantage accruing to Trade Unions from registration would not outweigh, in the minds of the workpeople and their political supporters, the many disadvantages, from their point of view, of legislation proposed, particularly in regard to the administration and audit of the union's funds. It is therefore doubtful if the existing Trade Unions or those to be formed in future will care to register themselves even after the enactment of the intended legislation, with the result that the Act would practically remain inoperative. This could only be avoided by provision being made for compulsory registration of Trade Unions.

5. This contention of my Committee is also supported by certain remarks by Sir Thomas Holland in the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly in 1921. After pointing out that " there was a whole section of the Indian Companies Act devoted to the registration of associations formed for promoting commerce or science, charity or any other object and which applies or intends to apply its profits or other income in promoting its object—but does not intend to pay dividends," Sir Thomas Holland went on to say, " I have never seen nor heard of an instance in which a Trade Union in India, properly constituted, has applied for registration and has been refused by the registrar. Mr. Joshi has not quoted, I think, an instance in which a Trade Union has been refused registration under the Indian Companies Act. At the same time I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that I have seen little evidence of eagerness on the part of some so-called labour leaders to press upon their Unions the advantages of registration. My first point, therefore, is first of all, there are very few Trade Unions properly constituted for registration ; secondly, that the Trade Union leaders generally show no desire for registration under the statutory facilities that exist already." These remarks of Sir Thomas Holland go to show that in 1921 Government themselves were sceptical as to the Trade Unions' willingness to get themselves registered. This contretemps can only be avoided by making registration compulsory.

6. In this connection, my Committee are not inclined to attach any weight to the fact that in England, registration of Trade Unions is optional. It need hardly be pointed out that in England the Trade Union movement is a growth of more than a century and, further, the spread of education among the masses has placed the movement upon a very strong and stable foundation, and there is no danger of the funds of a Trade Union being diverted to unwarranted uses, of the activities of a Trade Union being directed into wrong channels, or for such other undesirable tendencies to creep in into the organisation as is only too often the case in India. Taking all these facts into consideration, my Committee strongly urge that provision should be made in the Bill for compulsory registration of Trade Unions.

7. Another matter on which my Committee most emphatically differ from Government is the question of picketing. My Committee are utterly at a loss to understand how Government could have been led into making the somewhat amazing statement that " the experience of the last few years has not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a great restriction on picketing." The acts of violence that took place during the last big mill strike in Bombay, resulting in very heavy loss to property, are a sufficient refutation of the above-quoted statement of Government.

8. Under Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, picketing of any sort was punishable by fine or imprisonment in England until 1906 when peaceful picketing was legalised by the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act. Sir Thomas Holland, in the course of his speech, referring to the English Act of 1906, said, " it legalised peaceful picketing among other things, and *one knows to what extent such privileges have been abused.*" In support of his contention, Sir Thomas Holland quoted an extract from leading authorities like Lord Askwith and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. In view of the changed attitude of the Government of India, these extracts appear worthy of reproduction in this letter. Lord Askwith said :—

> " This Act is now regarded as a charter of liberty by some Trade Unionists and is denounced as a charter of license by some employers. It is neither the one nor the other, but it has been used to shield some acts by individual officials which, in the interests of the community, might well not be shielded, under the cry of proposed infringement of privileges of a Trade Union. It has also caused a bitterness of feeling against many actions of Trade Unions which sensible laws would not have touched, in the belief that, but for the Trade Disputes Act, they ought to have and would have been made amenable to results everyone else had to risk. Class feeling on the part of employers has been increased by suspicion and anger at its supposed effects, often quite irrationally. The people as a whole have a grudge against presumed privilege being accorded to one section of the community. It was passed under pressure, and believed to be passed for the sake of a temporary political advantage."

Mr. Sidney Webb said :—

> " The Trade Disputes Act, which remains the main charter of trade unionism; explicitly declares, without any qualification or exception, that no civil action shall be entertained against a Trade Union in respect of any wrongful act committed by or on behalf of the Union ; the extraordinary and unlimited immunity, however great may be the damage caused, and however unwarranted the act, which most lawyers, as well as employers, regard as nothing less than monstrous."

9. The above-quoted extracts from leading authorities and the language used by Sir Thomas Holland clearly indicates that the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 is not a model Act to be slavishly imitated in this country. The Government of India themselves in their circular letter dated the 12th September, 1921, stated : " While Trade Unions in England had behind them in 1906 a continuous existence of over a century, during the greater part of which they had been subject to some form of legislation, Indian organisations are of extremely recent date and in view of the acts of violence and intimidation which have unfortunately characterised a large proportion of the disputes in which they have been concerned, it would be unwise in the earlier stages of their existence to exempt them unreservedly from civil liability for tortious acts. Moreover, as a reference to the debate in the Legislative Assembly will show, the value of the Trade Disputes Act in this respect has been seriously questioned by competent critics in England."

10. My Committee have no doubt as to the soundness of the views propounded by Government in the above passage, and it is somewhat of a puzzle to them as to how Government could have been led into shifting their ground so completely as to say that " the experience of the last few years have not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a general restriction on picketing." If in a highly advanced country like England, the privilege of even " peaceful picketing " has been, in the opinion of the competent authorities, grossly abused and led to bitterness of feeling, can it be for a moment doubted that legalising of the so-called " peaceful picketing " in a country of illiterate and excitable workmen will prove simply disastrous ? My Committee urge with all the emphasis at their command that ample provision should be made to prohibit picketing in any form whatever.

Having dealt with the two greatest objections of my Committee against the proposed Bill, I now proceed to express my Committee's views on individual clauses :—

Section 5.—My Committee consider it advisable to have an extra sub-clause added as under :—

5 (*f*).—The rates of subscription for various classes of members.

It is obviously necessary that the subscription rates should be very clearly and categorically laid down to prevent the possibility of defrauding illiterate members.

Section 6 (*f*).—In my Committee's opinion, it would be advisable to lay down that the rules of any Trade Union shall only be rescinded, varied or amended with the consent of the general body of members.

Section 6 (*g*).—The protection of the workers' interests demands that the dissolution of a Trade Union shall not be vested in the hands of an executive which contains outside elements, and it would be desirable that dissolution should be in the hands of the general body, and it should be laid down how the funds shall be disposed of in the event of a Union being dissolved or ceasing to exist.

Though it is laid down that a registered Union shall have on the executive a majority of workers in the trade or industry with which the Union is connected, it will be readily appreciated that the control of most Unions will in reality be in the hands of interested

outsiders. This being the case, it is necessary that such an executive shall not have the final voice regarding dissolution, and it is also essential that steps be taken to ensure that any surplus funds of a Union which is dissolved shall be disposed of for the benefit of members.

Section 6 (*h*).—Provision should be laid down as to how votes shall be recorded at all meetings of members.

Section 10 (*a*).—Registration should not be cancelled except on the application of 50 per cent. of the members of the Trade Union concerned, and the section might be altered accordingly.

Add 10 (*b*).—A provision should be inserted that the withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate of registration shall not render the Union concerned immune from further proceedings for fraud, etc.

Section 15 (*h*).—My Committee recommend the insertion of the word 'or' before the word 'social' and the deletion of the words 'or religious' following the word 'social.' In my Committee's opinion, it is hardly the function of a Trade Union to look after the religious needs of its members, and membership should be open to workmen of all castes and creeds. My Committee have no objection to the payment of funeral expenses and fees for religious ceremonies in connection with a deceased member.

Section 17.—The reasons for the inclusion of the words 'of his capital or ' in this section are not quite apparent to my Committee, and they will feel obliged if Government will kindly explain the exact significance of these words.

Section 20.—A bare majority, in my Committee's opinion, is not sufficient. It may be necessary, in the earlier days of a Union, to have one or two outside persons in the executive but the great majority should be drawn from the members of the Union. My Committee hold that not more than one-third of the executive shall be drawn from outside. (*See* Government of India letter on this point.)

Section 21.—Seems absurd and unnecessary. Change of name does not matter. It is change of objects, purposes, etc., which matters.

Section 22.—This rule is very unsatisfactory as now framed. The rule should be more equitable if the last three lines were altered to read, " and that at least 70 per cent. of the votes recorded by the members of *each* Union are in favour of amalgamation."

Section 22 (*a*).—Another sub-section might be added to Section 22, giving members of either Union the right to appeal against amalgamation within fifteen days.

Section 23.—My Committee think that change of name or amalgamation should only be registrable after disposal of any appeal.

Section 25.—See criticism of Section 6. After the words ' dissolved in ' add ' accordance with this Act ' instead of ' in accordance with the rules of the Trade Union.'

Section 26 (1).—Since a definite date for closing of accounts of all Trade Unions is laid down, why not lay down definite date for submission of general statement, etc., in the Act ?

Section 26 (2).—The annual general statement should also include particulars as to number of members.

Section 29.—The non-submission of annual statements of accounts is a greater offence than non-submission of changes in rules, etc., and a heavier penalty should be imposed in such cases. A penalty of Rs. 5 seems absurd.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F-3.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL.

No. 912/39-A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of my Committee, to address you with reference to the Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes published, under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules, in the *Government Gazette* dated 30th May, 1924, and to submit for the earnest attention of Government, their considered views thereon.

2. At the outset my Committee wish to express their respectful but emphatic protest against the publication of the draft Bill in the *Government Gazette* without it previously having been submitted to the various public bodies concerned for criticism and opinion. They feel, as in the case of the Statistics Bill, that the very valuable opinions and suggestions which could have been made had the rough draft Bill been submitted to public bodies in advance of publication in the *Gazette* might have materially assisted Government in forming a Bill which would have been more in consonance with public opinion, and free from many of the objections which will be made to the present proposals. They regret that the well-established precedent under which proposed legislation is submitted for the scrutiny of the more important Associations of employers and employees and other public bodies, has not been adhered to, and even at this stage would urge that an opportunity be given for all bodies likely to be affected by the provisions of the Bill to express their views and give their suggestions before its first reading.

3. Before expressing their opinions upon the Bill, my Committee desire to touch passingly upon the previous history of the question and the recommendations made by the various Committees which have conducted enquiries into the necessity for legislation to deal with industrial disputes after detailed consideration of the special needs of India.

(*a*) In April, 1920, a private Committee, over which Sir Stanley Reed presided, was appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate the question of trade disputes, and submitted a confidential report to Government in July, 1920. The report was never published but it is an open secret that the majority of its members favoured the establishment of Boards of Inquiry and Conciliation with headquarters in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, but were definitely opposed to Boards of Arbitration.

(*b*) In April, 1920, the Government of India forwarded to Local Governments a copy of the English Industrial Courts Act and solicited their views regarding the advisability or otherwise of introducing similar legislation in India. The Bombay Government did not ask for the views of public bodies in Bombay nor, as far as my Committee are aware, was the nature of the reply sent by the Government of Bombay made public. In the Government of India's covering letter it was stated that " the desirability of legislation on the lines of the laws in force in the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the British Empire has been examined, but the provisions of none of these enactments appear suitable for Indian conditions. The passing of the English Industrial Courts Act, 1919, has again brought the question to the fore, and the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the question whether all-India legislation on the same lines as that Act would be of any value or not. It would appear, *prima facie*, that so long as there are no labour organisations in this country able to undertake obligations on behalf of workers, machinery similar to that referred to in the Industrial Disputes Act cannot operate,

and the Government of India still incline to the view that legislation is unlikely to prevent a strike or create the necessary machinery for its early settlement. On the other hand, Local Governments might perhaps be able to design some machinery for effecting the purpose, which the English Act is intended to achieve, but any measures to this end would presumably be experimental."

(*c*) Towards the end of 1921, another Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay, again presided over by Sir Stanley Reed, and the unanimous report of this Committee was published about March, 1922. The Committee, in a unanimous report, recommended the adoption of certain measures for the prevention of strikes, *e.g.*, a wise and statesmanlike attitude towards the nascent trade union movement, welfare work, etc.

As regards the settlement of disputes, the Committee recommended legislation and submitted a draft Bill which included proposals for the submission of disputes to an Industrial Court for enquiry upon the application of one party, and for enquiry and conciliation on the application of both parties to the dispute, and when Government had reason to believe that a dispute prejudiced peace, order and good government, to refer any matters connected therewith to a Court of Enquiry without application from either party. The report of this Committee was generally well received by the public, and had the approval of prominent representatives from amongst the ranks of employers and leaders of labour.

The Industrial Disputes Committee's Draft Bill, it should be noted, included no provisions for arbitration.

(*d*) A similar Committee to the above was appointed early in 1921 by the Government of Bengal to inquire into the causes of recent strikes of workmen in Bengal and to advise what remedial measures should be adopted. They recommended the establishment of Joint Works Committees of employers and employed, and in the case of public utility services the formation of Conciliation Courts. Referring to other Industrial Disputes legislation in the British Empire this Committee stated, " We cannot recommend that legislation on the lines referred to should be introduced in India. The drastic compulsory arbitration laws of Australasia, the provisions of the Canadian and Transvaal Acts making strikes illegal before investigation, and even the statutory machinery set up in the United Kingdom for the voluntary settlement of disputes are none of them suited to Indian conditions, such legislation presupposes the existence of a high state of organisation among employers and employed which is entirely wanting in India." More recently in March, 1924, Mr. Montgomerie, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department, made a statement in the Legislative Council with regard to the legislation which Government intended to introduce, and indicated that it would be based upon the industrial enquiry sections of the Industrial Courts Act and would have for its basis the elucidation of the facts concerning industrial disputes, and gave cogent reasons for the elimination of arbitration from the scope of Industrial legislation in India.

4. From this brief summary of the recent history of industrial investigation in India, it will be seen that the general opinion has been that while it might be possible to devise machinery for enquiry and conciliation, every Committee has been definitely opposed to arbitration in industrial disputes, the chief reason being that while labour remains unorganised, it would be impossible to enforce upon it any award made by an arbitration tribunal no matter whether such tribunal were constituted upon a compulsory or upon a voluntary basis. In New Zealand and Victoria, where labour is highly organised, it has been found that labour will only uphold the Arbitration Courts as long as they grant them better terms than would be procured from the employers themselves, and in the former country which was the pioneer in the introduction of this class of legislation, " the settlement of strikes without exception has been arrived at by ignoring the Arbitration Court and its award, and by mutual agreement between the parties themselves."

My Committee maintain that the best and most satisfactory method of settling disputes between employers and workmen is for the parties directly concerned to come to some agreement amongst themselves. No outside agency, and in particular no Government agency

should intervene until all reasonable means to secure a settlement of the dispute have been tried and have failed. In the words of the Industrial Disputes Committee, Government should only intervene " when they have reason to believe that the dispute prejudices or is likely to prejudice peace, order or good government."

5. In their explanation for the necessity of the Bill which it is intended to introduce in the coming session of the Legislative Council, Government state that it has been found necessary, in view of past experience in industrial disputes in the Presidency, and that the Bill closely follows the provisions of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 (9 & 10, Geo. 5, Ch. 69). My Committee could have well understood the necessity of a Bill to provide for enquiry into industrial disputes and even into the provision of facilities for conciliation, but they entirely fail to understand why, in the face of the opinions expressed in the Government of India's letter 802-2 of 21-4-1920, the reports of three Committees containing representatives of employers and of labour, and the statement of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department in March last, the present Bill proposes anything in the nature of arbitration. No award of an Arbitration Board could be enforced upon labour while un organised, and under these circumstances my Committee maintain that the introduction of what is presumably purely experimental legislation would be dangerous in the extreme.

While objecting strongly to the arbitration clauses in Part II of the Bill, my Committee approve the appointment of Courts of Enquiry as outlined in Part I and the conciliation clauses of Part II provided that the clauses relating thereto are modified as indicated below and for the reasons given.

6. *Section* 3.—My Committee can see no reason why the operation of the Act should be limited to the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and would prefer that the definite recommendations of the Industrial Disputes Committee in this connection be followed and the Bill made operative throughout the whole of the Presidency. It would appear to my Committee that if the Bill is going to prove helpful in the prevention of strikes in Bombay and Ahmedabad it would be equally helpful in all other industrial centres in the Presidency such as Karachi, Surat, Sholapur and Broach. In the event of a serious strike in any of these centres, it would, of course, be possible by notification in the *Gazette* to bring that centre within the scope of the Act, but this would mean delay, and would in all probability prevent the inauguration of a Court of Enquiry before a strike had actually occurred, and in any case my Committee fail to understand why legislation should be introduced for a portion of the Presidency only. My Committee would in fact prefer that similar legislation should prevail in all industrial provinces of the country, in order to provide uniformity of treatment in the same industries, no matter in what centre that industry is carried on, and trust that if beneficial results follow from the introduction of Courts of Enquiry the Government of Bombay will press for the introduction of an all-India Act at the first suitable opportunity.

My Committee would also like to be informed as to whether it was the intention to limit the application of the Act strictly to the City of Bombay, or to include the whole Island of Bombay, the inclusion of which is, to their minds, obviously necessary.

Section 4 (*a*).—My Committee would be pleased if Government would inform them as to the meaning of a dispute between workmen and workmen and explain the necessity of these words in Section 4 (*a*).

Section 4 (*b*).—My Committee consider that the Act should apply to every class of employment, including Government employment. The Industrial Disputes Committee considered this question very carefully and recommended that " every class of employer, Government, the Municipality, the Improvement and Port Trusts, the Railways and Tramways, as well as joint-stock companies and private firms " should come within the purview of the Bill, and to this opinion my Committee unanimously subscribe. There might be difficulty in including the servants of the Government of India within the scope of a provincial Act, but they consider this an added reason for all-India legislation of a similar character, in order to overcome the anomaly of a great portion of the industrial population of the Presidency being excluded from the provisions of the Bill.

They recommend the deletion from this clause of all words following the words "His Majesty's forces."

Section 5.—My Committee, after careful study of this section, are convinced of the need for somewhat drastic modifications. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of this letter, they consider it inadvisable that Government should interfere in a dispute until convinced that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement have been tried and have failed, and would respectfully urge that such a provision should be included. If such a provision is not inserted Government might be asked to intervene in all manner of trivial disputes, and upon the slightest pretext. This is most undesirable and would have the opposite effect to what is contemplated in the Bill and would serve to increase the number of disputes rather than diminish them and might bring the Courts into disrepute, unless by some miracle of Providence an enquiry led to an early settlement of every trivial difference or alleged difference. Similarly, my Committee consider that some provision should be made to ensure that only major disputes should come before Courts of Enquiry, unless some basic principle affecting the whole of an industry is concerned. Maintaining as they do that Government intervention is undesirable and should not take place unless direct negotiations between the parties concerned have failed, my Committee consider that unnecessary interference by Government should be avoided and should not take place except upon application of at least one party to the dispute. Provision might also be inserted in this section for a detailed report of the whole of the proceedings of any Court of Enquiry to be supplied to the parties directly concerned as well as to the Governor in Council.

My Committee therefore suggest that Section 5 of the Bill be modified to read somewhat as follows:—

> "5. Where the Governor in Council is satisfied that a serious trade dispute exists or is apprehended and is also satisfied that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement by direct negotiations between the parties concerned have failed he may upon the application of one or both parties refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the trade dispute to a Court of Enquiry, appointed for the purpose of such enquiry, and such Court shall either in public or in private enquire into the causes and circumstances of such dispute and the matters referred to it and shall submit a full report thereon to the Governor in Council and to the representatives of the parties directly concerned in the dispute."

Section 6 (1).—My Committee, while agreeing that the Governor in Council should be empowered to appoint the Chairman and members of a Court of Enquiry, consider it advisable to provide that any Chairman so appointed should have a certain status, which should not be lower than that of a Judge of the High Court, and if necessary it might also be laid down that any Chairman appointed should be entirely unconnected by way of business with any of the parties to the dispute. Similarly, my Committee are of the opinion that members of the Court should consist of an equal number of representatives from each side, whose names shall in the first place be submitted to and approved by the parties concerned. The reason for suggesting that the members of the Court should be appointed from each party is that they would be better able to explain any technical points connected with the evidence which in many cases would be essential if the Chairman had no knowledge of the industry affected by the dispute.

Section 6 (2).—For the word "may" in line 10 the word "shall" will need to be substituted if Government agrees to the suggestions made by my Committee concerning Section 6 (1).

Section 7.—Conflicts with Section 6 (1) as amended by my Committee and should be deleted.

Section 8.—My Committee consider that the rules framed under the Act should be of a permanent character as far as possible, and should only be put into operation after having been submitted to public bodies for consideration.

Section 12.—My Committee do not see that any useful purpose would be served by submitting *interim* reports, for until the whole of the evidence has been taken, it would not, generally speaking, be possible for the Governor in Council or the general public to frame opinions upon the questions at issue in the dispute and an *interim* report might prejudice the case of either one or other party. They are therefore of opinion that Section 12 should be deleted.

Section 13.—My Committee suggest that the first part of this section should be amended as follows:—

> "The Governor in Council may publish or cause to be published in such manner as he may think fit the final report and the whole of the conclusions arrived at by a Court of Enquiry," etc., etc.

For reasons similar to those advanced for the deletion of Section 12, they are opposed to portions of the evidence obtained by a Court of Enquiry being published before the conclusion of the sittings of the Court, and for the same reason must object to the powers given in the present section to publish selected portions of the information obtained or conclusions arrived at. As in the case of the McLeod Committee, the whole of the report should be published after the enquiry has been concluded subject to the proviso that no information as to any individual business, or trade union which is not available otherwise than through evidence at an enquiry, shall be published without permission of the party concerned.

Part II.—In the title the words "and Arbitration" should be deleted.

Section 15.—After the words "Governor in Council may" and before clause (1) add the words "provided both parties consent."

Section 15 (2) *and* 15 (3) refer only to arbitration, and for reasons given in paragraphs 3 and 4 should be omitted.

Section 16.—With the deletion of the arbitration provisions of the Bill, this section will need amendment so as to make any rules which may be necessary applicable only to conciliation procedure. If Government agree that no special rules are necessary the section might be entirely deleted.

Section 17 (1) *and* 17 (2) apply only to Boards of Arbitration and might be deleted.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 5134.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *19th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Proposed Legislation for the Investigation and Settlement of Trade Disputes.*

SIR.

Under instructions from the Home Department of this Government, I have the honour to send you a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L-1078, dated the 30th August, 1924, together with a copy of a Bill to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of trade disputes; and to request you to furnish me (for communication to Government) with the views of your Association generally on the subject matter of the Bill, or specifically on individual clauses of the Bill, showing what modifications, if any, you desire to suggest. I am to request you to send me the statement of your views not later than the 20th October, 1924.—I have, etc.,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

No. L.-1078.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

LABOUR.

Simla, 30th August, 1924.

TO ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

SUBJECT:—*Proposed Legislation for the Investigation and Settlement of Trade Disputes.*

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the question of legislation for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. The question is one which has been considered by the Government of India on several occasions. It was last raised by them in 1920, when they addressed Local Governments in the letter from the Board of Industries and Munitions, No. I.-802 (2), dated the 21st April, 1920, on the subject of legislation on the lines of the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919. At that time the Government of India inclined to the opinion that legislation on English lines was unlikely to be effective in this country in preventing, or securing the early settlement of, strikes. The majority of Local Governments agreed with this view, and it appeared to the Government of India that there was then no large body of public opinion in favour of legislation of the type suggested. They, therefore, took no immediate steps to initiate legislation, but they drew attention to the possibilities of Works Committees in allaying industrial unrest, and made arrangements for a further examination of the whole question. Information was collected regarding the laws in force in other countries and the extent to which they had been successful, and much of this information was published in the form of a bulletin (Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour No. 23, Conciliation and Arbitration, by R. N. Gilchrist). Detailed information has also for the past four years been collected regarding the course of industrial unrest in India, and the history of all important strikes, and close attention has been paid to the sporadic efforts at conciliation which have from time to time been made, and to the general trend of public opinion.

2. It appears to the Government of India that the position has undergone considerable alteration since 1920. The increase of industrial unrest in the winter of 1920-21 led to the stimulation of public interest in labour questions, and the importance of the problem raised by strikes and lock-outs received general recognition. The fact that several of the more protracted strikes occurred in public utility services strengthened the demand that some efforts should be made towards a solution of the problem. In nearly every strike or lock-out of importance which has occurred in the last three years, there has been a fairly strong demand from some section of the public for a reference of the points at issue to arbitration. The increased attention given to industrial disputes has, moreover, been followed by a steady increase in the influence exerted by public opinion on the course of those disputes. This influence has been promptly recognized by employers and workers, and in all the more serious strikes both parties to a dispute now endeavour, by the presentation of their case in the Press and elsewhere, to influence public opinion toward the support of their claim.

3. It is not irrelevant to refer in this connection to the gradual growth of trade unionism in India. It is true that trade unions may be said to be in their infancy in this country, and such unions as exist are far from having adopted the more advanced principles on which the trade unionism of Western countries is based. Although, however, the organisation of trade unions in India is as yet undeveloped, it is only reasonable to suppose that their influence is likely to increase, as they gain cohesion and the sense of responsibility, and the advance of trade unionism should be stimulated, if legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions, about which I have addressed you in my letter No. L-925, dated the 30th August, 1924, is passed. The growth of trade unions in this country is likely, in the opinion of the Government of India, to render legislative measures for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes at once more necessary and more easy of application.

4. Meanwhile, the whole question has been examined in detail in the two leading industrial provinces. Debates in the Legislative Councils led to the appointment of strong committees, in Bengal in March, 1921, and in Bombay in November, 1921, to consider means of alleviating industrial unrest. The Bengal Committee laid stress on the value of Works Committees and favoured the institution of Conciliation Courts to deal with disputes in public utility services. The Bombay Committee reported in favour of the statutory establishment of Industrial Courts. Finally, interest in the subject was stimulated by the big strike in the cotton mills in Bombay which occurred at the beginning of this year, and the Government of Bombay prepared a Bill to provide for enquiry into, and settlement of, trade disputes for introduction in the Legislative Council.

5. It appears to the Government of India, therefore, that the time is now ripe for undertaking legislation of some kind, designed with a view to assisting in the prevention, or settlement, of trade disputes. They are further of opinion that the question is an all-India question, and that the legislation should be introduced in the Central legislature, and with this view they have prepared a draft Bill, which is forwarded with this letter. No legislation of the type suggested can be effective, unless supported by a large measure of public opinion, and the Government of India are anxious to give full opportunity for criticism, before they present any proposal to the legislature. The draft Bill must, therefore, be regarded as embodying suggestions of a provisional nature, on which they desire public opinion to be freely canvassed. They have preferred to express their views in the form of a Bill rather than in the more usual form of a general discussion, because they believe that, in a matter of this kind, those interested will find it easier to approve or to criticise concrete proposals than to express abstract opinions on the question at issue.

6. It is not the intention in this letter to discuss in detail the provisions of this measure. It is sufficient to refer briefly to general principles; the details will, of course, be further examined on the receipt of the views of Local Governments and the public generally. The first 15 clauses are based on the principles of Part II of the English Industrial Courts Act, 1919. They empower (but do not compel) the Government, when any dispute arises or is apprehended, to refer the dispute to a Board. The proposals, however, go somewhat beyond the provisions of Part II of the English Act, in that they definitely impose on the Board the duty, not merely of investigating a dispute, but of endeavouring to bring about a settlement. It will be observed that the Bill is in no sense a Bill providing for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, a principle which, in the opinion of the Government of India, would be unsuitable in the circumstances of this country. The object of this part of the Bill is merely to place Government in a position to offer to the parties involved in a dispute the services of an impartial tribunal to assist them in coming to a just settlement of their respective claims, and the principle underlying the measure is throughout the appeal to public opinion. The fact that a tribunal of this kind can be quickly called into existence should make it more difficult than it is at present for either party to refuse conciliation, and the force of public opinion should prove a powerful factor in inducing the parties to a dispute to accept the findings of the Board, when they have been promulgated.

7. Clauses 16 and 17, however, which deal with disputes in public utility services go considerably further. It will no doubt be admitted that disputes in services whose continuous working is essential to the well-being of the community stand on a somewhat different footing from ordinary trade disputes. If a strike takes place in a transport service, or in the post and telegraph service, the public has usually to suffer loss, and a strike which assumes serious proportions may result not only in paralysis to trade and industry but in positive danger to the general public. A strike or lock-out affecting the supply of light or water to a city constitutes a menace to public health and safety. In such cases it appears to the Government of India that the public, who are vitally interested, can reasonably demand that Government shall do what it can to prevent the occurrence of a strike or lock-out. This view appears to be receiving an increasing measure of support. The advisability of taking action to prevent stoppages of work in public utility services has lately been urged by several Local Governments in connection with the proposals for trade union legislation. The idea has received the support of a number of the leading employers and has been expressly endorsed

by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Nor, if provision is made for the investigation of grievances, is the principle of intervention likely to be unwelcome to the great majority of workers, who are the first to suffer when strikes or lock-outs take place.

8. It may be held that if a satisfactory procedure for the settlement of disputes is devised, there is no logical objection to the prohibition by legislative enactment of all stoppages of work in public utility services. The illegality of strikes in certain cases finds a place in English law in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, and the principle is also reflected in the Indian Post Office Act. In some countries far more ambitious and far-reaching attempts have been made to prohibit strikes by legislation. The Government of India doubt, however, if provisions of this nature would achieve the end they have in view. They are inclined to think that it is unwise, and probably impracticable, to attempt to prohibit absolutely stoppages of work in public utility services in India. They believe that, if they can secure the postponement of a stoppage of work in such services until an attempt has been made to secure conciliation, they will have gone as far as is, at present at any rate, advisable towards the solution of the problem.

9. Clauses 16 and 17 of the draft Bill accordingly follow the principle of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, in requiring the reference of disputes in public utility services to an impartial Board before a strike or lock-out takes place. The purpose is to ensure the recognition of the interests of the public as a third party in such disputes; the safeguard is, as throughout the Bill, the appeal to public opinion. The Board will be able to make a full investigation into the merits of the dispute, and may be able in many cases to bring the parties to an amicable settlement. If they fail to do this, the next step will be the publication of their award pronouncing on the points at issue. Thereafter the parties will be free to declare a strike or a lock-out, if they so desire. While penalties are imposed on persons responsible for strikes or lock-outs, pending the reference of a dispute to a Board, the existence of these penalties must not be regarded as the central feature of the Bill. It is hoped that, quite apart from the existence of penalties, the influence of public opinion will prevent a rash and unconsidered stoppage of work, while the means for settling a dispute are at hand. If the Boards can command public confidence, the parties will find it difficult to refuse to accept their findings.

10. It will be observed that clauses 16 and 17, as drafted, do not apply automatically to any public utility service. They will only apply to such services to which they are specifically declared by Government to be applicable. The reason why the Government of India have thought it advisable to draft the Bill in this way is that the circumstances of different public utility services vary considerably, and action penalising strikes pending reference to a Board, may be desirable in respect of one such service, and unwise in respect of another. Opponents of legislation of this type have always laid considerable emphasis on the danger that, so far from aiding in the prevention or settlement of strikes or lock-outs, it may actually have the effect of prolonging them. The Government of India are alive to this danger. Experience in this country, for instance, has shown that the forfeiture of long service gratuities for participation in a strike on a railway has tended, in some cases, to prolong the strike. Such considerations may not be applicable to other public utility services. The proposal to render strikes or lock-outs in public utility services illegal must be regarded as of an experimental nature in this country at present, and it has appeared to the Government of India preferable therefore to draft the Bill in such a way as to enable Government to proceed gradually in this matter, and to make advances or withdrawals in the light of experience gained. The Government of India desire particularly to be furnished with the views of the Local Government on the suitability of these clauses and the wisdom of their application to particular public utility services, in the light of the remarks made in this paragraph.

11. Finally, I am to say that the Government of India are not unconscious of the difficulties in undertaking legislation of this character. The size of the country, the illiteracy of the workmen, the comparative lack of well developed organizations among them, the presence in too many trade disputes of differences which are not economic, and the fact that the articulate section of the public is still comparatively small all tend to complicate the problem. The Government of India believe, however, that the difficulties are not insuperable and they consider that, at the stage of industrial progress which India has already reached, the proposals now put forward offer the hope of some diminution of industrial unrest.

12. The Government of India desire that the fullest publicity be given to the proposals now put forward. They are themselves taking steps to publish this letter and the draft Bill in the Press, and they will welcome all criticisms and suggestions bearing thereon. The urgency of a measure of this nature has been pressed upon them from several quarters, and it is their intention to introduce this measure, with such modifications as may be necessary in the light of criticisms received, in the next Delhi session of the Central Legislature. I am to request, therefore, that they may be favoured with the views of the Local Government not later than the 30th November 1924. They recognize that the time given for eliciting opinions is somewhat short, but they earnestly trust that by giving immediate publicity to the proposals it will be possible to form a considered opinion within the time stated.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A BILL

To make Provision for Enabling the Investigation and Settlement of Trade Disputes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of trade disputes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Trade Disputes Investigation Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Board " means a Board of Investigation and Conciliation constituted under this Act ;

(*b*) " employer " means, in the case of any industry, business or undertaking carried on by any department of the Government, the head of the department ;

(*c*) " lock-out " means the closing of any place of employment, or any suspension of work, or any refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his workmen, where such closing, suspension or refusal occurs in consequence of a dispute and is intended for the purpose of compelling the workmen of the employer, or of aiding another employer in compelling his workmen, to agree to any action taken or proposed to be taken by the employer ;

(*d*) " prescribed " means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(*e*) " public utility service " means any industry, business or undertaking which maintains or supplies power essential for the maintenance of—

(*i*) any railway, tramway or inland steamer service ; or

(*ii*) the postal or telegraph service ; or

(*iii*) a supply of light or water to the public ; or

(*iv*) any system of public conservancy or sanitation ;

and includes any industry, business or undertaking which the Governor-General in Council may, after giving, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, not less than three months' notice of his intention so to do, by a like notification declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Act ;

(*f*) "railway company" means a railway company as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; IX of 1890.

(*g*) "strike" means a cessation of work by a body of workmen acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of workmen to continue to work for an employer, where such cessation or refusal occurs in consequence of a dispute and is intended for the purpose of compelling the employer, or of aiding other workmen in compelling their employer, to concede any demand of the workmen; and

(*h*) "workman" means any person employed by an employer for hire or reward, but does not include any person employed in the naval, military or air service of the Crown or in the Royal Indian Marine Service.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, no person shall be deemed to have ceased to be an employer or a workman of any employer, by reason only of a lock-out or strike, or by reason of any dismissal giving rise to a dispute which has within thirty days of the dismissal been referred to a Board under this Act.

Reference of Disputes to Boards.

Reference of disputes to Boards.

3. If any dispute arises or is apprehended between an employer and any of his workmen, the Local Government, or, where the employer is the head of any department under the control of the Governor-General in Council, or is a railway company, the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, refer the dispute for investigation and settlement to a Board:

Provided that, where arrangements for settlement of disputes by conciliation or arbitration have been made in pursuance of an agreement between the employer and any organisation representative of a substantial proportion of the workmen or of an agreement to which the employer and such organisation are parties, the dispute shall not be referred to a Board under this section unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement thereof by means of those arrangements.

Constitution of Boards.

Formation of panels for the constitution of Board.

4. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council and each Local Government shall form, for the purpose of constituting Boards to which disputes may be referred by them respectively, three panels consisting respectively—

(*a*) of persons representing the interests of workmen;

(*b*) of persons representing the interests of employers; and

(*c*) of persons suitable for appointment as chairmen of Boards.

(2) Each panel shall consist of not less than five persons who shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and who shall have expressed their willingness to serve on Boards as chairmen thereof, or, as the case may be, to represent the interests on behalf of which it is proposed to nominate them respectively.

(3) A person nominated to a panel under this section shall be liable during a period of three years to serve upon any Board when called upon to do so by the authority by which he was nominated:

Provided that any such person may apply for the removal of his name from the panel, and, if he does so, his name shall be removed accordingly.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) any person may be nominated to a panel at any time whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise.

Constitution of Board.

5. (1) Every Board shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be appointed from each of the three panels formed under Section 4 by the authority by which the Board is constituted :

Provided that, where the Board is to be constituted by a Local Government and the Local Government is of opinion that the dispute in question affects the interests of another province, it shall intimate such opinion to the Local Government of that province and shall, if that Local Government so requires, appoint to the Board two additional members nominated by that Local Government, one from the panel of workmen's representatives, and one from the panel of employers' representatives, formed by that Local Government under Section 4.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be a member of a Board who has any financial or other substantial interest in the settlement of the dispute in respect of which the Board is to be constituted.

Notification of the constitution of Board.

6. As soon as possible after a Board has been constituted, the names of the members thereof shall be published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be, and shall be notified in such manner as may be prescribed to the parties to the dispute.

Vacancies.

7. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be filled from the same panel from which the member whose appointment is vacant was originally appointed.

Finality of order constituting Board.

8. No order of the Governor-General in Council or of a Local Government nominating any person to a panel or appointing any person as a member of a Board shall be called in question in any manner whatsoever.

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

Duties and powers of Boards.

9. (1) Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same, and for this purpose the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit and without delay, investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof, and in so doing may do all such things as it thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period sufficient in its opinion to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

(2) In making any such investigation, a Board shall have the same powers as are vested V of 1908. in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters :—

(*a*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath ;

(*b*) compelling the production of documents and material objects ; and

(*c*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ;

and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed.

Procedure.

10. (1) All questions arising for decision by a Board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members thereof.

(2) The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of a Board.

(3) A Board shall, in holding an investigation, follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

Recommendations and reports.

11. (1) If a settlement of a dispute is arrived at by the parties thereto after it has been referred to a Board and during the course of the investigation thereof, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and the Board shall send a report of the settlement, together with the memorandum, to the authority by which the Board was constituted.

(2) If no such settlement is arrived at during the course of the investigation, the Board shall, as soon as possible after the close thereof, send a full report regarding the dispute to the authority by which the Board was constituted, setting forth the proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and of endeavouring to bring about a settlement thereof, together with a full statement of such facts and circumstances and its findings therefrom and the recommendation of the Board for the settlement of the dispute.

(3) The recommendation of the Board shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain language what, in the opinion of the Board, ought and ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.

Form of report.

12. The report of a Board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the members of the Board :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any member of a Board from recording a minute of dissent from a report or from any recommendation made therein.

Publication of report.

13. Every report made by a Board shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official *Gazette* of any province which, in the opinion of the Local Government thereof, is affected by the dispute, and a copy thereof shall be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute and to any newspaper applying for the same, and further copies shall be distributed in such manner as to ensure that full publicity is given to the terms of the report, and the authorised officer shall upon application supply certified copies on payment of the prescribed fee to any person who applies therefor.

Power of entry and inspection.

14. (1) A Board or any member thereof or any other person authorised in writing by a Board in this behalf may, for the purposes of any investigation entrusted to the Board under this Act, at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset, enter any building, factory, workshop or other place or premises whatsoever and inspect the same or any work, machinery, appliance or article therein or interrogate any persons therein in respect of any thing situated therein or any matter relevant to the subject-matter of the investigation.

(2) Any person who wilfully hinders or obstructs a Board or any such member or person aforesaid in the exercise of any power conferred by this section or refuses without reasonable excuse to answer any question put to him in the exercise of such power shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Documents, etc., to be kept confidential.

15. (1) Any book, paper or other document or thing produced before a Board may be inspected by the Board and by such of the parties or their representatives as the Board may permit, but the information derived therefrom shall, except in so far as the Board deems it necessary to refer thereto in its report, be kept confidential, and such parts of all books, papers or other documents so produced as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue shall, if possible, be sealed up.

(2) If any member of a Board or any person to whom inspection of any book, paper or other document or thing has been permitted by a Board under sub-section (1) discloses any information derived therefrom in contravention of the provisions of that sub-section, he shall, on complaint made by or under the authority of the person on whose behalf such book, paper, document or thing was produced before the Board, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the disclosure of any such information for the purposes of a prosecution under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Public Utility Services.

Prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in certain public utility services.

16. (1) Where the Governor-General in Council, in the case of any public utility service carried on by him or under his authority, or by a railway company, or the Local Government, in the case of any other public utility service, has by general or special order published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be, declared this section to be applicable to such service, it shall not be lawful for any employer to declare or enforce a lock-out as against any workmen employed in such service, or for any such workman to take part in a strike, on account of any dispute unless notice of the proposed lock-out or strike has been sent to the prescribed officer, and—

(*a*) where no order has been made for the reference of the dispute to a Board under this Act, until the expiry of thirty days from the date of the notice ; or

(*b*) where such an order has been made, until the expiry of ninety days from the date of the notice or until the expiry of seven days from the date of the publication of the report of the Board under Section 13, whichever date is earlier.

(2) Any employer who declares or enforces a lock-out in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

(3) Any workman who takes part in a strike in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

(4) Any person who abets any contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

(5) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section save on complaint made by, or under authority from, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government.

(6) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this section.

Notice of reductions in wages and rates.

17. (1) No employer shall enforce, as against any of his workmen employed in any public utility service to which the provisions of Section 16 apply, any general reduction in wages or in rates paid for working overtime until he has given to the workmen, in such manner as may be prescribed, not less than one month's notice of his intention so to do.

(2) Any Board to which any dispute between an employer and his workmen has been referred, arising wholly or in part from the enforcement or the proposed enforcement of any general reduction of wages in a public utility service to which the provisions of Section 16 apply, may order the employer not to enforce any such general reduction until such time as may be specified in the order :

Provided that any such order shall cease to have effect on the expiry of ninety days from the date of the notice under sub-section (1), or on the expiry of seven days from the date of the publication of the report of the Board under Section 13, whichever date is earlier.

(3) Any employer contravening the provisions of sub-section (1) or contravening a subsisting order made under sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

Rules.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Governor-General in Council in respect of industries, businesses and undertakings carried on by him or under his authority, or by a railway company, and the Local Governments in respect of other businesses, industries, or undertakings within their respective provinces, may make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the powers and procedure of Boards ;

(*b*) the representation before a Board of parties to a dispute ;

(*c*) the allowances admissible to members of Boards and to witnesses ;

(*d*) the ministerial establishment which may be allotted to a Board and the salaries and allowances payable to members of such establishments ;

(*e*) the manner in which notice of changes in rates of wages or of overtime pay shall be given under Section 17 ; and

(*f*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

No. 1451/39A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd October*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5134, dated the 19th September, 1924, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India and a copy of the rough draft Bill in which the Government of India have embodied their views regarding the lines which legislation in connection with Industrial Disputes should follow.

2. It will be remembered that the Government of Bombay recently had under contemplation provincial legislation in a similar connection and my Committee in their letter No. 912/39A, dated the 30th June, 1924 (copy enclosed), submitted their considered views thereon. Further perusal of this letter will make it clear that my Committee are not *opposed to the inauguration of Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation* in important industrial disputes, subject to certain conditions, the chief of which are :—

(1) That Government should not intervene in any way in a dispute unless the dispute is of a major nature and they are convinced that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement have been tried and have failed, or are convinced that peace, order and good government are endangered.

(2) That a Court of Enquiry should not be appointed unless application is made by one party to the dispute.

(3) That the appointment of a Board of Conciliation should be preceded by an application from both parties to the dispute.

While my Committee have expressed their approval of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation, they wish it to be understood that, as far as the Cotton Textile Industry of India is concerned, there is at present insuperable difficulty in connection with their formation, owing to the lack of organisation amongst the operatives themselves. Until it is possible to select authorised representatives of labour, Conciliation Boards are bound to be ineffective, and to some extent unpopular with employers, for there is no possibility of any assurance being given by labour's so-called representatives on a Board that an agreement arrived at by them with the employers' representatives would be accepted by the workmen concerned in the particular dispute.

My Committee's knowledge of the condition in other industries of the country is not sufficiently detailed to allow them to express an opinion as to whether Boards of Conciliation could be successfully introduced in particular instances, but unless the Government of India have reason to believe that agreements made on behalf of labour would be faithfully observed and carried out, it might be wiser in the first instance to limit the scope of the legislation to the establishment of Courts of Enquiry in all concerns which do not come under the heading of "public utility services." Without labouring the point, it ought to be pointed out that it would be most unfortunate if Government jeopardised the future success of Boards of Conciliation by their too early introduction. For the present, at least, my Committee maintain that legislation should be on the lines suggested in the preceding paragraphs, in preference to what appears to be an imitation of the legislation found suitable for countries where the working population is immeasurably better educated, better organised and more intelligent. While it is not for a moment thought that the establishment of Courts of Enquiry will always be found instrumental in bringing about a settlement of a dispute, it is interesting to note that the recent general strike in the cotton mills of Bombay terminated almost immediately after the publication of the report of the Macleod Committee of Enquiry.

3. My Committee's chief objections to the draft Bill are :—

(*a*) That in its present form the Bill gives powers in Section 3 almost approximating to compulsory arbitration which the Government of India themselves state would be unsuitable in the circumstances of this country.

(*b*) Government have unrestricted powers with reference to the submission of a dispute to a Board.

My Committee, however, wish it to be very clearly understood that they are not opposed to what they consider to be the main function of the Bill, namely, the devising of suitable means for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes, and are agreed as to the beneficial effects of a clear exposition of the facts connected with a dispute before the bar of public opinion.

4. As a purely experimental piece of legislation my Committee have no serious objection to offer with reference to the special provisions it is proposed to enact in regard to public utility companies, but their effect upon the number of disputes in such concerns during the two or three years following the introduction of the Act will need to be carefully investigated.

5. As regards the details of the draft Bill, my Committee wish to make the following criticisms and suggestions :—

Title.—It is considered that the title of the Bill in its present form is misleading, and is apt to give rise to the impression that the Boards appointed under the Bill would have the power to lay down the terms upon which strikes should be settled. They are of the opinion that the main objects of the Bill should be to place all the facts in connection with a dispute before the general public in order that the force of public opinion, thus correctly guided, would be instrumental in preventing a stoppage of work taking place or bring about an early

resumption when a strike has actually commenced. My Committee would therefore prefer that the title of the Bill should be " A Bill to make provision for the establishment of Boards of Enquiry into Industrial Disputes."

It would be necessary, if my Committee's suggestions in regard to title are accepted, to modify the preamble somewhat as follows :—

> " Whereas it is considered expedient to make provision for the establishment of Boards of Enquiry into Industrial Disputes, etc."

Section 2 (1) (*a*).—The definition of a Board as given in the draft Bill appears to be inconsistent with the title of the Bill. The definition speaks of investigation and conciliation only whereas the title mentions investigation and settlement.

Section 2 (1) (*b*).—My Committee consider the definition of employer to be unsatisfactory. In its present form it hardly gives a correct idea as to who would be considered the employer in the case of factories and workshops. Similarly, they are inclined to think that business should be excluded from the scope of the Act.

Section 2 (1) (*c*).—The definition of the words ' lock-out ' and 'strike ' might be deleted and a definition of the more comprehensive term ' trade disputes ' included in their stead. Lock-outs and strikes would both be included under this heading. Since it is not thought that minor disputes should be investigated by Boards appointed under this Act, my Committee suggest the following definition in preference to the definition of trade dispute given in the English Industrial Courts Act :—

> " Trade Dispute means any dispute between employers and workmen connected with the terms of employment or conditions of labour in any particular industry or trade."

Section 2 (1) (*e*).—A comma should be inserted after the word " maintain."

With reference to the latter portion of Section 2 (1) (*e*), my Committee think it necessary that a definite list of public utility services should be included in the Act and no addition or deletion should be made without the previous consent of the Legislature, and that all banks should be specifically included in this list.

Section 2 (2).—It is considered absolutely essential that the latter portion of this sub-section beginning with ' or by reason ' and ending with ' under this Act ' should be entirely deleted. Its retention would tend to put a premium on insubordination, since it interferes with the right of an employer to dismiss a workman. In framing this section Government can hardly have realised the special conditions which exist in Indian industries generally. The foreman or jobber in a department very often supplies the larger part of the labour force working under him, and the dismissal of a foreman commonly brings about a partial or complete strike depending on the extent of his influence. This sub-section would place such men in an even stronger position than they are to-day since it would not only allow such disputes to be referred to a Board for investigation, but would entitle the dismissed workman to his wages pending the publication of the Board's report and would certainly result in an increased number of strikes.

This sub-section is also unnecessary since any workman who feels himself to be aggrieved by dismissal has already an effective remedy at Common Law, and, moreover, minor disputes arising out of the dismissal of one workman can best be dealt with by direct negotiations, and are, in the opinion of my Committee, entirely unsuitable subjects for investigation by special Boards of Enquiry, whose labours should be devoted to disputes of a major nature.

It is therefore suggested that the latter portion of the sub-section should be entirely deleted and the words 'trade dispute' inserted instead of the words ' lockout or strike ' in line four.

Section 3.—My Committee register the strongest objection to the power given to Government to appoint a Board without previous application from either party. They hold that all disputes are primarily matters concerning the parties involved and that direct negotiations provide the most satisfactory means of settling disputes, and they submit that no useful purpose would be served by allowing Government to appoint a Board of Enquiry if neither party desired it. As the Sir Stanley Reed Committee pointed out, Government interference should not be resorted to unless every effort to bring about a settlement by direct negotiations between the parties concerned has failed. My Committee's experience has been that where Government have interfered at too early a stage such interference has invariably resulted in a prolongation of the dispute. My Committee similarly object to the power apparently given to Boards to lay down the terms on which a strike should be settled, which in effect means that a Board would become a Board of Arbitration with the powers to make an award.

They fail to follow the reasoning which has convinced the Government of India that it would be advisable to give a Board greater powers than is given to an Industrial Court in England, more especially since labour in India is almost entirely unorganised, and in the event of a decision of a Board not being in favour of the workmen, there are no satisfactory means whereby the terms of settlement laid down could be enforced.

As previously explained, my Committee think it advisable that for the present, Boards should only be given the power to investigate and report on the facts connected with a dispute in order that public opinion might be guided correctly and enforce its decision on the contending parties. They suggest that the whole of Section 3 should be recast somewhat as follows :—

Section 3 (*a*).—Where the Local Government are satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended which has effected or is likely to effect a total dislocation of work in a considerable portion of a trade or industry, and are also satisfied that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement by direct negotiations between the parties concerned have failed, they may, upon the application of one or both parties, refer any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a Board of Enquiry provided that, where arrangements for settlement of disputes by conciliation or arbitration have been made in pursuance of an agreement between the employer and any organization representative of a substantial proportion of the workmen or of an agreement to which the employer and such organization are parties, the dispute shall not be referred to a Board under this section unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement thereof by means of those arrangements.

Section 3 (*b*).—Where the employer is the head of any department under the control of the Government of India the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made to the Government of India and the Board shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Sections 4 *and* 5.—My Committee endorse the views expressed by the Sir Stanley Reed Committee as regards the inadvisability of appointing standing panels representing the interests of employers and employees. They consider that standing panels are unsuitable to the rapidly changing industrial conditions of this country, and would prefer the appointment of ' Special Boards' for the investigation of each separate trade dispute. They are not averse to the appointment of a standing panel of Chairmen provided that the members of this panel are persons of high legal attainments and that provision is made to ensure that the Chairman appointed to act in a particular dispute has no connection by way of business with any of the parties to the dispute.

My Committee disapprove of the suggestion contained in Section 5 (2) of the draft Bill that members of a Board should have no financial or other substantial interests in the settlement of the dispute into which they are appointed to enquire. They maintain that there might be considerable difficulty in obtaining persons who could adequately represent labour upon a Board for any particular dispute unless directly connected with that dispute, and the same remark applies, but with less force, to employers. My Committee are of the opinion that the main essential in connection with any Boards that might be appointed would be that they should be satisfactory to the parties concerned, that the employers' representative should be approved by the employer or employers concerned in the dispute and that the workmen's representative should be approved by the workmen concerned in the dispute.

My Committee would prefer that each Board should consist of five persons, two persons representing employers and two persons representing employees, with a neutral Chairman. Provision might be made in Section 5 to allow each party to the dispute to nominate four representatives from among whom Government might be given the power to select any two to act upon the Board.

Sections 7 and 8.—Will need to be deleted if the Association's suggestions are adopted.

Section 9 (1).—My Committee have already made it clear that in the present circumstances of this country the powers of the Board should be limited to enquiry only, and would suggest that this section be modified as follows :—

" *Section* 9 (1).—Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it should be the duty of the Board to investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof."

Section 9 (2).—The concluding words 'and shall have.....prescribed' should be deleted. My Committee hold that if extra powers are found to be necessary they should be given by an amendment of the Act.

Section 10 (2).—If my Committee's suggestions with regard to the constitution of a Board are accepted this sub-section will need modification. They are of the opinion that the presence of the Chairman and at least three members of a Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

Section 11 (2).—For reasons previously given, all words following the words ' dispute ' in line 7 should be deleted and the following words substituted ; ' together with a full statement of the facts and circumstances.'

Section 11 (3).—Should be deleted.

Section 12.—Would, in view of my Committee's previous suggestion, need modification as under :—

" The report of a Board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the members of the Board :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any member of a Board from recording a minute on a report."

Section 13.—After the words ' any newspaper ' and before the word ' applying ' insert the words ' or any Employers' Association or registered Trade Union.'

Section 14 (1).—The necessity of a Board delegating the power to enter any building, factory, etc., to any other person authorised in writing is not very obvious, and should not be given.

Section 16 (3) *and* (4).—My Committee doubt very much whether it would be possible to prevent illegal strikes in public utility services by the imposition of fines on workmen, nor do they agree as to the practicability of enforcing payment of such fines.

My Committee feel that even if introduced the penalty clauses of this section of the Act would have to remain a dead letter as in other countries, but regret their inability to suggest any useful alternative.

Section 17 (2).—The powers given under this sub-section appear to be particularly unfair to employers, and would in any event need to be considerably modified if the powers of a Board are limited to enquiry only.

Section 18 (2) (*a*).—It is thought that the powers given to, and procedure of, Boards should be the same in all provinces and might preferably be subject to rules framed by the Government of India and approved by the Legislative Assembly.

In conclusion I am to state that, in view of the extreme importance to all employers of the proposed legislation and also of the Bill to provide for registration of Trade Unions, my Committee are of the opinion that Government might nominate a member of this Association as a special representative in the Legislative Assembly during the session in which these Bills are introduced, in order that the Assembly might be in a position to consider the views of the largest Association of employers in the country. Unless such representation is afforded, my Committee feel that they will not be able to satisfactorily ventilate their views on the numerous amendments which will probably be incorporated in the draft Bills before they are presented to the Assembly as a result of their circulation among public bodies.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F-4

STATISTICS BILL.

No. 534/63 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the Bill to provide for the collection of Statistical Information for Public Purposes appearing in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 30th April, 1924, I have the honour to inquire whether it would be possible for Government to consider any suggestions this Association might have to make with regard to the Bill, prior to its introduction into the Legislative Council. If so, I shall be obliged by your kindly letting me know the latest date when this Association may submit its suggestions to Government for their consideration.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 707-S.D.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
BOMBAY, *23rd May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 534/4, dated the 2nd May, 1924, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Legal Department, regarding the Statistics Bill, and to state that Government will be pleased to consider any suggestions from the Association. The Bill will be introduced in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council, and I am to request that any communication which the Association wishes to make may be sent to Government as early as possible.—I have, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 713/63 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL), BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 707-S.D, dated 23rd May, 1924, in which you state that Government will be pleased to consider any suggestions which my Association desires to make in connection with the Statistics Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the July session of the Legislative Council, and to thank Government for the permission thus accorded.

2. At the outset, my Committee wish to express their surprise and regret that Government, contrary to the usual procedure in these matters, did not see fit to consult any of the more important public bodies on the question of necessity of such legislation before publication of the draft Bill in the *Government Gazette*. My Committee could readily understand a Bill of minor importance being published without ascertaining the views of the public thereon, but feel constrained to enter a most emphatic protest against the publication of such an important Bill under Rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules inasmuch as publication under this rule does away with the necessity of moving for leave to introduce the Bill, and the necessity for any second publication. Obviously, this procedure will prevent the Bill from receiving the consideration it deserves, and my Committee contend that Government should not introduce the Bill until convinced on reference to the public bodies concerned, that such legislation is necessary or advisable, and is approved in principle.

3. My Committee are strongly opposed to the principle of compulsion which this Bil seeks to introduce and are not in any way convinced of its necessity even after a detailed perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, and after a conference with the Director of the Labour Office who, they are given to understand, was chiefly responsible for the drafting thereof. My Committee consider the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be most unsatisfactory. In it mention is made of the Ahmedabad mill strike, a matter entirely unconnected with the necessity of a Statistics Bill. Then again it is stated that at the last Wage Census only 39 mills out of 64 submitted the information required. This statement is rather misleading, for upon enquiry from the Director of the Labour Office it has been ascertained that in the 1923 Wage Census 100% of all the cotton mills required to do so submitted the return. If on a voluntary basis 100% of returns are submitted by an industry which represents between 75% and 90% of the total industrial population of the Presidency, then my Committee contend that compulsion is hardly necessary in respect of wage statistics. Then again it is admitted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that any unwillingness to submit returns has been exceptional and has been confined to smaller concerns in the Engineering trade. If this is so then my Committee entirely fail to recognise the need for a Statistics Act, for no useful purpose would be served by collecting statistics of wages, absenteeism, etc., from such firms, nor would the general accuracy of the figures of absenteeism and rates of wages in the Engineering industry be affected by the omission of such figures.

My Committee venture to submit that the Director of the Labour Office would receive a greater measure of help from employers under a voluntary system based on goodwill than by a Statistics Act forced, in some instances, upon unwilling employers.

4. My Committee have always understood that Labour was subject to all-India legislation, and in any case they fail to appreciate the necessity of introducing a Bill for the compulsory submission of information in the Bombay Presidency *only* where, my Committee maintain, more statistics of labour, etc, are at present supplied to Government than in any other Presidency, Province or State, and they would be glad to learn what adequate reason exists

for an Act of this nature in a Presidency where the collection of statistics is already greatly in advance of any other part of India. They submit that if compulsion is necessary, then, the Act should be made applicable to the whole of India.

5. In England the only Act which in any way corresponds with the proposed Statistics Bill is the Census of Production Act which is a much more moderate measure and does not confer such extensive powers. Legislation in this country has to a great extent followed that adopted in England, and if in the most highly industrialised country in the world a Statistics Act is unnecessary my Committee see in this an added reason for opposing such legislation for India until its necessity has been convincingly proved by Government and agreed to by public bodies in general and employers in particular.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Report of the Speeches made in the Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council by Messrs. J. A. Kay, C. N. Wadia, Lalji Naranji and G. I. Patel on the 22nd July, 1924.

First reading.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD :—Sir, I rise to move the first reading of Bill No. XII of 1924 (a Bill to provide for the collection of Statistical Information for Public Purposes). . . . . .

Question proposed.

MR. J. A. KAY :—Sir, I rise to oppose the first reading of the Bill now presented to the House on the grounds that the proposed legislation is both premature and unwarranted. I say advisedly " premature " because, as honourable members know, we were told yesterday that the proposed Bill for the Settlement of Trade Disputes was to be withdrawn from this House and is now in the hands of the Central Government. And I submit, Sir, that until this all-important question of trade disputes has been settled any legislation regarding the collection of statistics for the settlement of trade disputes is premature. I further say, Sir, that the legislation is unwarranted, because up to this time the Director of Labour has been able to obtain all the information he required voluntarily. I freely recognise that if industrial development takes place in this Presidency, as we all hope it must, then as time goes on, legislation with regard to statistics may be absolutely essential and necessary.

I now turn, Sir, to the objects and reasons, and I notice that much " play " has been made, first—on the fact that a conference of statisticians in London passed a resolution advising compulsory statistical returns. I cannot think for one moment that honourable members of this House will accept legislation merely on the ground of a simple Imperial Conference resolution. In the second place, Sir, much has been said in regard to Acts which exist in other countries, and I notice something also has been stated with regard to the Census of Production Act in England. England, as we all know, is undoubtedly the one country with the most forward labour legislation. But there no similar Acts exist, anything like the one which is before the House for consideration. The Census of Production Act is an Act of an entirely different nature. It empowers the Board of Trade to call for certain returns for a specific purpose, and then the order once obtained cannot come into force until it has been placed before Parliament. With regard to the Acts existing in various countries, I feel sure that honourable members will not be carried away by this fact, for it must be borne in mind that most of the countries have complete labour legislation, whilst although we have in this country made rapid improvements during the past few years we are still a long way behind some of the more advanced industrial countries.

Sir, I now turn to the Bill itself and to some of the main provisions. I cannot understand why in clause 3 (2) the term ' factory ' has been changed to a definition as given in Section 10 of the Victorian Statistics Act of 1915, for when we were recently improving our factory legislation it was found that the term ' factory ' as defined in the Factories Act has been quite suitable to meet all demands.

In clause 4, Sir, I notice that Government wish to take the power to call for statistics on "any other matter which the Governor in Council may by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* prescribe." I cannot think that, after being in this House for two sessions, honourable members on the opposite benches will agree to give Government this sweeping power, a principle which they have been against so long.

Clause 5, I notice, permits the Director to make "any observations he may deem proper" on any statistics he may obtain. This, I submit, Sir, is inequitable. It is very unfair to allow any Director to make his own observations, seeing that the people who furnish the statistics would not have any right to make corrections nor have any right to inspect the returns.

Clause 6, I consider, gives the Director far too much power, whilst clause 7 is difficult to follow. I cannot understand why statutory powers are required over public bodies, as I understand their records are usually open to public inspection. The words "access thereto" in this clause appear to me to require some explanation.

I am, Sir, somewhat concerned as to the power to be given to the Director under clause 10. This clause states that "the Director or any person authorised in this behalf by the Director in writing, may, at any reasonable hour between sunrise and sunset enter any factory," etc. Surely, Sir, it is not intended to allow a Director to delegate his powers to any minor official and allow that minor official the right to enter any factory and call for any information he may desire. I cannot think that this honourable House will agree to any such legislation.

I now come to the punishment in clause 11 (5), and whilst I readily admit that an Act of this description must provide for some punishment in case of default, the House must remember that the Director has admitted that in the organised industries he has been able to obtain all the information he required, so that it is possible that the people to be affected would be small factory owners, who may perhaps employ 5 or 6 men and may be somewhat illiterate, and if they should default in the collection of statistics, then we are asked to agree to simple imprisonment which may extend to a period of six months.

Further, Sir, I wish to oppose the first reading of this Bill on the ground of expense. I can quite see that if sanction is granted, a department will soon be built up collecting and publishing figures which may be of little or no utility. And in these days of financial stress, Sir, I submit that it is only absolutely necessary figures for the settlement of industrial disputes which are required, and on which money should be spent.

And finally I think that the whole of the information required could be obtained by compulsion by the insertion of a clause in the all-India Trade Disputes Act which can call for statistics and which can give the information now desired.

On these grounds, Sir, I oppose the first reading of the Bill.

MR. G. I. PATEL (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association):—Sir, with regard to this Bill I am glad to note that the Honourable the Home Member admits that this Bill is intimately connected with the Industrial Disputes Bill and this is the chief reason why this Bill should be considered by those persons or parties who are to consider the Industrial Disputes Bill. In order to safeguard the interests of capital and labour, the Industrial Disputes Bill is allowed by the Government of India to be made applicable to all the different provinces of this country. Now if that Bill is going to be made applicable to the whole of India, I believe that on the same ground this Bill which forms a twin and which is intimately connected with that particular Bill should also be taken up by the Government of India and that this legislation should come from that very centre which takes up at present the position of making an enactment under the Industrial Disputes Bill. Then secondly, the Honourable the Home Member admits that great many employers of labour have supplied figures to Government with regard to the labour employed by them, and so by sending this Bill over to the Central Government if an objection is brought forward in the shape that it will be further delayed, I may point out here that this delay is not to be to the detriment of the present system. The

present system of supplying figures to the Labour Office and the present system of allowing a general kind of reference to the industrial factories and mills and other concerns is going on as usual, and in view of that if this Bill is delayed a little more, I do not think that any bad result will come therefrom. Hence if these two enactments emanate from the same source it will be better as they are quite obligatory to each other and as the figures to be supplied will have to be considered in settling industrial disputes. Recently some of us thought that if the Industrial Disputes Bill had been sent to the Central Government much difference of opinion will be settled in due time. Personally I myself did not think, and my Association also did not ever think, that the Industrial Disputes Bill was going to be detached from its sister Bill, the Statistics Bill, and was to be sent alone to the Central Government. Then I may point out to a reference made by me to Government with regard to this Bill not being circulated to industrial bodies. Any legislation which affects commercial bodies directly ought to be referred to them in order to get their opinion, but I fail to understand why this Bill which mainly refers and concerns the industrial bodies of this Presidency has not been circulated to the different associations and bodies in order to get an opinion from them. However, I was given a reply by Government in May last to the effect that the Bill has not been circulated, and it is my sincere wish that in case any favourable chance is to be sought by Government in this matter they should circulate such Bills to the industrial bodies.

As regards the merits I may not go into them because that is a matter of detail, and as a preliminary objection I desire that this Bill should be sent to the Central Government along with the Industrial Disputes Bill, and that it should be allowed to be circulated to the commercial bodies for their opinion. In view of this development, it is the duty of non-official members just now to oppose the first reading of this Bill as pointed out by me in the arguments that have been advanced here.

MR. C. N. WADIA (Bombay Millowners' Association):—Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill on three grounds: (1) it is superfluous, (2) it may be mischievous, (3) on the ground of economy. The Bill is superfluous, Sir, because the Factory Department already exists. Factory inspectors of Government visit every factory and therefore they can gather any statistics that may be required by Government. Further, if any further information is required, the Bill may have a clause put in it requiring the nature of the information and the statistics required. Then, it may be mischievous in this way. What happened, Sir, at the last strike in Bombay? Certain officers of the Statistical Department were deputed to visit the mill area under strike and to ascertain the wishes, the attitude and the intentions of the strikers. They came back, Sir, with a full crop of alarming rumours—hair-raising rumours—that all the mills would be burnt and a great riot was to start throughout the city. Now, Sir, if these gentlemen brought back such rumours when working subterraneously, what could they not do when they have a right to enter every factory legally?

Then, with regard to the point of economy, I submit, Sir, that it is unnecessary to spend two lakhs of rupees, in these days when money is so scarce, for gathering information which can be practically got for nothing. I should like the Honourable the Finance Minister to tell us whose coffers it is proposed to rob for pursuing this question.

But, generally speaking, this Bill is a hole and corner affair. It has been conceived in a hurry, presented to the House with a startling and unseemly despatch, without criticism, as pointed out by my honourable friend Mr. Patel, without receiving full criticism of public bodies which had a right to criticise the provisions of the Bill. I submit, Sir, that this Bill has its genesis in the action of the House in refusing the vote for funds to support the Bureau of Information. If this Bill is passed it will have to be administered by a staff and the House cannot stultify itself, at the time of the next Budget meeting, by omitting the grant for the staff of the Bureau of Statistics, and therefore it is in order to provide for that contingency that this Bill has been introduced with this unseemly haste, in order that the House may not go contrary to their own act. With these words I oppose this Bill.

MR. LALJI NARANJI (Indian Merchants' Chamber):—Sir, I have got a mandate from my Chamber to oppose this Bill for the reason that it has not been referred to them for their opinion. This is a Bill that has a wide scope and it does not refer alone to factories or to

works employing large masses of labour, but it also refers to shops or traders and even professional people or associations. Even the Government of India invariably approach various commercial bodies for their opinions on any Bills affecting trade or commerce, before placing them before the legislatures. They refer such Bills not only to the Indian Chamber, but to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which represents European commerce, and to all other commercial bodies, engineering bodies or associations and all sorts of trades. In the present instance we find that a Bill of such an important character has been kept away from the Chambers of Commerce and therefore I have got a mandate from my Chamber to oppose this Bill. I find when I go through the different clauses of this Bill that the word "industry" is made to include any business, trade, undertaking or calling of employers. As has been pointed out by a previous speaker, this Bill may be made applicable to Congress committees and to other bodies, even though the Honourable Member in charge may say that that is not the intention of Government. I will only say this that statistics is a thing which any Chamber or commercial body requires, but statistics in the form in which this Bill is presented will not be acceptable to any commercial body.

I will now refer to one most important fact which my Chamber has been hammering at. The Government of India knows that the Bombay Government or other provincial Governments are likely to be interested as regards the collection of statistics. Any collection of statistics of one province will not be useful for the development of industries in India or the country as a whole, or for the interests of labour or capital. Even though different views may be held, and even though labour may demand more than is due to it from capital and capital may offer to pay less than it should, statistics is very important both to labour and to capital. To develop the industries of any country, you must have statistics for the entire country and not merely for one province of that country. In matters of administration, a country may be divided into various provinces but not so in the case of industrial statistics. The Central Government is there and it is interested in all these important subjects. It has therefore kept to itself several important subjects and called them Central subjects. I will quote one instance. Our Chamber has asked the Government of India for statistics of insurance for the last four years and as to what the foreign insurance companies are taking away in the shape of premia for fire, life, marine, accident and other forms of insurance business. The Government of India accept the principle that it is good to collect statistics. They can very well bring such Bills forward to enable them to collect such statistics, but they have never done so. I may refer to the most important statistics of the foreign banks.

If the Honourable Member in charge has quoted as many as fifty countries, I say " before quoting the instances of these countries, give us self-government and we shall be quite prepared to give our own Government all sorts of powers which they may need." We must be very careful when placing any new powers in the hands of the present Government which has been known to be using powers for purposes for which they were not given to it. When such statistics which refer to foreign banking, foreign shipping and foreign insurance companies have not been collected all these years, and even during these 150 years of British rule in India they have never cared to collect such statistics and now when the Government of India have decided to bring in a Bill for Industrial Disputes Act for the whole of India, I hardly see any necessity for any Bill like the one before us in our province. I am quite prepared to admit that all statistics which may be reasonably required ought to be given to Government, and I hope that the Bombay Government will not insist on the present Bill being passed by this Council, but agree to refer it to the Central Government to make it an all-India Bill.

Another thing is the one pointed out by the Honourable Member for Nagar, namely, this subject is one affecting not one province only but the whole of India. If the Government of Bengal had not thought fit to go in for such legislation when the jute industry of Bengal is as big or bigger than the cotton industry of the Bombay Presidency, why should the Bombay Government alone be so anxious to have the present Bill passed into law ? Why should not the Bombay Government approach the Government of India and let them make statistics a Central subject just as much as the subject of Industrial Disputes Bill in regard to which the Government of India are bringing forward a Bill of their own ? The Labour Office will no doubt admit that the Bombay Millowners' Association have always given them all the statistics that were asked for. I believe similar is the case with the Ahmedabad Millowners'

Association. I therefore am of the opinion that it would be far better for the Government to drop this legislation, the working of which is sure to prove very mischievous in the form in which it is presented. For this reason the first reading of the Bill ought not to be supported, however much we may agree to the principle that statistics should be made available to Government whenever required. I cannot accept the principle, however, that Government should be armed with such wide powers as are contemplated in this Bill which does not seem to have received support either from the mill industry, the engineering trade or associations, shopkeepers, traders. Let all these people have a voice in this matter as being the people directly affected. The principle which the Government of Bombay appear to have followed in regard to this legislation is the principle of divide and rule, and that is why it is the first duty of this honourable Council to be very cautious in accepting this principle. Before the Bill is brought before this House, let it be referred for opinion to all the Chambers of Commerce, and all those who are affected by it, and when they are in possession of the opinions of all of them, let them bring the Bill before the Council. I do not think there is any hurry about this Bill. Like the Industrial Disputes Bill, this appears to be the kind of measure which should be undertaken for all the provinces of India, and when the Industrial Disputes Bill is going to be an all-India legislation, why should not the Government of India attempt this legislation as well? I am really surprised that while the Industrial Disputes Bill has been referred to the Government of India, this legislation is undertaken by the Bombay Government. This legislation appears to be a sort of necessity for ascertaining the data for the Industrial Disputes Bill, as it will be necessary for Government to have certain facts whenever there is a dispute between capital and labour. I think Government will be well advised in referring this Bill to the Central Government, and I do not think any province will have any objection to passing the Bill, which will enable the Government to collect statistics when there are occasions for the settlement of disputes between labour and capital. I hope Government will not insist on passing this Bill during this session, but will give an opportunity to the public bodies, like the Chamber of Commerce, to express their opinion, and then the Bill can be considered on its merits. I therefore oppose its first reading.

No. 4314.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *19th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under instructions of the Home Department of this Government, I have the honour to send you two copies of a Bill to provide for the collection of Statistical Information for Public Purposes, and to invite you to furnish me (for communication to Government) with the views of your Association generally on the subject matter of the Bill, or specifically on individual clauses of the Bill, showing what modifications, if any, you desire to suggest.

2. This Bill was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 30th of April, 1924, and again in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1924. It was introduced in the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which was held in Poona in July last. The official text of the speeches made in that debate will shortly be forwarded to you in printed form.

3. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the Bill has already been before the public for some time, and that reports of the discussion in the July session of the Council have appeared in the Press, I am directed to say that Government hope that you will be able to send your reply to this communication before the 20th of September.

4. It is the intention of Government to introduce the Bill again for first reading at the third session of the Council which will be held in Poona in October.—I have, etc.,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

No. 1305/63 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION;
BOMBAY, *22nd September*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4314, dated 19th August, 1924, in which my Association is invited to state its views on the Statistics Bill as originally presented to the Legislative Council in July last, and thank you for the copies of the Statistics Acts of several other countries, and for a copy of the speeches made in the Legislative Council in July last during the adjourned debate on the aforementioned Bill.

2. In reply, I am to convey my Committee's appreciation of the action taken by Government in acquiescing in what appears to have been an almost general desire, namely, that the Bill should be circulated to public bodies for their considered opinion. From the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward immediately prior to the closing of the debate, it is noted that an undertaking was given that the Bill would be redrafted by an informal Committee, immediately after the opinions of public bodies had been obtained, in order that a modified Bill could be presented in the October session of the Council.

My Committee have not up to the present been informed as to whether a Committee has been appointed, and would value an assurance that this Association, in view of the extensive interests which they represent, will be given adequate representation upon any such Committee as Government may see fit to recommend.

3. After a careful study of the speeches made on the occasion of the adjourned debate on the Bill, my Committee are still unconvinced as to the necessity or desirability of enacting legislation of this type in India at present and would prefer that the collection of labour statistics should be continued on a voluntary basis until it has been more definitely proved that compulsion is necessary. The views expressed in their letter of 4th June addressed to the Secretary, Home Department, in this connection, remain unchanged. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned letter, my Committee submit that if compulsion is eventually considered necessary the Act should be made applicable to the whole of India. Without going into great details as to the many reasons for this view my Committee submit that no industrial statistics can be considered wholly satisfactory unless they apply to the whole of an industry; for instance, it is just as essential that the wage statistics of the Cotton Industry of the country should include the figures for Madras and the United Provinces as for Bombay. Then again my Committee maintain that there would be difficulty in dealing in a provincial Act with industrial establishments such as railways controlled by the Government of India.

My Committee's contention that the collection of statistics would be a more suitable subject for all-India than for provincial legislation, is considerably strengthened owing to the fact that it has been considered necessary to have all-India legislation in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes. At the opening of the debate in the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward said :—

> " This Bill is intimately connected with the important question of the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. It is, in fact, the first step towards the establishment of industrial courts of enquiry."

From this statement my Committee understand that the chief reason for introducing a Statistics Bill at all, was to furnish data which would be of utility in connection with courts of enquiry to be established under an Industrial Disputes Bill. Since the principles which it is sought to introduce in these two Bills are so closely intertwined, and mutually interdependent, it would appear to my Committee that it is only logical that if there is to be all-India legislation in the case of one subject there should be all-India legislation in the other case also. This would ensure that there would be no overlapping in the two Bills, and information which might preferably be called for under powers given by an Industrial Disputes Bill would not be duplicated unnecessarily under similar provisions in the Statistics Bill which is in the nature of an auxiliary to it.

In fact, it is doubtful, as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have stated, whether there is any justification whatever for a Statistics Act since all necessary statistics can be collected under powers given under the Industrial Disputes Bill.

4. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Statistics Bill as originally presented, Government have seen fit to refer to the large number of other countries which have enacted Statistics Acts and have advanced this as an argument for the introduction of a Statistics Bill in the Bombay Presidency, but it ought to be pointed out that legislation in other countries would generally appear to cover the collection of occasional statistics of a very general nature and for specific purposes at occasional intervals. In most cases the Acts bear little or no similarity to the Bill which it is now sought to introduce. In fact, in a large number of these Acts the statistics are to be collected only for the purposes of the periodical census. In England, the only Act of a corresponding nature is the Census of Production Act which was enacted in 1906. The practical results from this elaborate statistical Act were negligible, and since 1907 no census of production has been taken.

5. Apart from this general principle of the Bill, my Committee are of the opinion that many of its clauses need drastic modifications, and submit below their detailed criticisms thereon for careful consideration by the Committee which is to be appointed; and my Association hope, in view of all the arguments advanced, that the Committee will see fit to recommend that if any legislation is necessary, it should be all-India legislation on the lines of the present Bill modified in accordance with the following suggestions, together with any other modifications which may be necessary in order to make it a suitable auxiliary to the Industrial Disputes Bill which the Government of India are expected to circulate for opinion at an early date.

6. *Section* 3.—

Definition of Director.—It would appear advisable to delete the word ' Director ' and to substitute the term ' Statistician ' or other officer specially appointed by Government to deal with the collection and tabulation of statistics.

Definition of Factory.—My Committee fail to appreciate the necessity of altering the definition of factory, from that given in the Factories Act. It is surely unnecessary, at any rate at the present time, to obtain statistics from factories employing less than twenty workpeople, and the value of the information obtained from such establishments would be hardly commensurate with the extra expense entailed in their collection.

Employer.—The definition of employer appears to be unnecessarily wide.

Industry.—The same remark applies as in the case of the definition of employer.

Section 4.—This section might be entirely remodelled and the particular statistics which it is intended to collect from each class of persons defined in Section 3 definitely laid down.

In the cases of factories my Committee maintain that, in the first instance, the statistics to be collected by legislative enactment should be limited to :—

(*a*) Wages.
(*b*) Hours of labour.
(*c*) Absenteeism.
(*d*) Particulars of industrial disputes.

It might also be laid down that any particulars in regard to any of the above which are already supplied under any other Act shall not be duplicated in any returns issued under this Bill.

My Committee object strongly to sub-clause (5) of Section 4 by which power is given to order the collection of statistics of any other matter by mere notification in the *Government Gazette*. They are of the opinion that no other statistics than those definitely laid down in

the Act should be collected except by an amendment of the Act, and further consider that no amendment which has for its object an increase in the scope of statistics collected should be introduced for a period of two years after the passing of the initial Act.

This would, it is thought, allow sufficient time for the Government and the general public to estimate the practical value of the statistics collected, and would enable Government to come to a conclusion as to whether it would be in the general interest to widen their scope.

Section 5.—Exception is taken to the power given to the Director by this section to make any observations which he may deem proper on the statistics collected. My Committee are of the opinion that the power to make ' observations ' on statistics collected should not be given to the ' Director ' maintaining, as they do, that the purpose of a Statistics Act should be to present to the public a summarised statement of the data collected, and to give such a power to a *single individual* would be decidedly dangerous since in most cases correct conclusions from industrial statistics can only be drawn when the Statistician has a practical and detailed knowledge of the industry concerned.

All words after " abstracts thereof " should be deleted.

Section 6.—My Committee consider that this section gives altogether too wide powers to the ' Director.' It would, in their opinion, be preferable to have the forms which it is intended to send out approved beforehand by a Standing Committee which should include representatives of Government, employers and employees, and my Committee think that employers, etc., should be given the right to appeal to a higher authority when a particular form appears unreasonable or objectionable.

Section 7.—The Director hardly needs statutory powers to collect information from local authorities, since their records are usually open to public inspection. It is somewhat anomalous that only ' access to records ' is claimed in respect of public bodies, whereas other employers are required not only to make their records available but also to fill in any special forms which might be issued.

From the list of addenda and corrigenda which accompanied the Director's letter of the 19th August, my Committee note that owing to the provincial nature of the Bill access to Government of India records is specifically excluded, and in their opinion this constitutes an added reason for an all-India Act. My Committee are not quite clear as to whether this amendment of Section 7 is intended to prohibit the collection of data from industrial establishments in the Presidency of Bombay which are controlled by the Government of India and would like to have this point made clear.

Section 8.—My Committee consider that no form issued by the ' Director ' in connection with the Bill should be considered to be sufficiently authenticated unless it bears the written signature of the Director himself, and the actual date of despatch.

Section 10.—My Committee consider that the powers proposed to be given under this section are unnecessary and undesirable. They are unnecessary because the Director can usually obtain permission to visit any factory by arrangement with the Agents. They further maintain that the presence of the ' Director ' in a factory, etc., could not affect the accuracy of statistical data supplied by an employer, and in the case of an industrial dispute might be instrumental in making workmen persist in unreasonable demands under the impression that Government, as represented by the Director, was supporting them.

Section 11.—Perusal of the speeches made in the debate on the Bill will no doubt have convinced Government that the general consensus of opinion is against the penalty of imprisonment and the heavy monetary penalties for offences against the Act, and my Committee trust that this section will be amended so as to make it more acceptable.

Sections 15 *and* 17.—My Committee consider it essential that any rules made for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Bill should be submitted to public bodies for opinion and should be laid on the table of the House for two weeks before they are enforced, so as to give an opportunity for members of the legislature to suggest any necessary alterations.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 5224.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *24th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Statistics Bill.*

SIR,

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary, Home Department, I have the honour to send herewith 12 copies of a draft of the Statistics Bill as tentatively modified by Government side by side with the original Bill as already communicated to you. The changes indicated by the proposed Bill in the right-hand column have been made in the light of the debate in Council and of such public and private opinions as have reached Government so far. The principal effect of these changes is to define exactly what particular class of statistical information shall be called for and from what particular classes of persons. It is further arranged that if any statistics other than those specifically defined as ordinary statistics are required, the notification directing their collection must be preceded by the placing of the papers on the table of the Legislative Council thereby enabling any member to file a resolution and obtain a discussion in the Council.

2. Government do not in any way bind themselves down to the modified Bill but would be glad of opinions on the same. I have to express the regret of Government for the short time given for the expression of these opinions but have to ask that you will, if possible, make it convenient to send in the views of your Association before the 4t October next,—I have, etc.,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

ORIGINAL BILL.
BILL NO. XII OF 1924.

A Bill to provide for the collection of Statistical Information for Public Purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by clause (*e*) of sub-section (3) of Section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title.—

1. (1) This Act may be called " The Bombay Statistics Act, 192 ."

Extent and Commencement.—

2. (1) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) It shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

BILL AS MODIFIED.
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ORIGINAL BILL.

Definitions.—

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) " Director " means the Director of the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, and includes any person for the time being acting in that capacity.

(2) " Factory " means any building or place used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating, repairing or preparing any article.

(3) " Employer " includes—

(*a*) any employer in any industry ;

(*b*) the manager, overseer or other person for the time being acting for and on behalf of any employer.

(4) " Industry " includes—

(*a*) any business, trade, undertaking or calling of employers ;

(*b*) any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of employees ; and

(*c*) a branch of an industry or a group of industries.

(5) " Dwelling " means a building, tent or vessel, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation, and includes a vessel in any port of the Bombay Presidency.

(6) " Occupier " or " person in charge " includes every master, keeper, chief officer, or other person in actual charge of any jail, prison, hospital, or other public or charitable institution.

(7) " Shop " includes any store or place in or from which any articles are sold.

(8) " Owner " includes the manager or other person for the time being in charge of any factory, shop, or place of business.

BILL AS MODIFIED.

Definitions.—

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the context—

(1) " Statistician " means the Director of the Labour Office under the Government of Bombay as well as such other officer or officers of Government as shall be authorized from time to time by executive order to perform any or all of the functions assigned to the Statistician under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The word " factory " bears the same meaning as in the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, as amended by the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922 (II of 1922).

(3) " Industrial establishment " means any premises wherein or within the precincts of which ten or more persons are employed on separate remuneration in any process for making, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale, any article or part of an article, or in any process for the production or transmission of physical forces.

(4) " Mercantile house " means any shop or office in which commercial transactions are conducted relating to all kinds of banking, import and export, sale or transfer of securities, and brokerage and agencies of all kinds, irrespective of the number of persons employed for the conduct of the business.

(5) " *Trading concern* " means any person, firm or company which sells any goods, supplies any power, provides facilities for transport of persons or goods by land, air, or water, or offers any accommodation, meals, services, dramatic performances or other amusement, or convenience to the public for money, and employs for the purposes of its business ten or more persons on separate remuneration.

Explanation.—Any business, firm or company may fall under any two or more of the definitions contained in sub-sections (2) to (5) of this section.

(6) " Shop " means and includes any store or place in or from which any articles are sold.

ORIGINAL BILL.

BILL AS MODIFIED.

Explanation.—A shop may be also a trading concern.

(7) "Local authority" means every municipality, local board, village panchayat, or other corporate body established under any law for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency for the purposes of local self-government.

(8) "Employer" means—

(*a*) the owner, joint-owner, agent, or lessee of any factory, industrial establishment, mercantile house or trading concern ;

(*b*) the manager or other person for the time being acting for and on behalf of such owner, joint-owner, agent or lessee ;

(*c*) any person, firm, company or corporation or the agent or lessee of such person, firm, etc., which employs at any time ten or more persons on separate remuneration otherwise than in a factory or industrial establishment on any construction, excavation or other such manual labour, or on the handling of goods in docks, warehouses and the like ;

(*d*) the manager or other person for the time being in charge of the labourers employed as aforesaid ;

(*e*) the Commissioner, Chief Officer or Secretary of every local authority ;

(*f*) all departments and offices under the Government of Bombay.

(9) "Employee" means any person engaged by any other person, whether permanently or temporarily to carry out any kind of work or service on any form of remuneration.

(10) "Trading proprietor" means—

(*a*) the owner, joint-owner, agent, or lessee of any factory, industrial establishment, trading concern or shop, and

(*b*) the manager or other person acting for the time being for and on behalf of such owner, joint-owner, agent or lessee.

ORIGINAL BILL.

BILL AS MODIFIED.

Explanation.—Any person, firm or company may be both an employer and a trading proprietor in respect to one and the same business

(11) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, whether permanent or temporary, which is used or is capable of being used as a human habitation.

(12) "Godown" means any building or structure in which goods, conveyances or animals are stored or confined, or which is capable of being used for such purpose.

(13) "Landlord" means and includes the proprietor of any dwelling or godown, as well as the accredited agent or representative of such proprietor.

(14) "Trade union" means any combination or association of employees which is in existence at any time for the purpose of promoting or protecting the common interests of its members in their capacity of employees.

(15) "Association of employers" means any combination of employers as defined in this Act, which is in existence at any time for the purpose of promoting or protecting their common interests as employers of labour.

(16) "Exchange" means an association in or through which any merchants, brokers or traders carry on mutual commercial transactions of any kind according to definite rules and regulations.

Scope of the Statistics.—

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder statistics shall be collected for public purposes from time to time by the Director relating to all or any of the following matters :—

(1) prices of commodities and the cost of living ;

(2) rents of dwellings ;

(3) rates of wages and hours of labour ;

(4) employment and unemployment ;

(5) industrial disputes ; and

(6) any other matter which the Governor in Council may by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* prescribe.

Scope of the Statistics.—

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder the Statistician shall from time to time for public purposes collect statistics from the undermentioned persons and relating to the subjects shown against each

(*a*) from employers and associations of employers.—

relating to wages and other remunerations paid to employees ; hours and conditions of labour ; housing of employees ; fines and penalties ; absenteeism ; labour turnover ; health and comfort of employees.

Provided that no employer shall be compelled to supply to the Statistician any information which he may also be compelled by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1922, to supply to an Inspector of Factories.

ORIGINAL BILL.

Publication of Statistics.—

5. Subject to the general or special orders of Government, the Director shall compile and tabulate the statistics so collected and may publish them or abstracts thereof with any observations he may deem proper to make thereon.

BILL AS MODIFIED.

(*b*) from trading proprietors and exchanges—

relating to the current or past market prices of all goods, securities, accommodation, services, exhibitions, recreations, power, or transport facilities supplied to customers.

(*c*) from landlords—

relating to the current or past rental of dwellings and godowns as well as to any other conditions on which such dwellings and godowns are leased, and whether such conditions are entered in written leases or not.

(*d*) from trade unions—

relating to membership, rules and accounts of the union, and all subjects mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section.

Special Statistics.—

5. The Governor in Council may from time to time direct by notification in the *Government Gazette*, that any statistics relating to any matters other than those set forth in the last preceding section shall be collected under the provisions of this Act, either from the classes of persons set forth in the said section or from any other classes of persons.

Provided that no such notification shall be published until after a statement showing the special statistics which it is proposed to collect shall have been placed upon the table of the Legislative Council during one session, and no resolution shall have been accepted by the Council disallowing the collection of the said special statistics.

General limitation of Statistics.—

6. Except so far as is prescribed by Section 4 of this Act, or shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the last preceding section, no person or class of persons shall be called upon to furnish statistics under the provisions of this Act.

Publication of Statistics.—

7. All statistics collected under the provisions of this Act shall be compiled and tabulated by the Statistician, and shall be published in such form as shall be from time to time prescribed by executive order. And the Statistician shall, together with the statistical tables, publish such explanation or commentary on the same as is necessary for the interpretation and appreciation of the figures.

ORIGINAL BILL.

Preparing and Filling up of Forms.—

6. For the purposes of Sections 4 and 5 the Director may deliver to any person, employer, owner, occupier or person in charge a notice in such form as he considers necessary for obtaining any information required. Every person, employer, owner, occupier or person in charge to whom any such notice is delivered shall fill up the forms required by such notice to be filled up, or cause the same to be filled up, with the information required in the forms to the best of his knowledge, information and belief and shall, within the time prescribed in the notice, supply the information required to the Director.

Access to Records.—

7. Every person who has the custody or charge of any Government records or documents other than records or documents of the Government of India and every person or local authority who has the custody or charge of any records or documents of any municipal or other public body or of any corporation from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant to the Director or any other person deputed by the Director for that purpose in writing, access thereto for the obtaining of such information therefrom.

Authentication of Forms.—

8. Every form delivered or issued by the Director under this Act shall be sufficiently authenticated if the name of the Director by whom it is delivered or issued has been printed or stamped thereon.

How Forms may be Issued.—

9. For the purposes of this Act a notice shall be deemed to have been delivered to any person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge, if such notice shall have been personally delivered to such person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge by the Director or by his agent, or shall have been left at the usual or last known place of business or the usual or last known place of abode of such person, em-

BILL AS MODIFIED.

Preparing and Filling up of Forms.—

8. For the purposes of Sections 4 and 5, the Statistician may deliver to any employer, association of employers, trading proprietor, exchange, landlord or trade union a notice in such form as he considers necessary, or (in the case of statistics called for in accordance with a notification under Section V) in such form as the Governor in Council shall prescribe and every such employer, association of employers, trading proprietor, exchange, landlord or trade union to whom any such notice is delivered shall fill up the forms required by such notice to be filled up, or cause the same to be filled up, with the information required in the forms to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, and shall, within the time prescribed in the notice, supply the information required to the Statistician.

Access to Records.—

9. Every person who has the custody or charge of any Government records or documents other than records or documents of the Government of India and every person or local authority who has the custody or charge of any records or documents of any municipal or other public body or of any corporation from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant to the Statistician or any person deputed by the Statistician for that purpose in writing, access thereto for the obtaining of such information therefrom.

Authentication of Forms.—

10. Every form delivered or issued by the Statistician under this Act shall be sufficiently authenticated if the name of the Statistician by whom it is delivered or issued has been printed or stamped thereon.

How Forms may be Issued.—

11. For the purposes of this Act a notice shall be deemed to have been delivered—

(*a*) to any employer or trading proprietor if such notice shall have been personally delivered to such employer or trading proprietor at his usual place of business or shall have been left at his usual place of business by the Statistician or any member of his office

ORIGINAL BILL.

ployer, owner, occupier, or person in charge, or if the same shall have been forwarded by post addressed to such person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge at his usual or last known place of business or at his usual or last known place of abode.

Power to enter Factories, etc.—

10. For the purpose of making any enquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act the Director or any person authorised in this behalf by the Director in writing, may, at any reasonable hour between sunrise and sunset, enter any factory, mine, building, shop, or place where persons are employed or where articles are sold or bartered, and may make such enquiries as are necessary to any investigation.

enalty for Refusing or Neglecting to Supply Information, etc.—

11. Any person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge, who—

(1) refuses or wilfully neglects to fill or cause to be filled up a form required to be filled up by a notice duly delivered to him as aforesaid ; or

(2) inserts or permits to be inserted in such form any information known by him to be false or which he does not believe to be true ; or

BILL AS MODIFIED.

staff, or shall have been forwarded through the post addressed to such employer or trading proprietor at his usual or last known place of business ;

(*b*) to landlords, if such notice shall have been personally delivered to such landlord by the Statistician or by any member of his office staff, or shall have been left at or forwarded through the post to his usual place of residence or of business ;

(*c*) to trade unions, associations of employers and exchanges, if such notice shall have been delivered to the secretary or other officer of such union, association or exchange, in the manner aforesaid at the usual headquarters of such union, association or exchange, or left at or forwarded through the post to the usual headquarters of such union, association or exchange addressed to the secretary or other officer.

Power to enter Factories, etc.—

12. For the purpose of making any enquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act the Statistician or any person authorised in writing in this behalf by the Statistician, may, at any reasonable hour between sunrise and sunset, enter any factory or industrial establishment or the usual place of business of employers referred to in sub-clause 8 (*c*) of Section 3 or into any shop or the usual place of business of any mercantile house or trading concern, or the headquarters of any trade union and may make such enquiries as are necessary to any investigation.

Penalty for Refusing or Neglecting to Supply Information, etc.—

13. Any employer, association of employers, trading proprietor, exchange, landlord or trade union who—

(1) refuses or wilfully neglects to fill or cause to be filled up a form required to be filled up by a notice duly delivered to him as aforesaid ; or

(2) inserts or permits to be inserted in such form any information known by him to be false or which he does not believe to

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(3) refuses or wilfully neglects within the time prescribed in the form to return the form duly filled up to the Director or to any person employed on his behalf to collect or receive the same ; or

(4) refuses to grant to the Director or to any other person deputed by the Director for that purpose in writing access to records in accordance with Section 7 ; or

(5) refuses the Director or any officer authorised in writing by the Director such entry on or access to any land or premises as by this Act the Director or such officer is entitled to have, or obstructs or hinders the Director or such officer in the performance of his duties as such ; or

(6) wilfully refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked by the Director or by any officer deputed by the Director for that purpose which he may lawfully be required to answer, or makes a false answer to such question, knowing the answer to be false, shall be punished for each such offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Prohibition against publishing Individual Returns.

12. No individual return, or part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this Act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person, employer, owner, occupier, or person in charge for the time being of the undertaking or dwelling in relation to which the return or answer was made or given, be published, nor shall any person not engaged in an inquiry instituted by the Director as prescribed under this Act be permitted to see any such individual return or any part of an individual return ; and no report, summary, statistics or publication issued by the Director shall contain any of the particulars comprised in any individual return, so arranged as to enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

Penalty for divulging Information and Misconduct.—

15. Any person engaged in the collection, tabulation, compilation or publication of

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be true, or which he knows to be irrelevant to the enquiry ; or

(3) refuses or wilfully neglects within the time prescribed in the form to return the form duly filled up to the Statistician or to any person employed on his behalf to collect or receive the same ; or

(4) refuses to grant to the Statistician or to any other person deputed by the Statistician for that purpose in writing access to records in accordance with Section 7; or

(5) refuses the Statistician or any officer authorised in writing by the Statistician such entry on or access to any land or premises as by this Act the Statistician or such officer is entitled to have or obstructs or hinders the Statistician or such officer in the performance of his duties as such ; or

(6) wilfully refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked by the Statistician or by any officer deputed by the Statistician for the purpose which he may lawfully be required to answer, or makes a false answer to such question, knowing the answer to be false, shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Prohibition against publishing Individual Returns.—

14. No individual return or part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this Act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person responsible for the making of the return or the answering of the question be published, nor shall any person not engaged in an enquiry instituted by the Statistician as prescribed under this Act be permitted to see any such individual return or any part of an individual return ; and so far as relates to employers, associations of employers, trading proprietors, exchanges and landlords no report, summary, statistics or publication issued by the Statistician shall contain any of the particulars comprised in any individual return, so arranged as to enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual employer, association of employers, trading proprietor, exchange or landlord.

Penalty for divulging Information and Misconduct.

13. Any person engaged in the collection tabulation, compilation or publication o

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returns or information required under this Act who—

(1) puts an offensive or improper question to any person ; or

(2) shall not keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered from or entered on any form filled up as required under this Act, or who shall divulge any information contained in any statement, return, accounts, document, deposition or record obtained by him or who seeks to obtain or obtains in the pretended performance of his duties, information which he is not duly authorised to obtain shall be punished for each such offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Inadmissibility in Legal Proceedings.—

16. Save in the case of a prosecution under this Act no return made in pursuance of any of the requirements or provisions of this Act shall be admissible in evidence in any civil, revenue or criminal court.

Procedure.—

15. (1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act except with the previous sanction of Government.

(2) All offences against this Act shall be triable by the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power to make Rules.—

16. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) prescribing the particulars and information to be furnished in relation to any matter in respect of which statistics may be collected under this Act ;

(*b*) prescribing the manner and form in which, the times and places at which, and the persons by whom and to whom such particulars and information shall be furnished.

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returns or information required under this Act who—

(1) puts an offensive or improper question to any person ; or

(2) shall not keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered from or entered on any form filled up as required under this Act, or who shall divulge any information contained in any statement, return, accounts, document, deposition or record obtained by him or who seeks to obtain or obtains in the pretended performance of his duties, information which he is not duly authorised to obtain shall be punished for each such offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Inadmissibility in Legal Proceedings.—

14. Save in the case of a prosecution under this Act no return made in pursuance of any of the requirements or provisions of this Act shall be admissible in evidence in any civil, revenue or criminal court.

Procedure.—

17. (1) No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act except with the previous sanction of Government.

(2) All offences against this Act shall be triable by the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power to make Rules.—

18. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) prescribing the particulars and information to be furnished in relation to any matter in respect of which statistics may be collected under this Act ;

(*b*) prescribing the manner and form in which, the times and places at which, and the persons by whom and to whom such particulars and information shall be furnished.

ORIGINAL BILL:	BILL AS MODIFIED.
Commencement of Rules.—	*Commencement of Rules.*—
17. Rules made under Section 16 shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.	19. Rules made under Section 18 shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

No. 1375/63 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th October*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 5224, dated the 24th September, 1924, enclosing twelve copies of a draft of the Statistics Bill as tentatively modified by Government side by side with the original Bill.

My Committee do not wish to traverse again the strong grounds on which they opposed the principle of the proposed legislation in my letters of the 4th June and 22nd September. One of the main arguments brought forward by Government in support of this legislation was that compulsory collection of statistics was a *sine qua non* for devising measures for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. This argument in favour of the Bill has, in the opinion of my Committee, been entirely controverted in the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated the 23rd September, a copy of which has been forwarded to my Association, and my Committee do not therefore desire to enlarge further on this point.

What is most significant in the modified Bill is that industrial disputes no longer fall within its purview. Government would thus appear to have withdrawn the main argument, however fallacious, hitherto cited by them in support of the proposed legislation.

My Committee further desire me to point out that Trade Unions, like Trade Disputes, are to form the subject of all-India legislation, and it is therefore not advisable to include trade unions within the scope of the proposed provincial legislation, for the two enactments are likely to clash with each other. Indeed, the more they consider the Statistics Bill, the more convinced they feel that if legislation should at all be deemed necessary for the collection of statistics, there should be all-India legislation and not provincial legislation.

My Committee are considerably surprised that it is proposed to make the Act applicable to Associations of Employers. It is difficult to understand how Associations of Employers could possibly be expected to furnish detailed statistics. If the Statistics Bill is passed Government would have the right to collect statistics from mills, factories, etc., and my Committee submit there is no necessity whatsoever to ask for statistics from Employers' Associations, and my Committee strongly urge that the words 'Association of Employers' should be deleted from the Bill wherever they occur.

My Committee have, in their letter of the 22nd September, subjected the clauses of the Statistics Bill to detailed criticisms, but the proposed modifications in the Bill call for some additional comments which are given below:—

Section 3.—My Committee are pleased that their suggestion that the definition of 'factory' should be the same as in the Factories Act has been accepted, but in their opinion the benefit of the alteration of the definition is to a great extent done away with by the new definitions of 'industrial establishments' and 'trading concerns.' If these are at all to

be included within the scope of the proposed legislation then, in my Committee's opinion, the definition should be so modified as to render the Act applicable only to establishments and concerns having at least 20 employees and not 10 employees only as in the modified Bill.

Section 4.—In my Committee's opinion, the word ' shall ' should be substituted by ' may.' They further hold that the scope of the statistics which the Bill wishes to give statutory powers to collect is too wide, and in most cases statistics collected under such enactment would be useless for practical purposes. My Committee particularly object to the collection of particulars regarding fines and penalties. If anything in the way of penalties exists in any industrial establishment it would be beyond the power of any Government Statistician to frame any useful statistics upon them since only detailed technical knowledge will enable him to judge whether or not those fines and penalties are justifiable. As regards labour turnover, it is very doubtful whether these statistics would be really reliable, considering that in Bombay, the mill operative often leaves the mill and is crossed off the roll, and he may return after about two or three months in his native country. My Committee are also at a loss to understand how it could be possible to furnish statistics regarding health and comfort. There is, perhaps, an alternative, namely, the collection of statistics of sickness, but even this is impossible unless Government enact that every concern employing more than 10 persons gives free medical attention to its employees.

Section 5.—While my Committee consider the section of the modified Bill to be preferable to the original corresponding section, since it allows members of the Legislative Council to discuss the advisability of extending the scope of the Act in any particular direction, they would prefer that the clause should be entirely deleted which would mean that any widening of the scope of the Act could only be brought about with the consent of the Council.

Section 7.—From the previous letters addressed by my Committee it will be easily understood that they cannot contemplate with equanimity the inclusion of the word 'commentary ' in this section, and would urge that the word should be cut out. My Committee also think it preferable that the form in which statistics are to be put should be approved by the Standing Committee suggested in my last letter.

Section 13.—My Committee are surprised to find that Government should seek to impose penalty for irrelevancy. Irrelevancy is decidedly a matter of opinion and no penalty is called for. If there is to be a penalty on employers for submitting irrelevant information then in Section 16 (1) a similar penalty should have been imposed on persons who put irrelevant questions to employers.

Section 18.—In my Committee's opinion, the same principle as Government themselves suggested in connection with Section 5 should be adopted with regard to rules made under this Act, *i.e.*, the rules should be placed upon the table of the Legislative Council during one session and should be modified in accordance with any resolution that might be passed by the Legislative Council.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F-5.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MAHABLESHWAR, *22nd April*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA;

I reported very fully to the Secretary of State for India at his request, for the information of Parliament, all matters arising out of the recent mill strike, including the causes which led up to the strike and all the facts in connection with the strike itself and the return of the millhands to work. I have to-day received from Lord Olivier a letter, from which I quote the following sentence :—

"My attention was called the other day to the great hardship of the Indian system of paying wages, namely, that they are not payable till a month has run, and after that are liable to be delayed. This is an evil which used to be much felt in the Colonies, but we superseded it in Government employment many years ago, and now pay wages at least fortnightly and, if possible, weekly. India is still behind-hand in this respect, but as industrialism progresses more civilised arrangements must be made. Can you do anything in this direction?"

I had been intending to communicate with you as Chairman of the Millowners' Association on this subject before the receipt of Lord Olivier's letter, and it is a fact that wages in the mills in Bombay are not even paid monthly for the men do not receive their wages until the middle of the month, and then only for the preceding month.

I have been studying the terms of service with reference to the employment of operatives in the various mills in Bombay, and while they differ to a small extent amongst different mills, they are in principle mainly the same for all. I think it would not be unfair to say that the rules and regulations very fully protect the employer, while, of course, in the majority of cases the manager of the mill is given power to use his discretion in regard to their enforcement.

In the Jute Mill Industry of Bengal wages are paid to ordinary operatives weekly. This system has been in practice for some considerable time and it has been found to work satisfactorily both to employers and employed. I feel sure that it would be a great boon to the operatives, if wages could be paid fortnightly, even if it were not possible to adopt the practice in the Jute Mills in Bengal, and I sincerely trust, in view of what I have said in this letter, that your Association will give favourable consideration to this proposal.—Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th April*, 1924.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I thank you for your letter of the 22nd instant, containing an extract from Lord Olivier's letter to Your Excellency. The point raised in that extract is of great importance not only to the Textile but other industries also. I shall bring it before my Committee at the next meeting, and I am sure it will receive their serious consideration.

Your Excellency will realise it would be impossible for me to express an opinion on a matter of so far-reaching importance at this stage, but I am obliged to Your Excellency for giving my Committee the benefit of knowing your views and those of Lord Olivier.—I am, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th May*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In continuation of my letter of the 24th April, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Committee of my Association, to whom your letter of the 22nd ultimo was referred, have approved of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages. A detailed scheme is now being prepared and it will be necessary to place this before a general meeting of the members of the Association for final sanction. We hope to have this meeting about the middle of June.— I am, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MAHABLESHWAR, *17th May*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA,

I am very grateful to you for your letter of the 14th of May, informing me that the Committee of your Association have approved of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages, and I am communicating this decision to the Secretary of State.

As this matter is of great interest to the public, and your Association will not probably make any public pronouncement before the general meeting of the Association in the middle of June, would you have any objection to my forwarding a copy of my letter of the 22nd of April and your reply of the 14th of May to the Press? I certainly should not do so, although your letter is not marked private, without your concurrence. —Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th May*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have to thank Your Excellency for your letter of the 17th instant.

There is no objection to the correspondence referred to therein being published as desired by Your Excellency.—I am, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *10th June*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, POONA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

May I call your attention to my letter dated the 14th May, 1924, in which I informed you that the Committee of my Association had approved of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages, and that a detailed scheme would be placed before the general body of members for final sanction.

2. The detailed scheme referred to above has now been circulated to all members of the Association, and it appears from the views which have since been expressed that there will be considerable opposition to the adoption of the scheme unless the system is introduced by all other large employers such as the Port Trust, Improvement Trust, the Development Department, the Tramways Company, the Railways, the Railway Workshops, the Telephone Company, the Municipality and the Engineering Trades, etc., at the same time. If an assurance is forthcoming that the aforementioned employers and Government themselves

in their own Secretariat, and in such departments as the Posts and Telegraphs Departments, are prepared to adopt a system of bi-monthly payment of wages, it would greatly strengthen my hands when the proposal is placed before the general meeting of members.

3. The attention of my Committee has also been drawn to the statement made by Lord Olivier quoted in your letter of the 22nd April and which is worded as follows:—

> "My attention was called the other day to the great hardship of the Indian system of paying wages, namely, that they are not payable till a month has run, and after that are liable to be delayed. This is an evil which used to be much felt in the Colonies, but we superseded it in Government employment many years ago, and now pay wages at least fortnightly and, if possible, weekly. India is still behind-hand in this respect, but as industrialism progresses more civilized arrangements must be made."

From this it would seem that as regards the system of fortnightly payments of wages in the Colonies the lead was taken by Government themselves.

4. If the assurance mentioned in para 2 cannot be given then I have very grave doubts as to whether the general body of members will adopt the Committee's proposals as, according to our rules and regulations, an eighty-five per cent. majority must be obtained in order to pass any resolution of this nature.—I am, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GANESHKHIND, *11th June*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA,

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with further reference to the fortnightly payment of wages.

May I refer you to your letter of the 14th of May in which you stated that the Committee of your Association had approved of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages and that a detailed scheme was then being prepared?

You will notice that in the statement which you made in that letter there were no qualifications to the approval of the principle, nor was there a suggestion of any conditions under which your Association would be willing to take this action. I hesitated to make public the definite statement which you had made, the receipt of which gave me great satisfaction, until I had communicated with you to know if you had any objection. You, courteously, replied that there was no objection to the correspondence being published, and I accordingly not only communicated my letter and your reply to the Press, but I informed the Secretary of State by cable and have since informed him more fully by letter that your Association had approved of the payment of wages to the millhands every fortnight.—Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *17th June*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, POONA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 11th instant.

It is quite true, as pointed out by Your Excellency, that there was no qualification to the approval of the principle of the fortnightly payment of wages as far as the Committee of the

Association was concerned. May I, however, point out that in my letter it was clearly stated that the scheme would be placed before the members of the Association in a general meeting for final sanction, which did not preclude the possibility of that sanction not being accorded. It was just this apprehension that the recommendation of the Committee might not be adopted at the general meeting that prompted me to write you as per my letter of the 10th June. I hope when writing to the Secretary of State Your Excellency made it clear that it was the Committee of the Association that had approved of the principle of fortnightly wages but that the matter was still to be placed before the Association in a general meeting.—I am, etc.;

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GANESHKHIND, *18th June*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA,

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and with reference to my communication to the Secretary of State, I informed him by cable on the 17th of May that I had approached the Millowners who now agreed to a fortnightly payment of wages, which would probably take effect by the end of June. I feel sure that I was justified in sending this cable in view of the definite statement made in your letter of the 14th of May and I naturally assumed that the principle approved by the Committee would be endorsed by the Association.

I am bringing to the notice of the Secretary of State the purport of the further communications I have received from you, but I trust at the same time that the question of the approval of the principle by your Association, as agreed to by the Committee, is not in doubt.—Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th June*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th June, 1924, on the subject of fortnightly payment of wages, may I state with reference to the last para thereto that I am not in a position to state definitely as to whether the principle of fortnightly payment of wages will be finally approved by the general body of the members of the Association, until the matter has been actually placed before a general meeting.

As I pointed out before, the question must be decided in a general meeting and an 85 per cent. majority obtained. A general meeting for this purpose will be held at the earliest opportunity.—I am, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GANESHKHIND, *26th June*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, informing me that the general meeting of the Association to be held in connection with the question of the fortnightly payment of wages will be held at the earliest opportunity, for which many thanks.—Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th September*, 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT. HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to address Your Excellency once again on the subject of the fortnightly payment of wages.

2. Your Excellency will doubtless recollect that in my last letter to you dated the 24th June, 1924, I informed Your Excellency that I was not in a position to state definitely as to whether the principle of fortnightly payment of wages would be finally approved by the general body of the members of the Association, until the matter had been actually placed before a general meeting, and that such a meeting would be held at the earliest opportunity.

3. Afterwards it became increasingly apparent that the millhands were generally averse to any change being made in the present system of monthly payments, and my Committee did not therefore deem it advisable to take any action in the matter until the views of the millhands themselves were definitely known. Accordingly all members of the Association in the City and Island of Bombay were requested to ascertain the views of their operatives and to communicate these to the Association.

4. Replies have been received from practically all the mills in the City and Island of Bombay, and it appears that fortnightly payments were desired by the operatives of only two mills. The operatives of all the other mills expressed themselves as being in favour of the continuance of the present system of monthly payments. For Your Excellency's information I summarise below the principal reasons advanced by the operatives against the introduction of fortnightly payments:—

"(*i*) It is customary in Bombay to make payments of house rent and credits of grain and food, etc., monthly and thus the present system of making payment of wages monthly is quite suitable to the mill labour.

(*ii*) Fortnightly payment, if introduced, will in no way benefit good salary earners, say Rs. 50 and over per month, as they can meet their ordinary obligations without running into debt, and whether they get Rs. 25 fortnightly or Rs. 50 monthly, would be immaterial to them. At the end of the month they would have always something to spare. But it would adversely affect the small wage-earner, who would not be able to withstand the temptation to fritter away the first half of his petty earnings which would fall due in the middle of the month. When the second half came into his hands, he would find himself stranded with a sum insufficient to meet his monthly obligations on account of rent, food, etc. He would then be obliged to run into debt. While, therefore, fortnightly payments would in no way benefit the higher wage earners of the labouring community, it would be greatly to the disadvantage of the vast majority of workmen.

(*iii*) There would be a greater percentage of absenteeism throughout the month owing to the habit of taking one or two days off immediately after pay day.

(*iv*) This dislocation of work prevalent on pay days would occur twice a month instead of once and would cause a correspondingly greater loss in the earnings of piece-workers."

5. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. stated that in 1912 they made an experiment of fortnightly payments in their mills, but the attempt had to be given up owing to the opposition from the workpeople. I beg to reproduce below an extract from their letter which will no doubt interest Your Excellency:—

" . . . . . the majority of the workmen are apathetic, but sullenly think the scheme is some dodge of the Association to do them down. . . . .

" As you are aware, in about 1912 we made an experiment of fortnightly payments, but after three months' trial we had to stop same on a deputation of the workpeople approaching the management and informing us that they would strike if fortnightly payments were not stopped, their argument then being that they lived monthly as far as their bills and credit were concerned and they wanted their pay monthly. Several of the workpeople advanced the view that if fortnightly payments are adopted, they would not be able to go to their country on the usual exodus that takes place about February, as they rely on the one month's pay and the month's havala pay to provide the funds for the trip to their native village. This, of course, particularly holds good with reference to the Marathi element from the vicinity of Ratnagiri.

" Our own opinion is in favour of fortnightly pay solely on the principle that it is wrong to hold a man's pay up so long, but in view of the opinion from all quarters—including the men themselves—we think it better to drop same."

6. Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. have in their Colaba Land and Mill Company an operative named D. R. Mayekar who is also editor of a vernacular paper called *Kamkari*, and in the issues of the 21st and 28th June he dealt with the question at length and stated that the workpeople would resent the introduction of the fortnightly payment system.

7. I beg to give in an appendix to this letter extracts from the replies received from some of the other mills which will give Your Excellency an idea as to the prevailing trend of opinion among the operatives on this question.

8. Under these circumstances, Your Excellency will doubtless feel convinced that the only course left open to the millowners is a continuance of the present system of monthly payment since the workers themselves appear to be antagonistic to the introduction of any changes.

9. In conclusion, I respectfully beg to tender to Your Excellency on behalf of my Committee and myself, the most grateful thanks for the very great interest Your Excellency has shown in this important question relating to the premier industry of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Extracts from some of the replies received from Mills on the question of Fortnightly Payment of Wages.

1. *Messrs. B. D. Petit Sons & Co., Agents:—The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*

" We beg to inform you that our employees would prefer a continuance of the present system of wages to the proposed introduction of the fortnightly system.

" The employees' first objection to the change is that by monthly payments they get a lump sum which enables them to pay off their debts whilst in some cases it even enables them to make remittances to their families in the mofussil for domestic purposes or for agriculture.

" Their second objection is that one day of every month, especially the day after pay day, they enjoy themselves and spend a good portion of their wages in the liquor shop. Now if payments were to be made twice a month, they would be tempted to spend the same amount twice in liquor-drinking which would result in a great decrease in their income."

2. *Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand & Co., Agents : Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.*

" Our Mill Manager has consulted the workmen in all the departments of our mill as to their views for the proposed system of fortnightly payment of wages, and they do not favour the change in the present system. It is alleged that by the introduction of the new system they will not be able to set apart any portion of their wages for their creditors from the small wages that they would receive fortnightly ; and at the same time they could not spend these sums without making provision for their creditors. Moreover, they think that by the proposed change their position will not be rendered in any way happier."

3. *Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents :—*

The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.,
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited,
The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.,
The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd.,
The Pearl Mills, Limited,
The Premier Mills, Limited,
The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.,
The Bradbury Mills, Limited,
The Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd.,
The Mathradas Mills, Limited.

" We beg to inform you that we have ascertained the views of our mill-hands and find that they do not approve of this system, and in support of that they state that generally they spend much on payment days, and two payments in a month will lead them to spend twice the amount on their luxuries.

" Further, it is a habit amongst many of the mill-hands to absent themselves for some days after receiving their pay, and two payments in a month will considerably increase the roll of absentees, which is detrimental to the industry. Under the circumstances, we beg to inform you that though we are in favour of fortnightly payment of wages, but as the workmen are against this system of payment, we regret we cannot go against their wishes and so we are not in favour of fortnightly payment of wages in the following mills under our Agency."

4. *The Manager, Standard Mills Co., Ltd.*

" After receiving your letter regarding the above matter, I put up a notice in each department of the mill, asking the workpeople to consider as to whether they would like to be paid in future every two weeks instead of monthly as at present. After a reasonable time had elapsed, I caused the workpeople to be asked if they had come to any conclusion on the matter. The enquiries were not confined to the jobbers, but a large number of the workpeople were asked individually. Some said they would be satisfied to go with the majority ; but at least 75 per cent. were emphatic in their desire to be paid monthly as at present. The main reason for this was, that all their obligations, such as lodgings, grain bills and repayment of loans were all based on monthly payments, and many of the older people with families said that to be paid every fortnight would encourage the younger ones to stay from work after the pay day as they do now, with the difference, that it would be two days a month instead of one, and this would mean them getting into debt.

" The reasons seem to me logical and practical, and I would suggest that until we get a definite request from our people for a fortnightly pay, we go on as we are doing irrespective of what other firms may do."

5. *Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents :—The Union Mills, Limited.*

" The millhands say that they would prefer to retain the present system,

" Their reasons are :—

1. All purchases are based on a monthly payment, and the payment of rent, repayment of loans to Marwaris, remittances to their families are similarly based.

2. Friction would be probable in cases where the several members of individual households are working in different trades, and confusion would certainly result where earnings are pooled for the purchase of necessaries."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GANESHKHIND, *26th September*, 1924.

DEAR MR. SAKLATVALA,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 24th instant, and for all the trouble which you and the Association have taken with regard to the proposal put forward by the Secretary of State and myself in respect to the payment of wages fortnightly.

I fully appreciate the position of the Association in this matter in view of the representations which have been made by the mill-hands themselves, and I cannot help agreeing that the only course left open to the millowners is a continuance for the present of the system of monthly payments, but I understand that the millowners will be prepared to reconsider this system should the mill-hands themselves so desire.—Yours sincerely,

LESLIE WILSON.

APPENDIX F-6.

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

No. 5854.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *4th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I send herewith copy of a Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September last by Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A. The Government of Bombay have asked me to obtain information as regards the following points :—

(1) The extent to which wages of workmen in various industrial concerns are paid daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or on other periods ;

(2) the normal time which elapses between the close of the period in which the wage was earned and the actual payment of the wage ; and

(3) the extent to which the employer provides special facilities to the workers for obtaining rations.

2. I believe that this question has already been the subject of correspondence between your Association and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. If so, could you very kindly favour me with a copy of your reply to His Excellency's communication ? Otherwise I should be obliged by your giving me the necessary information on the above points.

3. The third point on which information is required by the Government of Bombay is probably one which concerns only the bigger cottonspinning and weaving mills inthis Presidency; and although we know that facilities for obtaining rations are provided for the workers by some mills, we do not know the exact extent, nor the conditions of such provision. Could you very kindly favour me with some details of this matter? I am not separately addressing any of the managing agents.—Yours faithfully,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

A BILL

To make Provision for the Weekly Payment of Wages to Workmen, Domestic Servants and Other Employees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision forthe weekly payment ofwages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, commencement and application.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Weekly Payments Act, 192 .

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of June, 1925.

(4) It shall apply —

(*i*) to every class of workers engaged in factories which come under the cognizance of the Indian Factories Act, 1911; XII of 1911.

(*ii*) to all employees in Government or private service establishments; and

(*iii*) to all skilled or unskilled workers or employees wheresoever employed, provided that such workers or employees are in receipt of wages which in total amount to less than Rs. 100 per month.

Weekly payment of wages.

2. From the date of the passing of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any employer to engage any workman, domestic servant or other employee, provided such workman, domestic servant or employee is to be paid his wages at a rate amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month, on any other basis except that of payment of such wages on the weekly basis.

Penalties.

3. Any breach of this Act will be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, and may also be punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Savings.

4. The provisions of this Act shall not affect the right of employers to make payments to workers on the daily or any other basis provided such payments are not withheld for more than a week.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

During recent strikes in India it has been discovered that certain groups of unscrupulous employers have been in the habit of stopping the wages due to workmen who have worked in their factories even for a full period of a month, thereby causing a great deal of hardship to such workers and their dependants. The scandal created by such action on the part of employers was such that even the Government of Bombay had recently to take notice of it. The matter was subsequently raised in the Houses of Parliament where it was stated that the question of legislation on the lines indicated in the suggestion that payments

to workers should be made on the weekly basis was under consideration. The passing of this Bill will certainly go a long way in getting a worker not only out of the clutches of millmanagers and mill agents, but equally out of the clutches of the average money-lender, considering that under the present circumstances an average worker's family in industrial areas, where payment is made on the monthly basis, has to subsist on credit for a period of six weeks of their initial employment with not a single pice of their remuneration being paid to them during such period of their employment.

SRINAGAR,
10th August, 1924. D. CHAMAN LALL.

No. 1633/128 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 26th November and with further reference to your letter of the 4th November, I beg to deal below with the three points mentioned in your letter.

1. Workmen in cotton mills are paid *monthly* wages.

2. Wages are generally paid 12 to 15 days after due.

3. As regards the question of rations, a questionnaire was sent to all members as per copy attached herewith, and I beg to forward herewith the replies in original from 57 mills. These replies will enable you to prepare a statement giving the information required by Government, but before forwarding the statement to Government, I shall be glad if you will kindly send me a copy for consideration by my Committee.

I am also enclosing herewith a copy of the letter I am writing under directions of my Committee to the Government of India in connection with Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1635/128 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you, under directions of my Committee, on the subject of the Bill to make provision for the weekly payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees, which was introduced by Mr. Chaman Lal in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September, 1924.

2. At the outset my Committee desire me to draw Government's serious attention to the objectionable manner in which Mr. Chaman Lal refers to the millowners of Bombay in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to his Bill. Mr. Chaman Lal's remarks are totally unwarranted as will be patent to any one who cares to investigate the history of the recent strike. In view of the misleading statements made by Mr. Chaman Lal and in order that the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly may be in possession of correct information regarding the views of the employers and employees in the Cotton Mill Industry, my Committee desire me to respectfully invite the attention of Government to the facts noted below.

3. The action of the millowners in connection with the last general strike of millhands was fully vindicated by an impartial Committee presided over by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay. Some time after the publication of the report of this Committee, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wrote a letter to the Chairman of this Association advocating the introduction of a system of fortnightly payment of wages in lieu of the existing system of monthly payments. My Committee decided to accept His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's suggestions and formulated a scheme for the introduction of fortnightly payments to mill operatives, but my Committee came to know that the proposed innovation was not well received by the operatives themselves. Subsequently, my Committee requested the members of the Association to ascertain the exact views of the operatives, and the result of this investigation was embodied in a letter addressed by the Chairman of this Association to His Excellency the Governor, a copy of which, with accompaniment, is enclosed herewith. A perusal of this letter will convince Government and the members of the Legislative Assembly that so far as the Cotton Mill Industry is concerned, any change in the prevailing system of monthly payments would be unacceptable to the workpeople themselves.

4. My Committee note that Mr. Chaman Lal's Bill proposes to make weekly payments compulsory in the case of Government employees and even domestic servants. My Committee are anxious to know what views Government themselves hold regarding the present system of payments.

5. To make weekly payments compulsory in the case of domestic servants would practically revolutionise the present social organism of this country, and my Committee are at a loss to understand how it could be possible for a responsible member of the Legislative Assembly to introduce a Bill contemplating such a drastic departure from present practice. Mr. Chaman Lal might have been justified in his attempt, had responsible public opinion demanded the innovation his Bill seeks to introduce, but such certainly is not the case. How seriously weekly payments of wages to domestic servants will inconvenience the lower middle classes can be gauged from the case of a clerk drawing a salary of, say, Rs. 125 a month but who is called upon to pay weekly wages to his domestic servants. It should be further remembered that in India bills for house-rents, food-stuff, etc., are settled monthly, and so long as this system continues, weekly receipts of wages will inflict a certain degree of hardship on the poorer employees as was made abundantly clear by the mill-operatives whose views were embodied in the letter to His Excellency the Governor referred to above.

6. It appears that in framing the Bill under reference, Mr. Chaman Lal's object was to introduce in India the system prevailing in European countries, notably England. Mr. Chaman Lal, however, does not appear to have taken cognisance of the considerable difference between the conditions prevailing in England and in India. My Committee note with apprehension this tendency to introduce into India legislation on Western lines without giving due consideration to the peculiar and altogether different conditions prevailing in this country. Of late, this very undesirable tendency appears to have been on the increase and it is my Committee's considered opinion that a halt should be called in labour legislation for some time to come.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G—1.

INCOME-TAX ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS RE. ASSESSMENT OF PARTNERS OF A REGISTERED FIRM TO SUPER-TAX.

No. 2222.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES),
SIMLA, *7th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Super-tax—Registered firm—Change in constitution of firm—Change in partners' shares—Liability of individual partner—Bombay High Court decision —Proposed Legislation.

Owing to a recent decision of the Bombay High Court on a reference under Section 66 of the Income-tax Act, 1922, made by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, the practice hitherto followed by the Income-tax Department in the matter of assessing the partners of a registered firm to super-tax when there has been a change in the respective shares of the partners or in the personnel of the firm, has been declared illegal. The Government have therefore to decide what steps they should take in consequence, and I am directed to invite the views of your Association on the subject.

2. It will be remembered that a registered firm is not assessed to super-tax. The partners are liable to tax on their individual shares. The question is whether they are to be taxed on their shares according to the constitution of the firm, and the arrangements as to the distribution of profits, in force in the year in which the profits that are being taxed were earned (the 'previous year' of the Income-tax Act), or according to the state of affairs in the year in which the tax is levied.

3. If, for instance, A's share in the year 1923-24 was $\frac{3}{8}$, and in the year 1924-25 is $\frac{3}{4}$, is he to be taxed in 1924-25 on $\frac{3}{8}$ of the profits of the year 1923-24, or on $\frac{3}{4}$ of those profits?

Similarly, if in the year 1923-24 the partners are A, B, C and D, and in the year 1924-25 the partners are B, C, D and E—A having retired—can B, C, D and E be taxed on the profits of the year 1923-24 divided according to the arrangement in force in 1924-25—so that the incoming partner E will in fact be taxed on profits that he never received and the outgoing partner A will pay nothing—or, if not, what is the correct course and how is super-tax to be secured on the entire profits, supposing that—as often happens—the retiring partner A has left India and the income-tax authorities therefore cannot get at him?

4. The same question does possess some importance in regard to income-tax, in connection with the determination of the 'total income' of each partner—which is the same for income-tax and for super-tax—but so far as income-tax is concerned, the entire tax can be recovered from the firm, if necessary, and though puzzles may arise in regard to the calculation of any refunds due to partners under Section 48 where the individual income of any of them is liable to tax at a rate lower than the maximum rate of income-tax applicable to the income of a registered firm, the revenue cannot suffer.

5. The practice of the Department has been to make the assessment on the basis of the arrangements in force in the year in which the assessment is made. Each partner is thus assessed with reference to that share of the profits to which he is entitled in the year in which

the assessment is made. An incoming partner is taxed on part of the profits of the previous year even though he never got it in any sense, as in the example in paragraph 3 above.

The Bombay High Court has now held that this is wrong and that each partner must be taxed on the share to which he was entitled in the year in which the profits were earned.

6. The difficulty created by this decision is that it leaves the Income-tax Department with no means of recovering the super-tax due by a partner in a registered firm who has retired and left the country. The Act does not provide for this, presumably because it was intended that super-tax should be recovered on the shares of all the actual partners (where they are liable to it) by the method that has actually been followed hitherto and that has been described above.

7. The procedure hitherto followed has been based on Section 26 of the Act which runs as follows:—

> "Where any change occurs in the constitution of a firm, or where any person has succeeded to any business, profession or vocation, the assessment shall be made on the firm as constituted or on the person engaged in the business, profession or vocation, as the case may be, at the time of the making of the assessment."

It was supposed that this section—which under Section 58 applies to S. T.—authorised the method that has been followed. The High Court of Bombay has held that it does not.

8. Into the legal arguments involved it is not necessary to enter. The Government have decided not to have recourse to the tedious, expensive and dubious course of applying to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision.

The decision is clearly not inequitable. Nor is the existing procedure inequitable in practice, because so long as firms know what the practice of the Income-tax Department is, partners can always make their own arrangements among themselves as to the payment of the tax. In fact the Government understand that one Commissioner of Income-tax has ascertained informally from an important Chamber of Commerce that its members would prefer the existing practice to continue.

9. It is a matter of indifference from the point of view of revenue whether the existing practice is continued or (so long as tax is secured on the share of a retiring and absent partner) whether the Bombay ruling is followed. In either case the Act must be amended either to make it clearly authorise the practice that has been followed hitherto, or if the ruling is to be followed, to provide means of recovering from the firm the super-tax due by the retiring partner if it cannot be recovered otherwise.

10. At the same time it is necessary to provide how super-tax on the partners of a registered firm is to be recovered when there is no resident partner, as is said to be sometimes the case, a contingency in regard to which the Act [Section 57 (1)] as it stands, is silent.

11. I am therefore directed to enquire whether your Association would prefer,

(*a*) an amendment legalising the practice followed hitherto, or

(*b*) an amendment providing for the recovery of the super-tax on the shares of a retiring and absent partner from the remaining partners. It may be replied that the two methods come to the same thing in the end, but, as I have already mentioned, one Chamber of Commerce at least appears to prefer that the existing practice should be followed, and in view of the ruling of the Bombay High Court this cannot be done without an amendment of the Act.

12. I am also to invite an expression of your Association's opinion on the proposal to insert in Section 57 (1) a provision in regard to the recovery of the super-tax due by partners of a registered firm when there is no resident partner.

13. I am to say in conclusion that the Government would be glad to be favoured with a reply as soon as possible, as it is desirable to introduce the proposed legislation at the next session of the Legislature.—I have, etc.,

A. R. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1112/83 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th August*, 1924.

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2222, dated 7th June, 1924, on the subject of the proposed amendments of the Income-tax Act to overcome difficulties which have been experienced regarding the collection of super-tax in the case of registered firms, and to submit the considered replies of my Committee on the questions contained in paras 11 and 12 thereof.

2. My Committee are inclined to the view that the present practice of assessment should *not* be legalised and, therefore, are not in favour of an amendment of the Act with that purpose as an object. They would prefer an amendment of the Act providing for the recovery on the shares of a retiring or absent partner from the remaining partners, but also consider it necessary that legal powers should be given to the firm to deduct and to recover the amount of super-tax due from a retiring or absent partner at the highest rate allowed under the Income-tax Act.

A further amendment of the Act would then be necessary to permit a retiring or absent partner to claim a refund of super-tax paid on his behalf, if the rate to which he was personally liable was less than the maximum rate. This procedure would mean that the firm would pay the super-tax for the retiring or absent partner, and if a previous arrangement had not been made would subsequently recover it from him. By deduction at the highest rate there would be no possibility of loss to revenue and justice would be done by giving the retiring or absent partner the right to claim a refund if super-tax ought to have been paid at a lower rate.

3. An amendment of the type indicated by my Committee would obviate the necessity of any addition to Section 57 (1) since it provides for the deduction of super-tax by the firm in the case of absent partners, and therefore provides an answer to the query contained in paragraph 12 of your letter.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G-2.

INCOME-TAX ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SECTION 42 (1) RE. ASSESSMENT OF PERSONS NON-RESIDENT IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. 38-S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
DELHI, *22nd February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Proposed Amendment of Section 42 (1) of the Income-tax Act*, 1922.

SIR,

Section 42 (1) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, runs as follows:—

"In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from

any business connection or property in British India shall be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India; and shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the agent of any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax.

Provided that any arrears of tax may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of this Act from any assets of the non-resident person, which are, or may at any time come, within British India."

In a recent decision, it has been held by one of the High Courts (1) that the section in question is a mere machinery section, not a charging section, that is, that it does not render any income chargeable that but for the existence of the section, would not be chargeable; (2) that the section can only be applied where a person resident in British India actually receives income on behalf of a non-resident, and merely indicates how the tax can be recovered in such cases; and (3) that the expression "business connection" is very vague and could not be held to cover anything which would not be covered by the word "business" used in Section 6 which is regarded by the High Court as the only charging section in the Act. The decision actually had reference to the Act of 1918, but Section 5 of that Act is practically the same as Section 6 of the Act of 1922, and Section 33 (1) of the Act of 1918 is identical with Section 42 (1) of the Act of 1922. Virtually, therefore, the decision interprets the latter section. The interpretation placed by the High Court on the section very gravely diminishes, if it does not altogether destroy, its utility. In the case in question the assessee company was a branch of, or a firm subsidiary to, a firm on the Continent. In such cases it is possible for the parent and the subsidiary firms so to adjust their accounts and so to arrange their transactions that no profits shall ostensibly accrue or arise or be received in British India. It was to enable the assessment of non-resident firms on a reasonable profit arising out of transactions in British India conducted through a subsidiary firm, agent, etc., that this section was enacted. The expression "business connection" was intentionally chosen to make the scope of the section as wide as possible, so that it might apply to cases in which courts of law might hold that the foreign firm was not actually conducting "business" in British India, though practically the foreign firm was competing with resident firms. Detailed instructions have been issued as to the different classes of cases to which the section should or should not be applied. In order to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature it is now proposed to amend Section 42 (1) so as to run more or less as follows:—

"In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any agent, agency, subsidiary firm, branch or other business connection in British India, or through or from any property in British India, shall notwithstanding that such profits or gains are not actually received in British India, be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India within the meaning of sub-section (1) of Section 4, and shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head 'Business" or under the head "Property," as the case may be, in the name of the agent of any such person and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax."

2. Before the necessary legislation is undertaken, I am directed to ask that the Government of India may be furnished with the views of your Association on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

A. R. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 317/30 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1924.

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 38-S., dated the 22nd February, 1924, and in reply to say that my Committee have carefully considered the proposed amendment of Section 42 (1) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and approve of the changes indicated therein.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX G-3.

INCOME-TAX ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PREVENT THE AVOIDANCE OF INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX BY THE FORMATION OF BOGUS FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

No. 2214.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES),
SIMLA, *7th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Indian Income-tax Act, 1922—Bogus companies and firms—Proposed legislation to prevent avoidance of income-tax and super-tax, by the creation of—Finance Department letter No. 196-S, dated 23rd July, 1923.

SIR,

In their letter quoted above, the Government of India invited the opinion of Chambers of Commerce and certain other public bodies in regard to the advisability of amending the Indian Income-tax Act, so as to prevent the avoidance of income-tax and super-tax in certain cases by the formation of bogus firms and private companies. The Government of India put forward the following tentative suggestions:—

(1) In regard to firms—that the best course would probably be to insert in the Act a provision that where the interest of any partner in a firm is really fictitious and has been created chiefly with reference to the distribution of profits, such interest for the purpose of assessment to super-tax shall be deemed to be the interest of the remaining partner or partners and in particular that the interest of a wife or children in such cases shall be deemed to be the interest of the husband or the father respectively;

(2) In regard to companies—it was proposed to add a section to the Indian Income-tax Act on the lines of Section 21 of the British Finance Act, 1922 (with its schedule). The effect of such an amendment would be briefly that where an Assistant Commissioner considered that any private company did not distribute to its members a reasonable portion of its income from all sources within the year, he would be authorised for the purpose of assessment to super-tax, to direct that the income of the company should be deemed to be the income of its members and to apportion it amongst them accordingly.

It was suggested that an appeal should lie to a Commissioner of Income-tax from the decision of Assistant Commissioners in such cases and that a further appeal should lie from the Commissioner's decision to a provincial Board of Referees. The Government of India specially invited an expression of opinion by the commercial community in regard to the atter proposal.

2. It was suggested further that the class of companies to which this new provision should be applied should be private companies formed after the 1st of April, 1920 (on which date the Super-tax Act, 1920, came into force and super-tax was for the first time imposed on companies at a flat rate)—

(1) in which the number of shareholders did not exceed 50 excluding certain classes of shareholders, which it is not necessary to recapitulate here;
(2) the shares in which were non-transferable;
(3) the shares or debentures of which were not offered for public subscription;
(4) the control of which was vested in not more than 5 persons. Here again there were certain somewhat complicated qualifications which it is unnecessary to repeat.

3. The Government of India have derived much help from the replies that they have received to their letter quoted above. They have given this complicated subject their careful consideration, and I am now directed to invite the opinion of your Association on the revised proposals explained below.

4. I am first briefly to state the reasons for putting forward the present suggestions :—

> " If the Indian Income-tax Act were amended as previously suggested on the lines of the British Finance Act, the result would be to cast on the income-tax authorities, in the first instance, the responsibility of deciding in certain cases the difficult and delicate question what was a reasonable proportion of its profits for a company to distribute. Provisions similar to those of the British Finance Act are no doubt also in force in some other countries, such as, for example, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, Newfoundland and the United States of America. The Government of India apprehend, however, that legislation on these lines in this country would lead to much friction and dissatisfaction. It would also almost inevitably involve the setting up of non-official bodies to act as Referees, where the final decision of the Commissioner was not accepted by the assessee. Apart from the possible difficulty of forming Boards of Referees that would command public confidence which was glanced at in the Government of India letter quoted above, some of the commercial bodies consulted have raised the strongest objection to this feature of the proposals."

5. It has also been pointed out that to limit the scope of the proposed legislation to private companies would render it extremely easy to circumvent, and further that it is undesirable to restrict its application to companies formed after any particular date, since any company whenever formed and whatever the intentions of its original promoters, might be made use of for the purpose of evading tax, should a person with that object in view secure a controlling interest in it. This difficulty has actually been experienced in the United Kingdom.

6. Some of the previous proposals also raised an apprehension that genuine partnerships, including a husband and his wife or two or more members of the same family, would be denied recognition. The revised proposals afford no ground for such an apprehension. Fears were also expressed that the proposed legislation would affect the position of the Hindu undivided family. In regard to this latter point, I am to say at once that the Hindu undivided family will not be affected by whatever legislation may be introduced. There are special provisions in the Act relating to the assessment of the Hindu undivided family, and it is not intended to modify these in any way.

7. Before proceeding to give an outline of the Government's revised proposals, it will be useful to recall what the abuses are with which it is desired to deal. They are briefly as follows :—

(1) In regard to *firms*—

(*a*) by different combinations with fictitious partners, several bogus unregistered firms, the ownership of which is *really* identical, may be created, each of which is thus assessed to income-tax and super-tax separately, whereas their combined income should be assessed together. This device reduces the rates

of tax while for super-tax each such firm also gets a separate allowance of Rs. 50,000;

(*b*) by the creation of a fictitious registered firm assessment to income-tax and super-tax on each alleged partner's share is ultimately secured at the personal rate of such partner, instead of assessment on the real proprietor at the rate appropriate to the entire income of the "firm" together with his income from any other sources;

(*c*) in the latter case (*b*) also, as many initial allowances of Rs. 50,000 are secured for super-tax as there are "partners" and these combined allowances may wipe out the income liable to super-tax altogether.

(2) In regard to *bogus companies*—by the formation of bogus private companies virtually controlled by one man (*a*) taxation to super-tax is secured at the flat rate of one anna instead of at the graduated rate; (*b*) profits are allowed to accumulate and instead of being distributed as dividends are transferred to the person controlling the company from time to time as may be necessary in the form of "loans" on which no interest is paid and which are never intended to be repaid. The recipient avoids paying super-tax on such loans. Or—again—the so-called company may go into liquidation and 'distribute' its assets. No tax would be leviable on assets so distributed.

8. So far as *bogus firms* are concerned, the object to be attained is, speaking broadly, to prevent the splitting up of what is really the income of one individual into several parts, on each of which a separate assessment is secured either by multiplication of bogus unregistered firms or by multiplication of dummy partners in a bogus registered firm. Equitably such an individual should be assessed on his share of the combined income of all the so-called firms or on the income of all the so-called partners as the case may be.

9. So far as *bogus companies* are concerned, this same device of splitting up what is really the income of an individual has to be dealt with, if possible. But the main object to be secured is to prevent an individual evading super-tax at the graduated rate on what is really his private income by creating companies, not for any legitimate purpose, not that is, to secure the advantages of limited liability, corporate finance and so forth that the law confers on companies, but merely to evade taxation.

To secure these objects, what is required, put briefly and somewhat crudely, is evidently to take power to declare that in certain cases a "firm" is not a firm, that in certain cases a "partner" is not a partner and that in certain cases a company is not a "company," and to provide, where this has been done, that the shares of the persons who really own the alleged firms or companies in the profits of such firms or companies, whether distributed or not, shall be treated for the purposes of assessment as part of the total income of such persons. If an individual has a share in several alleged firms or companies, what is required is that he should be assessed on the aggregate of his shares in the profits of all those firms and companies together with his other income. Finally it is necessary to take power to ignore dummy partners and attribute their alleged shares to the real owners.

10. Having explained what is required and why it is required, I am now to outline the means that the Government of India propose to adopt to secure the ends in view. It will be noted from what follows that the Government of India propose to take advantage of the recent creation by the Income-tax Amendment Act, 1924, of a new class of assessees, namely, "associations of individuals other than a firm, company or Hindu undivided family."

11. To meet the difficulty in the case of firms, it is first proposed to insert in the Act a definition of "firm." A firm would be defined as a firm within the meaning of Section 239 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with the further condition that there must be at least 2 partners authorised to bind the firm by their action. Any alleged partnership or firm which does not satisfy these conditions will be treated as an association of individuals. It is next proposed to insert a provision to the effect that where any association of individuals formed

for the purpose of carrying on business is under the control of a single member, that is, where only one member has power to bind the body as a whole by his acts, the assessing authority shall have discretion to include the shares in its profits to which each member is entitled in the total income of such member, for the purpose of assessing him to income-tax and super-tax. The association as such will then not be liable to income-tax or super-tax. The Income-tax officer's decision on this point will be subject to appeal to the Assistant Commissioner, and to revision by the Commissioner of Income-tax.

12. It will be observed that the proposed amendment does not contain any sweeping or controversial provision, ruling out the possibility of a wife being a partner with her husband, or a son being a partner with his father, and so forth. If a business is in effect the property of all the members of a Hindu undivided family, the assessee will be the Hindu undivided family, and will be in no way affected by the proposed amendments.

13. It may be thought that the proposed amendments will not go far to remedy the existing abuses so far as they relate to the creation of bogus firms. The Government of India believe, however, that they will constitute a step in the right direction. They are, for instance, clearly sufficient to prevent any evasion of tax by the creation of so obviously fictitious a firm or " partnership " as the one described in paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter quoted above. I am to add that the Government of India would welcome any suggestions that your Association may be in a position to offer for more effective legislation on this particular point.

14. Turning to the question of companies, it is in the first place intended to limit the proposed legislation to companies which (*a*) restrict the right to transfer shares or (*b*) limit the number of members exclusive of employees to 50, or (*c*) do not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe to their shares or debentures, or (*d*) are under the control of not more than 7 members, *i.e.*, in which, for example, the majority of the voting power or shares is in the hands of seven persons or their near relatives or nominees.

It will be observed that the existence of *any one* of these criteria will be sufficient to bring a company within the scope of the amendment. It is not necessary to bring a company within the scope of the amendment that all these criteria should co-exist. Criteria (*a*) to (*c*) form the definition of a Private Company in the Companies Act. If the application of the new section were restricted to companies that satisfied all these three conditions it would be confined to " private companies " which is undesirable, as has been pointed out. Criterion (*d*) was proposed in Mr. Gaskell's letter but the number 7 has been substituted for 5 as suggested in some of the replies to that letter.

It will, of course, be necessary for the purpose of criteria (*b*) and (*d*), as in the original proposals, to add a provision that in computing the number of shareholders referred to, trustees or nominees of other shareholders, employees and certain close relatives of other shareholders should be excluded.

15. It is next proposed to give the assessing authorities precisely the same discretion (subject to the same remedies) in regard to the assessment of the profits of such companies as has been proposed above in regard to the assessment of bogus firms—that is—discretion not to assess the Company as an entity but to include the share in its profits due to each member, and whether distributed or not, in that member's total income.

16. I am to say that the Government of India would welcome a full expression of the views of your Association in regard to these proposals. They would be glad to know whether the present proposals appear to your Association to be preferable to those previously put forward, and finally they would welcome any criticisms or suggestions that may be helpful in dealing with the subject. The Government of India do not doubt that your Association will sympathise generally with the desire of the Government to check the evasion of tax by the creation of fictitious partnerships and companies.

17. In some of the replies received to the Government of India letter No. 196-S, dated 23rd July, 1923, a doubt was expressed whether this evil had actually assumed any serious proportions but the information at the disposal of the Government of India indicates that the amount of revenue already lost owing to devices of this kind is considerable and is likely to increase. It is obviously undesirable to allow this evil to grow. As no doubt your Association will realise, evasion by such means is extremely unfair to other tax-payers. The necessity for legislation was in fact brought to the notice of the Government by members of the commercial community, who laid stress upon this point of view, as was mentioned in Mr. Gaskell's letter.

18. Finally, I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a reply to this letter as early as the complexity of the subject and its full consideration permit, since it is desirable to introduce legislation in the September session of the Legislature, if possible.—I have, etc.,

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1041/82 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th July*, 1924.

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2214, dated the 7th June, 1924, and to thank you for having accorded my Association an opportunity of submitting their views on the revised proposals of the Government of India to prevent avoidance of income-tax and super-tax by the creation of bogus firms and companies.

2. In the first place my Committee, while sympathising with the object which the Government of India desire to attain by the proposed legislation, consider that at the present time there is little, if any, need for such legislation. During recent years when owing to war conditions, exceptionally high profits were common, my Committee think that the loss of revenue to Government on account of the formation of 'bogus' firms may have been considerable and legislation of a temporary character might have been advisable, but at the present time it is doubtful whether it would serve any useful purpose, and they are inclined to consider the objections which might be raised to the new proposals more than counterbalance the benefits which might accrue by their enactment.

3. The specific objections which my Committee have to urge against the present proposals are—

(*a*) That they give extensive powers of interference to income-tax officials, which might be used to the detriment of, and inflict hardship upon, genuine firms. Similarly, as my Committee understand the present proposals, Government will be in a position to say what profits should be distributed, or super-tax will be levied. My Committee consider that this would be a dangerous power to give Government and would point out that the company super-tax of one anna covers the point of undistributed profits which, it should be remembered, benefit the country as being available in the form of share capital for developing industry.

(*b*) My Committee fail to see how the definition of a firm given in the Companies Act will prevent persons from forming bogus companies, and consider that

it would be better if a provision were included that those persons only would be reckoned as partners who have actually contributed a proportion of the capital.

(*c*) The particular proposals contained in paragraph 14 are objectionable inasmuch as they would not only allow the income-tax authorities to bring any and every private company within their net but would allow them to deal with public companies who might after a flotation issue debentures or further shares to existing shareholders, or a company in which at any time seven parties held a controlling interest. In the latter connection it might be indicated that there are many genuine companies and firms in which the voting power is controlled by seven or a less number of persons. Another point which is not clear with regard to paragraph 14 is in the case of a company controlled by other companies who act as holding companies, whether these companies would be counted as individuals.

(*d*) Lastly, it might be pointed out that any firm deliberately desirous from the outset of evading the provisions of clause 14 might easily do so by alterations in the articles and thus destroy the applicability of the proposed legislation in their particular case.

4. For these reasons my Committee consider it advisable that legislation on the lines proposed should not be enacted.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G-4.

INCOME-TAX RULES, 1922.

AMENDMENT TO RULE 39 DEALING WITH CLAIMS FOR REFUND OF INCOME-TAX UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT FROM RESIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Dated 28th April, 1924.

Resolution.

The Central Board of Revenue have had under consideration for some time past the question of simplifying the procedure for dealing with claims for refund of income-tax under Section 48 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, from residents in England. At present under Rule 39 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, applications for the refund of tax when the applicant is not resident in India are to be made :—

(*i*) to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area in which he was last charged to Indian income-tax when so resident, or

(*ii*) if he has never been so resident, to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area where the income-tax for the refund of which application is made was deducted.

It sometimes happens that claimants for refund resident in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State derive their Indian income in three or four different provinces and have thus to submit applications for refund to three or four Income-tax Officers and each such application has to be accompanied by a return of the total income of the applicant in British India. This arrangement is inconvenient and cumbrous. The Board has accordingly arranged that all such claims will in future be dealt with by the High Commissioner for India. The following instructions are published for general information :—

1. All persons resident in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State should submit applications for refund to the High Commissioner for India, under Section 48 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Persons who are generally resident in India and are only temporarily in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State will not be treated as persons resident in the United Kingdom including the Irish Free State for the purposes of these instructions.

2. The applications for refund should be in the form prescribed by Rule 36 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, and should, as prescribed by Rules 37 and 38 of the Rules, be accompanied by—

   (*i*) a return of the total income of the applicant in British India in the form prescribed by Section 22 of the Indian Income-tax Act, and

   (*ii*) certificates prescribed by Rules 13 and 14 under Section 18 (9) or Section 20 of the Act in respect of interest on securities or dividends from companies.

3. The rate at which refund will be granted to the applicant, will be the difference between the rate applicable to the claimant's total income and the maximum rate of income-tax fixed by the Indian Finance Act, for the year in which the dividend was declared or the interest on securities was drawn.

4. In order to guard against the possibility of double refunds, the High Commissioner for India will after paying the refund send a list of such refunds to the Central Board of Revenue.

5. All certificates prescribed by Sections 18 (9) and 20 of the Act which are presented by applicants with claims for refund of tax, to the High Commissioner for India in England, will be duly cancelled.

This arrangement will come into force from the 1st June, 1924.

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX G-5.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDENDS.

No. 474 I. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE,
DELHI, *20th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Dividends—Certificates of—Section 20, Income-tax Act, 1922.

I have the honour to request that the attention of the members of your Association may be invited to the following points in connection with the issue of certificates prescribed by Section 20 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 :—

(1) That the statutory form of certificate of deduction of income-tax prescribed by Rule 14 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, should invariably be used;

(2) that it is desirable that certificates should be printed on the same sheet of paper as the actual warrant with a line of perforation to permit its being detached;

(3) that certificates might also be machine-numbered with advantage;

(4) that it is desirable that the practice adopted by certain companies of attaching red slips to the certificates drawing the attention of the recipient to the need for their careful preservation for a year or two should be generally followed. —I have, etc.,

A. TOTTENHAM,
Member, Central Board of Revenue.

No. 2556.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE,
SIMLA, 30*th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Dividends—Certificates of—Section 20, *Income-tax Act*, 1922—*Board's circular letter No.* 474 *I.T., dated the* 20*th March*, 1924.

In partial modification of the instructions contained in the letter quoted above, I am directed to state as follows:—

(1) As regards suggestions (2) and (3) in the letter quoted above, it has been represented that in some cases in which banks collect dividends on behalf of their constituents, it would not be possible to comply with the instruction that certificates granted under Section 20 of the Income-tax Act, 1922, should be on the same sheet of paper as the actual warrant. In such cases, the Government of India understand that the companies send the banks a consolidated dividend warrant for all the dividends due in respect of the block of shares for which the bank is acting and at the same time issue separate certificates for the shareholders by whom the shares are owned; I am accordingly to suggest that as an alternative to the procedure of issuing the certificate as part of the warrant, the dividend warrants should be machine-numbered and all certificates granted under Section 20 of the Act relating to a particular dividend should bear the same number as the corresponding warrant so as to make it clear to which warrant each certificates relates. Thus, when certificates are issued to a bank for, say, twenty constituents relating to a dividend covered by warrant No. 1 the certificates should be numbered by hand 1/1, 1/2, 1/3 to 1/20.

(2) As an alternative to suggestion (4) in the letter quoted, the Board recommend the practice of printing in red ink on the face of the certificate a caution that the recipients should preserve it carefully for a year or two.

(3) I am also to suggest that it is desirable to print on the certificate a note to the effect that shareholders in India may claim refund of tax under Section 48 (1) of the Act in respect of the dividends if their personal rate is less than the maximum.—I have, etc.,

RAMNATH,
for *Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.*

APPENDIX G-6.

INCOME-TAX MANUAL.

INTEREST ON SECURITIES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE,
SIMLA, *17th September*, 1924.

Press Communique.

Under Section 18 (3) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on Securities" is bound at the time of payment to deduct income-tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate prescribed by the Finance Act for the year in which the amount is paid. There are certain institutions, authorities and funds holding securities, the income of which is exempt from tax under the provisions of Section 4 (3) of the Act and there are companies, firms, individuals, etc., owning securities whose assessable income is less than Rs. 2,000 a year or who are liable to pay tax at a lower rate than the maximum on their total income. All such institutions, companies, etc., are entitled under Section 48 (3) of the Act to a refund or a partial refund of the income-tax that is deducted from the interest on their securities at the maximum rate at the time of payment. To obviate the necessity for refunds of income-tax as far as possible in such cases instructions have been issued in sub-paragraph 5 of paragraph 57 on page 100 of the Income-tax Manual, as revised by Correction List No. 14, that where the income of an institution is exempt from income-tax, or where the income of any person is believed not to be subject to large fluctuations and either does not reach the taxable minimum, or is liable to tax at a rate less than the maximum rate, anticipatory certificates shall be granted by Income-tax Officers on the application of the persons concerned authorising the person paying the interest on Government securities to make no deduction of tax or to deduct tax at a lower rate than the maximum as the case may be. The Board has now extended this concession, which has hitherto been applicable only to Government securities, to all securities or debentures whether issued by Government, by local authorities or by companies.

A correction to the Income-tax Manual will be issued in due course.

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX H-1.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

No. 480-G/24.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *15th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Proposed Amendment of the Indian Companies Act*, 1913.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of your Association, copies of the letters from the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, together with the substance of the comments thereon by the Registrar of Companies, and to request that Government may be favoured with the remarks of your Association on the proposals for amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, made by Mr. Pochkhanawala.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
for *Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Copy of letter dated 15th January, 1924, addressed by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to the Secretary, Legislative Department of the Government of India.

I understand that the Government of India contemplate the amendment of legislation regarding joint stock companies in India and, in this connection, I have the honour to bring to your notice the following facts for favour of consideration :—

It is a matter of common knowledge that during recent years the unfortunate habit of making reckless and unfounded charges against public companies and their management has come into vogue, and that too by absolutely irresponsible persons who have much to gain and nothing to lose by giving wide and undue publicity to such charges. Often it is that matters go to the length of unnecessary and futile legal proceedings being instituted, the person taking such proceedings, although well aware that the charges are groundless, doing so only with a view to satisfy private grudge by impairing the credit of the company. It need not be pointed out that the mere making of such charges, whether rightly or wrongly, does considerable harm to the interests of the company, and the fact that such charges have been made, irrespective of the justification or otherwise therefor, serves in a great measure not only to do harm to the company, but also to actually retard its progress for such time at least until it is able to have confidence restored about its management in the eyes of the public.

Those who circulate malicious reports or unnecessarily instigate or institute these proceedings, though they may fail in Court, succeed in attaining their object, *viz*, to do harm to the company, and it is really unfortunate and much to be regretted that, whereas the company suffers considerable harm by such proceedings, those who prefer such charges or launch such unnecessary or futile proceedings are allowed to escape and legislation does not provide any remedy by which the aggrieved party can call them to book.

If companies in general suffer harm by such proceedings it can well be imagined what great and irreparable mischief can be done to a bank by the circulation of such unfounded reports or the launching of reckless proceedings which ultimately prove futile. The main essential for the efficient and successful management and conduct of a bank is its credit—nay, it is the very breath of its existence—and if once its credit is shaken, and the confidence of depositors is destroyed, there is a steady and constant drain of deposits from the bank and its fate is sealed. In spite of this the person who is the originator of the whole mischief and solely responsible therefor escapes unscathed.

A glaring instance of the harm done to a bank by the circulation of such reports and the adoption of such proceedings as are referred to herein is the recent one of the late Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, in which case, on account of a constant stream of unfounded allegations in law-suits, there was a drain on the deposits with the bank, and ultimately the Company had to devise means for its amalgamation. In other cases, too, recent experience has shown that irresponsible persons with no status, either independently or under instigation from interested wire-pullers, go on launching reckless and unfounded allegations and adopting unnecessary proceedings, and though they do fail, and as a matter of fact have failed, in such proceedings, it has been found that the interests of the company they malign have been seriously affected, and yet the evil-doer cannot be brought under the rigours of the law.

The case above cited of the Tata Industrial Bank is a striking example of the mischief done to a public institution, and, for aught one knows, similar unfounded reports might be circulated or unnecessary or vexatious proceedings adopted against any other bank, even against an institution like the Imperial Bank of India any day, and if the circulators of such reports or the adopters of such proceedings are allowed to go unchallenged or unpunished, no bank would be safe and its existence would be rendered precarious.

It would, therefore, appear that it is highly expedient that to prevent the institution of such reckless and futile charges or proceedings, there should be some legislation, and I venture to suggest, under the circumstances, that legislation should provide for some means or remedy

by which such persons if they fail in their vexatious proceedings, should be made to undergo some penalty. The infliction of a penalty would, as a remedial measure, I hope and trust, act as a deterrent and prevent such irresponsible persons whose only object, under the cloak of public weal, is to harass and annoy the companies in their particular disfavour and to do them harm by flinging at them unfounded charges and dragging them into unnecessary and vexatious litigation.

Another circumstance to which I would respectfully draw your attention is that it is within the powers of the directors of a company to prevent an undesirable man from becoming a shareholder in their company by refusing to transfer a share or shares to his name, but it is exceedingly unfortunate that if once such an individual becomes a shareholder by his holding one or more shares and then adopts an obnoxious attitude, or otherwise so acts as to prejudice the interests of the other shareholders or to jeopardise the existence of the company, the shareholders themselves, as the law now stands, are not able to remove the obnoxious shareholder from their fold, and I venture to suggest that legislation should provide ways and means giving power to the shareholders to remove from their midst a shareholder whom their definite majority, say one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths, consider to be prejudicially affecting the best interests of the company.

Commending the above suggestions to your favourable consideration.

Copy of letter dated 5th February, 1924, addressed by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala to the Government of India.

I have the honour, in continuation of my letter dated the 15th ultimo, and addressed to you in regard to the proposed amendments in the law relating to joint stock companies, to request your kind attention to one or two further points that have suggested themselves to me, in the hope that they will, along with my said letter of the 15th ultimo, receive due consideration at your hands.

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 6 Edw. 7 C. 34, which deals principally with corrupt practices by agents, etc., has a very safe and salutary provision in Section 2 thereof which provides that a prosecution for an offence under the Act should not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, and the Vexatious Indictment Act, 1859, has also been made applicable to offences under the said Act.

I trust I have pointed out in my previous letter with sufficient clarity the hardship under which public companies have to labour by reason of reckless and unfounded charges being made, and frivolous and vexatious proceedings instituted haphazard and at random—sometimes with malice aforethought—by irresponsible persons under the cloak of public weal, but in reality to gain their own private ends or to satisfy their grudge—and have also pointed out that if it is unfortunate in the case of public companies it is positively disastrous in the case of banks and kindred institutions, the very existence of which depends entirely on their credit, and any unfounded or malicious report or any proceedings recklessly instituted is sufficient to shake public confidence and at times to deal a death-blow to such (banking) institutions. In the case of other joint stock companies, it is likely that they can withstand or outlive such malicious reports or even proceedings, but in the case of banks, their very foundations are shaken and their existence jeopardised if once their credit, which is the foundation-stone of their existence, is impeached.

I, therefore, most respectfully urge that it is now high time that some legislation should be provided by which any person instituting criminal or other proceedings against those responsible for the conduct or management of public companies in general and banking institutions in particular could not do so without the consent of the Advocate-General or the Solicitor to Government, and that no Court should take cognizance of any case against a public company—or, at any rate, a banking institution—unless the person launching such proceedings comes to Court armed with such consent.

The natural result of such a salutary provision, or any provision analogous thereto, would be to deter irresponsible persons from launching unnecessary, futile or vexatious proceedings against companies—and more especially against banks—to the harassment and annoyance of the officers concerned, and considerable waste of public time, energy and money would be obviated.

Such a provision would also be no less to the advantage of the public, because in a clear case nothing would prevent an aggrieved person from approaching the Advocate-General or the Solicitor to Government and obtaining his consent to the institution of proceedings and to have the party in default brought to book.

It is likely that the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies Act will take some time before it passes into law and comes into force as it has to pass through the various and necessary phases of legislation, and I, therefore, venture to submit most respectfully that in order to avoid, and in some measure to obviate, the great hardship to which banking institutions are liable to be subjected by reason of the proceedings above spoken of, some legislation with regard to banking institutions alone, on the analogy of Section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, may be taken up as an urgent measure, and that, in view of such legislation, these suggestions will commend themselves to your favourable consideration.

Copy of letter dated 25th February, 1924, addressed by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala to the Government of Bombay.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of letters addressed by me to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, on the 15th ultimo and the 5th instant respectively, and a copy of the *reply received by me from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 60-T (2) of the 6th instant, which reply was written before receipt of my second letter, and in view of the request made by the Under-Secretary in his reply I would most earnestly request the Government of Bombay to take the matters dealt with in my letters into consideration with a view to the amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, so as to render it more difficult for vexatious proceedings to be instituted against companies, and, so far as may be practicable, to penalize the parties who take such proceedings, and I would press for emergent legislation on the lines suggested in my letter of the 5th instant for the protection of banking companies.

2. I would draw attention to the fact that there are a very large number of penalties imposed by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, for neglects or defaults in matters of form, and that as the law stands any shareholder, for the matter of that, any member of the public can prosecute. The neglect or default committed may have been of a very trivial nature, as has, in fact, been the case in recent prosecutions which have taken place in Bombay, but the company concerned is nevertheless subjected to the publicity of prosecution with the necessary result that the public is misled into the belief that some grave offence has been committed, and the welfare of the company is thereby affected. I venture to assert that if it had been necessary for the complainant in any of the recent Bombay prosecutions to obtain a sanction to prosecute, not one of such prosecutions would have been launched, and it is a matter of common knowledge what the effect of the prosecutions brought against the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, had upon that bank.

3. I think that it will be appreciated that the remedies provided by law are altogether inadequate in the case dealt with by me; the damage has been done by the proceedings taken against the company, and it is of no sort of use to the company that it can take proceedings in its turn for defamation or malicious prosecution.

4. I shall esteem it a favour if this letter is acknowledged and I may be informed of the action Government is inclined to take in the matter.

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* Not printed.

Substance of the Remarks of the Registrar of Companies on the Letters from the Managing Director, Central Bank of India.

It appears from the letter of Mr. Pochkhanawala of 15th January, 1924, to the Government of India, that the following complaints are made:—

(1) Persons spread malicious reports to the detriment of the credit of companies;

(2) persons institute vexatious prosecutions and suits against companies to the detriment of their credit;

(3) undesirable persons, once members of a company, cannot be expelled.

The following remedies are suggested in these letters for the amendment of the Indian Companies Act:—

(*a*) For (1) and (2) the imposition of penalties.

(*b*) For (3) giving power to the company in general meeting to expel a member by some prescribed majority of votes.

(*c*) As to (2), in the supplement letter of 5th February it is suggested that the fiat of the Advocate-General or Solicitor to Government should be made necessary before commencing a prosecution under the Companies Act.

2. As regards complaints (1) and (2), it may be noted that under Section 11 of the Indian Penal Code the word "person" in that code includes 'company' so that apart from any civil remedies it would appear that Sections 211, 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code apply and the amendment of the Indian Companies Act on the lines suggested by Mr. Pochkhanawala in (*a*) in paragraph 1 above does not appear to be necessary.

3. As regards complaint (3), the power to expel a member on the lines indicated could now be taken by a company under its articles, in fact articles on these lines are sometimes framed in the case of private companies, so that there would appear to be no need to amend the Companies Act as suggested at (*b*). It may, however, be remarked that such an article is likely to frighten the investing public from putting their money into a company even though reasonable security were given to the expelled member for recovering the value of his shares.

4. As regards suggestion (*c*), the Registrar considers that it would not be desirable in a country where distances are so large to make it necessary to obtain the fiat of an official at the seat of Government. In this Presidency, for instance, it would be a hardship if a shareholder in Aden of an Aden company or in Quetta of a Quetta company had to come or forward his papers to Bombay for sanction before a prosecution could be launched in Aden or Quetta.

The Registrar draws attention to Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code which empowers a magistrate to order a preliminary investigation. This section has been made use of in Bombay, and if there is no case against a company such criminal investigation should not damage its credit.

No. 480-G/24.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *20th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT:—*Proposed Amendment of the Indian Companies Act*, 1913.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 480-G/24, dated 15th April, 1924, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of letter dated 8th May, 1924, from the

Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Limited, and to request that Government may be favoured with the remarks of your Association on the further proposals for amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, made by Mr. Pockhanawala.—I have, etc.,

DAVAR,
for *Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Copy of letter dated 8th May, 1924, addressed by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala to the Government of Bombay.

I am informed that my letter to the Secretary to the Government, Legal Department, of the 25th of February, 1924, and my previous letters to the Government of India, with a copy of the minutes thereupon by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, have been forwarded to the different Chambers for their information and opinion. I have the honour, therefore, to further address you as under on the subject and to request the favour of copies of this letter also being forwarded to these institutions for their information.

2. I appreciate that considerably greater difficulty might lie in effecting any change in the law whereby the spreading of malicious reports damaging the credit of a company could be dealt with than in the case of similar defamation of a private person. Both are no doubt punishable under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, but the Code does not take into account the magnitude of the damage caused, or which might be caused, to a public company which, I submit, might greatly exceed the damage caused to an individual. And it has always to be borne in mind that the Indian Penal Code makes no provision for the payment of the complainant's costs by a convicted person, which is otherwise under the more modern legislation in England.

3. The Registrar of Companies appears to have overlooked the facts that Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code would not apply in the cases of vexatious proceedings taken either in civil or criminal courts; no remedy is provided in the case of civil suits other than the dismissal of the suit and a decree for costs, and in criminal cases the aggrieved party has to institute proceedings under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code or to file a suit for damages for malicious prosecution.

4. These remedies, however, do not protect the credit of the company concerned during the period between the institution of the proceedings and the result of the same and any subsequent proceedings. Irreparable harm may be done to a company's credit by proceedings instituted in the Police Court which, if of an involved nature, might extend over several months to be finally dismissed, and subsequent proceedings under Section 211 of the Penal Code might take equally long. A suit for damages would take very much longer before final determination.

5. I have also to point out that the proceedings might be instituted in respect of some technical and extremely trivial default on the part of the company, which might enable the complainant to claim that he was legally justified in taking action, though not morally or commercially justified, in that the proceedings were instituted without any reasonable grounds and with the sole motive of causing damage to the company concerned.

6. In the bulk of the technical offences under the Indian Companies Act no person has been damnified, and I submit that it should not be open to a person who has suffered no damages to institute proceedings without any check. The Registrar of Companies appears to think that it would entail hardship if the fiat of the Advocate-General or Public Prosecutor had first to be obtained, owing to the distances in India. I would meet this objection by substituting that the leave of a Judge, in chambers, not necessarily a High Court Judge, should first be obtained, giving the Judge a wide discretion and power to give the leave, if necessary, with a general direction that leave should not be granted unless necessary for the ends of justice. Many technical offences could be suggested, for which, if the company, on its attention being drawn to the same, promptly remedied the omissions, leave to prosecute should not be given unless the complainant had actually suffered loss by reason of the offence.

7. I do not suggest that leave should be necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of all offences under the Companies Act. It may be that it would be inexpedient to require it in some cases and that would, of course, be provided for in the legislation which I ask for.

8. I have to point out that the legislation suggested by me is not of a novel nature but is somewhat akin to two Acts of Parliament, namely, the Vexatious Indictments Act, 22 and 23 Vict., Chap. 17 and the Vexatious Actions Act, 59 and 60 Vict., Chap. 51. The latter Act is intended to apply to the case of a person who habitually and persistently institutes vexatious legal proceedings and provides for the leave of a Judge to be obtained before proceedings are instituted. The wording of this Act applies very appropriately to the case referred to by me in the previous correspondence.

9. With regard to power to expel a member of the company, I have to submit that the suggestion of the Registrar of Companies, even if feasible in the case of existing companies, would prove a fertile ground for a large number of suits ; notwithstanding the express terms of the articles of association the Court will always protect the minority against the majority, and it may safely be assumed that if a member was so objectionable as to be expelled by his fellow members he would almost certainly file a suit for a declaration that the action of his fellow members was an abuse of their powers and for reinstatement.

10. In the case of existing companies, I have to submit that such an alteration of the articles would not be binding upon any existing member who had not voted for the alteration.

11. I do not suggest that the rights of individual shareholders should be abridged or curtailed : I only ask companies, specially banks, may be protected against improper exercise of machinery which was intended by law to be for the benefit of the public and not to be a means by which private spite or desire for revenge or notoriety can be satisfied.

No. 665/61 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 480-G/24, dated 15th April, 1924, and the accompaniments mentioned therein.

In reply, I am to inform you that my Committee are not in favour of amending the Indian Companies Act, 1913, on the lines suggested by Mr. Pochkhanawala, but are inclined to think that companies should receive further protection than is at present accorded by the law, against persons spreading false and mischievous rumours or initiating vexatious, frivolous or unjustifiable proceedings in a court of law. In this connection, my Committee desire to suggest that the law be amended in such a manner as to ensure that no complaint against a company shall be filed in any court unless at a preliminary investigation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies or the Advocate-General, such complaint shall have been certified as *prima facie* justifiable.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 666/61 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th May*, 1924.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Proposed Amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 480-G/24 of the 20th May, 1924, with the enclosures referred to therein.

In reply I am directed to say that the further views expressed by Mr. Pochkhanawala do not in any way affect the opinions which my Committee put forward in this office letter No. 665/61 of 27th May, 1924, in reply to Government No. 480-G/24 of the 15th April, 1924.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H-2.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS ACT, 1882.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

No. 3589-B.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *14th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*A Bill further to amend the Small Cause Courts Act*, 1882, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution of Government in the Home Department, No. 3589, dated this day, and of its accompaniments on the subject noted above, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government as soon as possible with the opinion of your Association on the draft Bill.—I have, etc.,

(ILLEGIBLE),
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3589.

BOMBAY, *14th February*, 1924.

RESOLUTION :—Copies of the papers noted in the margin should be forwarded to :—

1. A Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.
2. Statement of Objects and Reasons.
3. Memorandum on the scope of the amending Bill.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, etc., with a request that they should favour Government at an early date with their opinions in the matter.

2. The Bill is only a draft which it is proposed to submit to the Government of India for enactment, and the Government of Bombay will therefore be glad to receive any suggestions that the bodies may like to make.—By order of the Governor in Council,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Bill No. of 192 .

A Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble. XV of 1882.

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts (Bombay Amendment) Act, 192 . Short title.

2. To the explanation to Section 14 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, hereinafter called the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely :— XV of 1882. Amendment of Section 14 of Act XV of 1882.

"but shall not otherwise render such an application subject to the provisions of this Act regarding suits."

Amendment of Section 18 of Act XV of 1882.

3. In Section 18, and in Explanation I thereto of the said Act :—

(1) the word "five" shall be substituted for the word "two" ;

(2) the following explanation shall be added after Explanation III, namely :—

"*Explanation IV* :—Subject to the provisions contained in Explanation I of this section the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction in suits, only when the maximum value of the property, or the maximum sum claimed by the plaintiff, is Rs. 5,000 or under."

Amendment of Section 19 of Act XV of 1882.

4. In Section 19 of the said Act,

(1) clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*o*) shall be omitted ;

(2) for clause (*g*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*g*) suits for the determination of any right to or interest in immoveable property other than suits for the recovery, partition or foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property" ;

(3) for clause (*p*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*p*) suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court, other than suits for the administration of intestate estates" ;

(4) the following explanation shall be added to the said section, namely :—

"*Explanation* :—Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (*i*) and (*s*) the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to make a declaration or grant an injunction so far as may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to its decision in a suit otherwise falling within its jurisdiction."

Amendment of Section 19-A of Act XV of 1882.

5. In Section 19-A of the said Act—

(1) the words and figures "Rule 10 (2) of Order VII in Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" shall be substituted for the words and figures "the second paragraph of Section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure"; and

(2) the figure "1908" shall be substituted for the figure "1877".

Repeal of Section 20 of Act XV of 1882.

6. Section 20 of the said Act shall be repealed.

Amendment of Section 21 of Act XV of 1882.

7. In Section 21 of the said Act, for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted.

Substitution of a new section for Section 22 of Act XV of 1882.

8. For Section 22 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by the Small Cause Court.

"22. If any suit or other proceeding cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court, which, in the opinion of the Judge who tries the same (whose opinion shall be final), ought to have been instituted in the Small Cause Court, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff and a successful defendant shall be allowed his costs as between attorney and client."

Substitution of a new section for Section 24 of Act XV of 1882.

9. For Section 24 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

No written statement except in certain cases.

"24. Except in the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) set-off under Order VIII, Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;

(*b*) suits in which the amount of value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 2,000;

(*c*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*d*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*f*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership transactions; and

(*g*) suits for the administration of intestate estates;

no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court."

Amendment of Section 25 of Act XV of 1882.

10. In Section 25 of the said Act—

(1) the following words shall be inserted at the beginning, namely:—

"In suits whereof the amount or the value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees"; and

(2) the words and figures "under Rule 58 of Order XXI of Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" shall be substituted for the words and figures "under Section 143 of the Code of Civil Procedure." V of 1882.

Substitution of a new chapter for Chapter VI of Act XV of 1882.

11. Chapter VI of the said Act shall be repealed and the following chapter shall be substituted as Chapter VI, namely:—

" CHAPTER VI.

Appeals, new trials and transfer of cases.—

Appeals to the High Court.

37. An appeal shall lie to the High Court in the following cases, that is to say, in—

(*a*) suits wherein the amount for value of the subject-matter exceeds two thousand rupees;

(*b*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*c*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

(*d*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership transactions;

(*f*) suits for the administration of intestate estates.

Finality of other decrees and orders.

38. Save as provided by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, every decree or order of the Small Cause Court in every other suit or application shall be final and conclusive.

New trial of contested cases.

Provided that when such suit has been contested the Small Cause Court may, on the application of either party, made within 8 days of the decree or order in the suit not being a decree made under paragraph 16 of Schedule II of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, order a trial to be held, or alter, set aside or reverse the decree or order upon such terms as it thinks reasonable and may in the meantime stay the proceedings. V of 1908.

Every suit shall be deemed to be contested in which the decree is made otherwise than by consent of or in default of appearance by the defendant.

Transfer of pending cases to and from the Small Cause Court.

39. In any suit or other proceeding pending at any time in the High Court, any Judge of such Court may at any stage thereof make an order transferring the same to the Small Cause Court if in his opinion such suit or proceeding is within the jurisdiction of that Court and should be tried therein.

Saving of power of High Court to transfer suits from Small Cause Court.

40. Nothing herein contained shall affect the power of the High Court to transfer suits from the Small Cause Court to the High Court under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or under Section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December, 1865." V of 1908.

Amendment of Sections 47 and 49 of Act XV of 1882.

12. In Sections 47 and 49 of the said Act, the words "in the High Court" shall be deleted.

Amendment of Section 63 of Act XV of 1882.

13. In Section 63 of the said Act, the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "one."

Amendment of Section 69 of Act XV of 1882.

14. In sub-section (1) of Section 69 of the said Act, in paragraph 3—

(1) after the words 'High Court' the words 'such reference to be heard on its appellate side' shall be inserted;

(2) for the words beginning 'and of the provisions of' and ending 'of the said Court' the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"and the provisions of Rules 3, 4, and 5 of Order XLVI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply as if such reference had been made under Rule 1 of the said Order."

Substitution of a new section for Section 71 of Act XV of 1882.

15. For Section 71 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Institution fee and stamp of Vaklatnama.

"71 (1) A fee not exceeding:—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value;

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 500—Rs. 62-8-0, and one anna and five pies in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over Rs. 500 up to three thousand rupees and one anna and two pies in the rupee on any excess of such amount or value over three thousand rupees shall be paid on the plaint in every suit, and on every application under Section 41; no such plaint or application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

(2) A fee not exceeding annas eight shall be paid on every other application: no such application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

(3) Every 'vaklatnama' shall be stamped with a court-fee stamp of one rupee: no such 'vaklatnama' shall be filed unless so stamped."

New Section 74-A of Act XV of 1882.

16. After Section 74 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Allowance for fees paid in Small Cause Court in cases removed to High Court.

"74-A. When under Section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December, 1865, or under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the High Court has removed for trial by itself any suit from the Small Cause Court, fees on the scale for the time being in force in the High Court as a Court of ordinary civil jurisdiction shall be payable in that Court in respect of the suit and proceedings therein: V of 1908.

Provided that in the levy of any such fees which, according to the practice of the Court, are credited to Government, credit shall be given to the plaintiff in the suit for any fees which in the Small Cause Court he has already paid under this Act on the plaint.

Provided further that in any suit or other proceeding transferred to the Small Cause Court, the Court-fees Act, 1870, shall apply, credit being given for any fees levied in the High Court." VII of 1870.

Repeal of Section 94 of Act XV of 1882.

17. Section 94 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Section 26 of Act XV of 1882.

18. In Section 26 of the said Act, the words and figures "Rule 58 of Order XXI in Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" shall be substituted for the words and figures "Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure." V of 1908.

Amendment of Section 40 (2) of Act XV of 1882.

19. In sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the said Act, the words and figures "Rule 11 of Order VIII in Schedule I to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" shall be substituted for the words and figures "Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure." V of 1908.

Consequential amendments of Sections 6, 31, 32, 33, 42 and 48 of Act XV of 1882.

20. In Sections 6, 31, 32, 33, 42 and 48 of the said Act, the figures "1908" shall be added after the words "Code of Civil Procedure" wherever they occur.

Amendment of the fourth Schedule of Act XV of 1882.

21. The following entry shall be added to the fourth Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summonses.	Fee for other processes.
Rs. 2,000	....	....	....

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this amending Bill is to extend the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, in money suits, to Rs. 5,000 ; and to empower them to take cognizance in some classes of cases which, it is thought, can properly be disposed of in these Courts, but which have now to be instituted in the High Court.

There are two reasons for the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, one being to relieve the High Court of the necessity of trying suits which should properly be cognizable by a Small Cause Court : and the second, to afford litigants a cheaper and speedier mode of redress.

Advantage has also been taken of the amending Bill to modernize some references in the Act, which are out of date, owing to other amending enactments : and to make dutiable certain applications which now are so in the Courts outside Presidency towns, and which there is no good reason for exempting in Bombay City.

The detailed changes effected by the Bill are explained in the notes on clauses.

Clause 2.—The addition to the explanation is rendered necessary by the other changes proposed.

Clause 3.—This amendment will raise the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court to Rs. 5,000, which it is thought can be done with safety in view of other provisions of the Bill. Explanation IV is necessary to make the point of jurisdiction clear.

Clause 4.—Section 19 contains the classes of suits in which the Small Cause Court has now no jurisdiction. It is thought that there is no good reason why it should not exercise it in the cases covered by clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*o*), and in some cases falling under clause (*p*).

The new clause (*g*) has been re-drafted in consequence of the other changes.

By clauses (*i*) and (*s*) suits to obtain an injunction and suits for declaratory decrees are outside the cognizance of the Small Cause Court. It is thought that this prohibition goes too far and that the Small Cause Courts should have jurisdiction to make a declaration or grant an injunction, in certain circumstances, and the explanation has been designed to give effect to this view.

Clause 5.—Effects a verbal amendment.

Clause 6.—Section 20 is no longer required and is repealed.

Clause 7.—This change is also consequential on other provisions of the Bill.

Clause 8.—The object is to penalize plaintiffs who unnecessarily elect to sue in the High Court.

Clause 9.—By the present Section 24, except in one case, no written statement is necessary in a Small Cause suit, unless it is required by the Court. By the amendments effected by this Bill, certain suits in which written statements are ordinarily necessary will become triable, and the clause requires them to be furnished.

Clause 10.—The provisions of Section 25 have been restricted to the cases in which no appeal will lie, and in which there is no objection to their being availed of. The amendment proposed in sub-clause (2) is verbal.

Clause 11.—The new Chapter VI relates to appeals, new trials and transfer of cases. The general rule is that no appeal can be made from the decision of a Small Cause Court: but one has been allowed where the value of the subject-matter is over Rs. 2,000, and in some other cases: the old provision as to new trials in contested cases has been reproduced for suits under Rs. 2,000 in value: and there is a provision for the transfer of suits to and from the High Court. The general powers of transfer of the High Court under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and under the Letters Patent have been preserved by Section 40.

Clause 12.—The words "in the High Court" are no longer necessary in view of the amendment effected by clause 4.

Clause 13.—The limit is raised to Rs. 2,000 in view of the other amendments effected by the Bill.

Clause 14.—It has been thought well to specify that such references should be dealt with on the appellate side. The other amendments are verbal.

Clause 15.—Section 71 has been amended to meet the extended pecuniary jurisdiction and the fees have been graduated. Sub-clauses 2 and 3 effect the other amendments referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Clause 16.—This amendment is consequential on the other provisions of the Bill.

Clause 17.—Section 94 has never been operative. It is to be repealed as no longer, if ever, necessary.

Clauses 18, 19, 20.—These amendments are verbal and necessary to modernize the references.

Clause 21.—A further entry in the schedule is necessary as the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is being raised to Rs. 5,000.

MEMORANDUM ON SCOPE OF THE AMENDING BILL.

The objects of this Bill are:—

To extend the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts generally to Rs. 5,000 to enable certain Court fees not now leviable to be imposed: to alter the rates of other fees in certain cases: and to modernize the references to other Acts which have been considerably altered since the present Act was passed in 1882.

The leading principle of the present Act, as so far amended, is to give the Small Cause Court cognizance of suits up to Rs. 2,000 in value, but to except entirely from its jurisdiction suits of the kind set out in Section 19, sub-sections (*a*) to (*w*).

The main provision of the Bill is to raise the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court to Rs. 5,000 and to empower it, as well, to try certain of the classes of suits which are not now within its cognizance. These alterations are to be carried out by clauses 3 and 4 of the draft Bill.

The kinds of suits proposed to be made triable by the Small Cause Court are under clauses—

(*d*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property,

(*e*) suits for the partition of immoveable property,

(*f*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,

(*o*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for accounts of partnership transactions.

Clause (*g*) has been re-drafted in consequence of the above amendments and clause (*h*) has been amended so as to allow of suits for the administration of intestate estates only to be entertained by a Small Cause Court. It has also been thought advisable to qualify clause (*g*) by allowing the Small Cause Court to grant an injunction or make a declaration when it is necessary or convenient to give effect to its decision in a case triable by it.

The main provisions of the present Act, otherwise are, the election by agreement for trial of a suit (otherwise triable in the High Court) by the Small Cause Court in Section 20 : the similar right of election of the former in certain cases under Section 21 : the conclusiveness of the decisions under Section 37 : the provisions by way of a new trial under Section 38 : those under Section 69 for a reference of difficult points and those under Section 39 allowing for a removal to the High Court also in certain cases.

The amending Act will affect some of these provisions in the following manner :—

It is proposed that in suits of greater value than Rs. 2,000 and in those which are not now cognizable by the Small Cause Court under Section 19 but which are to be made so, there shall be an appeal to the High Court ; other decrees or orders remaining non-appealable, as is now the case. The provisions of the present Act as to new trials in contested cases are retained in the new Section 38, as are those of Section 69 permitting of the reference of difficult questions to the High Court : clause 14 making it clear that such references are to be heard on the Appellate Side.

The other provisions of the Bill make those under Section 20 now unnecessary and it can be repealed, which is proposed to be done ; while the maximum under Section 21 which gives a right of election of a forum in suits over Rs. 1,000 in value, is raised to suits over Rs. 2,000 in value.

The provisions of old Section 39 are also no longer necessary as the High Court will have full power to transfer a case under the new Section 39.

The new Section 22 contained in clause 8 is intended to discourage the institution, unnecessarily, in the High Court of cases which are cognizable by and should properly be tried by the Small Cause Court.

The provisions in Chapter VII for the recovery of immoveable property have not been touched except for consequential amendments in Sections 47 and 49.

The remaining changes proposed to be effected by the Bill are verbal, or consequential or subsidiary to its main purpose, or relate to matters of Court fees, and are self-evident.

No. 318/42 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3589-B, dated the 14th February, 1924, enclosing a copy of the draft Bill further to amend the Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

2. In reply I am to say that my Committee agree to the principle enunciated in the proposed amending Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, for the reasons laid down.

3. My Committee, owing to the lack of the necessary legal knowledge, do not propose to criticise in detail the modifications in the present Act, which have been suggested in order to attain the desired ends, but they desire to point out that the scale of fees proposed appears to be unnecessarily high, and more especially is this the case where the value of the subject-matter is less than Rs. 500. My Committee are inclined to think that the Court fees leviable where the value of the subject-matter is less than Rs. 2,000, should not exceed the present scale, since they understand that the existing scale of fees more than covers the cost of upkeep of the Bombay Small Causes Court.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 540/42 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer you to my letter No. 318/42, dated 25th March, in which my Committee indicated their approval of the principle enunciated in the proposed Bill to amend the Small Causes Courts Act of 1882.

2. The approval of my Committee was accorded under the belief that the Bill allowed a plaintiff the option to file a suit in the High Court when the value of the suit was over Rs. 2,000 though below Rs. 5,000. From a reconsideration of clause 8 it appears that such free choice is not allowed, and in practice the plaintiff will be virtually compelled to file the suit in the Small Causes Court. In view of the heavy penalties by way of costs should the suit be ultimately declared to be cognizable by the Small Causes Court, my Committee suggest that clause 8 should be so amended as to allow a plaintiff, if he so desires, to take the case to the High Court. Obviously where an important question of principle, mercantile law, or trade customs is involved a plaintiff might desire to have the suit heard in the High Court even though the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 5,000, in order that the judgment might be recorded and treated as a precedent in future disputes of a like nature.

3. If Government are not prepared to amend clause 8 in the direction indicated above, then my Committee desire me to state that their approval to the Bill must be withdrawn, as they are strongly of opinion that a plaintiff ought to have the option of instituting a suit in the High Court when the value of the suit is over Rs. 2,000.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H-3.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES AND PARTNERSHIPS.

No. C-1271-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *12th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Proposal to Legislate for Registration of Partnerships and Business Names.*

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 339/71, dated 15th August, 1919, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of your Association, a copy of Government Resolution No. 1271-G, dated 3rd May, 1924, on the subject noted above.—I have, etc.,

DAVAR,
for *Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1271/C.

BOMBAY, *3rd May*, 1924.

Read Government Resolution No. 5544, dated 31st May, 1919.

Endorsement from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 59-C, dated 5th March, 1924—Forwarding the following letter from that Government No. 59-C of the same date to the Government of Bengal :—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 6870-Com., dated the 12th December, 1923, with which you forwarded a representation* from the Calcutta Trades Association urging the necessity for early legislation in India similar to the Burma Registration of Business Act.

"2. In reply I am to say that the question of undertaking legislation for the registration of business names and partnerships was carefully considered during 1919-22 in consultation with Local Governments and Administrations, but that owing mainly to practical difficulties connected with the Hindu Joint Family system, it was decided not to proceed with the matter. In Burma where the number of Joint Family businesses is so small as to be negligible, it was possible to overcome these difficulties by means of the simple expedient of excluding such businesses from the scope of the Act.

"3. With reference to the last paragraph of the Association's letter, I am to invite a reference to Section 11 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which appears fully to provide all that is required.

"4. I am to request that the Association may be informed in the sense of paragraphs 2 and 3 above."

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, etc.—By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, No. 1271/C, DATED THE 3RD MAY, 1924.

Letter from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, No. 2-C.M.-16-1923, dated Calcutta, the 6th November, 1923.

The attention of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association having been drawn to the announcement that the Registration of Business Names (Burma) Act had been brought into operation in Burma as on the 1st June, 1923, this important question was very fully discussed at a Regular Meeting of my Committee held on Thursday, the 1st November, 1923, in the light of the correspondence as between this Association and the Government of Bengal, commencing with the Association's letter dated the 7th May, 1917, and resting with my letter No. C. M.-10-1919, dated the 25th July, 1919, in reply to your's No. 35-T.-Com., dated the 10th May, 1919.

On the 27th August, 1918, the Government of Bengal informed the Association that the introduction of a Registration Act in India on the lines of the Business Names Act in force in the United Kingdom had been submitted to the Government of India, and that the orders of that Government were awaited.

In your Department letter No. 35-T.-Com., dated the 10th May, 1919, it was pointed out that the object of such legislation would be—

(*a*) to identify Alien interests,

(*b*) by compelling disclosure of assumed names to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the registration of business names and of the registration of partnerships to some extent overlapped, and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships. Furthermore, it was laid down that the Government were unwilling to proceed with legislation on either of these two questions, unless there was a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of such legislation. The Association's opinion was accordingly invited upon each of these two subjects, and the reply of my Committee was to the effect that the Association did not see why the two questions should not form the subject of separate and distinct legislation.

Sections 3, 9 and 11 of the Registration of Business Names Act which came into operation in the United Kingdom on December the 22nd, 1916, were quoted by my Committee, and as has already been pointed out in my letter No. C.M.-10-1919, dated the 25th July, 1919, apart from the fact that the practice of Indians assuming European names and titles for trading purposes being bad in principle and prejudicial to the interests of honest British trading houses it has often been found very difficult, where recourse to law is necessary, to trace the actual proprietors of a firm trading under an assumed name.

The fact that it has been found expedient to bring into operation in Burma a Registration of Business Names Act, my Committee contends, is abundant evidence to prove beyond doubt the urgent necessity for a similar Act in India, and it is sincerely hoped that in again bringing this most important matter to your notice, the question will be given the earliest possible consideration of the Government.

In conclusion, my Committee urges that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies should be empowered to exercise his discretion in refusing to register a company by a name identical with that by which a company in existence is already registered or so nearly resembling such name as to be calculated to deceive.

No. 839/84 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th June*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Proposed Legislation for Registration of Partnerships and Business Names.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dated the 12th May, 1924, on the above subject.

In this connection, I am to enclose for your information a copy of a letter of even date addressed by this Association direct to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 838/84 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

Proposed Legislation for Registration of Partnerships and Business Names.

SIR,

Under directions from my Committee, I have the honour to refer you to your letter No. 59-C; dated the 5th March, 1924, addressed to the Government of Bengal with reference to a communication dated the 6th November, 1923, received by them from the Calcutta Trades Association.

2. The correspondence referred to above was recently forwarded by the Government of Bombay (as per their Resolution No. 1271/C, dated the 3rd May, 1924) to this Association for information, and was carefully considered by my Committee at their last meeting.

3. My Committee have long felt convinced of the necessity of legislation for registration of partnerships and business names, and they, therefore, much regret the decision arrived at by Government, especially as they are left totally in the dark as to the precise nature of the alleged difficulties on which that decision was based. Your letter under reference merely states that owing mainly to practical difficulties connected with the Hindu Joint Family system, it was decided not to proceed with the proposed legislation, but gives no indication of the precise nature of those difficulties.

4. My Committee are of opinion that a solution of the problem might be found if an opportunity were given to those interested in the matter to consider the precise difficulties in connection with the Hindu Joint Family system which have led Government to drop the

idea of introducing the much-needed legislation for registration of partnerships and business names. I am accordingly to request that Government may be pleased to issue a statement explaining in detail the reasons which led them to the decision conveyed in your letter under reference.

5. In conclusion, my Committee desire me to state that the manner in which Government propose to brush aside this most important matter has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to all concerned, and, in my Committee's opinion, this dissatisfaction could only be allayed by the issue, at an early date, of a statement explaining in detail Government's reasons for their decision, as requested above.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 59-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
SIMLA, *24th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Proposed Legislation for the Registration of Business Names and Partnerships.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 838/84 of 1924, dated the 24th June, 1924, I am directed to forward for information a copy of a letter No. 59-C, dated the 24th July, 1924, addressed to the Secretary, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, on the above subject.—I have, etc.,

L. SEN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of letter dated 24th July, 1924, from the Government of India to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 220-A.C., dated the 23rd April, 1924, on the subject of registration of business names and partnerships. You say that some of the members of your Association have expressed a wish that they may be favoured with information as to what the practical difficulties in question are. And you quote a letter from the Bombay Chamber, in which it is said: "Before the Chambers are asked to acquiesce in the Government of India's decision, they should be given an opportunity of examining in detail each of the difficulties which are alleged to arise in the foregoing connection, and Government should be asked for that purpose to prepare and submit to the Association a statement of the same."

2. The subject has been under public discussion for many years, and, as the letter of the Bombay Chamber itself shows, your Association is not unaware of the difficulties involved. The Government of India regret that they are unable to introduce legislation on the subject. It is always open, however, to your Association, if the difficulties are considered superable, to prepare a private Bill and introduce it through your representative in the Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX H-4.

STANDARDISATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 1612-G.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *2nd July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of your Association, a copy of the report of the Committee on weights and measures. The Government of Bombay will be glad if they are favoured with any remarks or suggestions your Association may desire to offer in connection with the recommendations of the Committee by the 31st October, 1924, at the latest.—I have, etc.,

CHABAUL,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures appointed by Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 2nd May, 1923, General Department.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

1. The Committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 2nd May, 1923, General Department, the orders in which are as follows:—

"RESOLUTION.—Government are pleased to constitute the following Committee to consider and report on the question of the standardization of weights and measures in this Presidency:—

(1) The Director of Industries, Bombay (*Chairman*);
(2) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department;
(3) The Mint Master, Bombay Mint;
(4) The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; and
(5) The Professor of Physics at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

2. "2. The Committee should be requested to report on the following points:—

(1) To define and determine, on the basis of the orders in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, the primary standards of weights and measures and the standard measures of length and area, their composition and dimensions and the conditions under which they represent the true unit;

(2) to recommend the administrative arrangements necessary for encouraging uniformity throughout the Presidency, including arrangements for the safe custody and location of the primary and secondary standards, and the periodic test and verification of the secondary standards;

(3) to recommend facilities for providing the public with tested and stamped weights and measures and for testing the weights and measures used in trade with recognised working standards;

(4) to recommend the limits of variation from the true standards which should be legally recognised ;

(5) to draft model rules and by-laws suitable for adoption by municipalities ; and

(6) generally to advise on any other technical questions which may arise or on administrative arrangements calculated to encourage the general adoption of the standards."

3. *Previous Orders.*—In Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, referred to in these orders, Government declared that they proposed eventually to legalise the following " standards ":—

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

The Bombay tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay seer of 80 Bombay tolas.
The Bombay maund of 40 Bombay seers.
The Bombay map of 3 Bombay maunds.

And the sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ and multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the above weights.

STANDARD DRY MEASURES.

The Bombay seer, being a measure such that the water it contains when full weighs exactly 80 Bombay tolas.

The sub-multiples ½, ¼, and ⅛ of the Bombay seer.
The Bombay chatak which is 1/16th of the Bombay seer
The Bombay champa of 2 Bombay seers.
The Bombay payali of 4 Bombay seers.
The Bombay maund of 16 Bombay payalis.
The Bombay map of 2 Bombay maunds.

STANDARD LIQUID MEASURES.

The Bombay seer, being a measure such that the water it contains when full weighs exactly 80 tolas.

The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ of the Bombay seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 Bombay seers.

STANDARD MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit to be the British yard. For higher measures the chain of 66 feet sub-divided into 100 links and the furlong and mile of 220 and 1,760 yards, respectively.

STANDARD MEASURES OF AREA.

The squares of the standard measure of length for small areas and the British acre for land measurement.

4. *Definitions.*—Government have described the weights and measures enumerated above as " standards " but as it is necessary, in order to avoid ambiguity, to reserve this term for another use, we shall hereafter describe the weights and measures just enumerated as " authorised " weights and measures, and we shall restrict the use of the word "standard" to describe concrete weights or measures made for purposes of reference or for checking other weights and measures. These are the primary, secondary, and working standards

described in the next paragraph. We shall also use the term "unit" in the special sense of a defined quantity. Thus in the table of "authorised" weights in paragraph 3, the Bombay tola may be described as the fundamental unit of weight. The other units of weight are sub-multiples and multiples of the fundamental unit. In the same way, the Bombay seer may be described as the fundamental unit of capacity, the other units of capacity being sub-multiples and multiples of the seer.

5. *Primary, Secondary and Working Standards.*—The only *primary standards* (in the sense defined above) are those of weight and of length which are described fully in paragraph 7. These primary standards are of extreme accuracy and are kept, not for general use, but as the ultimate means of verifying the accuracy of the other standards.

The *secondary standards* are standard weights and measures (including, as explained in paragraph 22, standard measures of capacity) which it is proposed should be kept at important centres for the purpose of checking the working standards and also the weights and measures in actual trade use in districts.

Working Standards are standards designed for reference and test in the smaller towns and will be maintained also, as explained later, at the important centres where secondary standards will be kept. They are cheap to make and, though less accurate than the secondary standards, are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. They require less care in handling than the secondary standards and can be easily transported as required by testing officers. They should be checked at frequent intervals against the secondary standards.

6. *Basis of Recommendations.*—Under the instructions contained in the terms of reference our recommendations are designed to encourage on sound lines the general adoption in the Bombay Presidency of the authorised weights and measures enumerated in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, and quoted in paragraph 3 above. We propose, however, for the reasons given in paragraph 9 below, to add the imperial gallon and its sub-multiple, the pint, to the list of authorised liquid measures, and in paragraph 10 we draw attention to an apparent omission from the list of authorised measures of area.

First Term of Reference.

> "To define and determine, on the basis of the orders in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, the primary standards of weights and measures and the standard measures of length and area, their composition and dimensions and the conditions under which they represent the true unit."

7. *Primary Standards.*—The first of the terms of reference to the Committee deals with the definition and determination of the Primary Standards. After considerable discussion, we have come to the conclusion that the primary standards defined below should be adopted, subject to the consent of the Government of India to whom they belong :—

> *Length.*—The primary standard of reference is the certified yard kept in the custody of the Master of the Mint, Bombay.
>
> *Weight.*—The primary standard of reference is the iridio-platinum cylinder in the custody of the Assay Master, Bombay, the value of which is certified by the Standards Department of the British Board of Trade as 1799.84585 grains in vacuo.
>
> *Note* 1.—The equivalent value of this primary standard when weighed in Standard Indian Air against brass weights having a specific gravity of 8.143 is 1800.00394 grains, *i.e.*, a brass weight whose value in vacuo is 1800.00394 grains will exactly equilibrate the primary standard in Standard Indian Air.

Note 2.—Since the Bombay tola equals 180 grains in vacuo, its absolute value is equivalent to .10000856 of the absolute value of the primary standard. But in practice, all verifications against the primary standard are carried out by weighments in air, and therefore the value 1800.00394 grains is always used for verifying weights.

Note 3.—Standard Indian Air is defined as follows :—Temperature : 85 deg. Fahr. =29.44 deg. Cent. Pressure : A column of mercury at 0 deg. C. 29.8 inches or 756.919 mm. in height. Carbon diox. gas : 0.0006 of the volume of air. Vapour tension : 0.75 inches = 19.05 mm. Latitude at Calcutta : 22° 35' 6.6". Height above M.S.L. = 22.6 feet. 1 litre of Standard Indian Air at Calcutta weighs 1.14917 grm.

8. *Units of Capacity and of Area.*— The authorised measure of capacity (liquid and dry measures) are derived from the measures of weight, and the testing and adjustment of secondary standards for liquid and dry measures are carried out by weighment. Measures of area also are derived from measures of length. We consider, therefore, that the only primary standards required are the primary standards of weight and length defined in paragraph 7* and that it will be sufficient to define the units of capacity and of area as follows :

(*i*) *Unit of Capacity for Liquid and Dry Measures.*—The unit of capacity termed the Bombay seer is equivalent to the volume occupied by 80 tolas of air-free distilled water weighed in Standard Indian Air against brass weights having a specific gravity of 8.143.

(*ii*) *The unit of area* is the square yard.

9. *The Imperial Gallon and Pint as Additional Authorised Measures of Capacity.*— We find that there is a widespread use of the Imperial Gallon and Pint as measures of liquid capacity, *e.g.*, in the sale of petrol and kerosene. As a matter of public convenience, we recommend therefore the addition of the Imperial Gallon and Pint to the list of authorised measures.

Note.—The imperial gallon is a unit of capacity which is already defined and declared to contain ten British standard pounds of water at 62° F., being in volume 277.274 cub. in., which contain each 252.724 grains of water in a vacuum at 62° or 252.458 grains of water weighed with brass weights in air of 62° with the barometer at 30 in.

10. *Authorised Measures of Length and Area : The Chain and the Guntha.*—The orders in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, regarding the authorised measures of length and area are :—

Authorised Measures of Length.—" The unit to be the British yard. For higher measures, the chain of 66 feet sub-divided into 100 links and the furlong and mile of 220 and 1,760 yards, respectively."

Authorised Measures of Area.—" The square of the standard measure of length for small areas and the British acre for land measurement."

The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, and Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 2nd May, 1923, General Department, have not been communicated to the Director of Land Records, and we are informed that he was not consulted by Government before they were issued. We venture, therefore, to remark on the position which has now been reached as the result of the adoption of the present authorised measures of length and area.

* The imperial system of weights and measures in force in the United Kingdom is similarly based on the standard pound and the standard yard.

11. The recommendations of the Weights and Measures Committee of 1913-14 (Government of India) regarding measures of length larger than the yard were as follows :—

> " For measures larger than the yard, there are two classes, those used in measuring distances, and those used in connection with land survey. For the former class, the mile and furlong have practically superseded every other measure and we recommend that no other be recognised ; this involves the abolition of the special 5,000' mile of the Punjab canals. For the latter class, the measures to be proposed depend on the system to be adopted for areas, which is the acre and its decimal sub-divisions. We, therefore, recommend the use of the chain of 66 feet sub-divided into 100 links."

12. The conclusions of the same Committee as regards areas were as follows :—

> " *Areas.*—As already shown, the indigenous measures of area show an absolute lack of system, and wherever land survey has been undertaken for revenue assessment purposes, *i.e.*, throughout all India except the permanently settled areas in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, it has been found necessary to adopt some unit based more or less directly on the British system of measures of length. In many provinces, the British acre or a local measure easily convertible thereinto (as the ' bigah ' of $\frac{5}{8}$ acre of the United Provinces) has been adopted, and in several the acre and its decimal sub-division into 100 or 1,000 parts (according to the size of the fields) ; *e.g.*, Madras, Central Provinces except Berar, and Burma is in force while in certain others it is being adopted as districts come under survey (Bengal) or resurvey (United Provinces) ; elsewhere (Punjab, Berar and Bombay), the acre is used but sub-divided according to the British or some local system. Thus throughout India and Burma except Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, the acre is the fundamental unit of area, and the system of sub-dividing it decimally is coming more and more into vogue, and even in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam it is gradually being adopted. We recommend that it be adopted throughout India, and that it be sub-divided decimally into 100 cents or 1,000 maunds (usually known as decimals). We propose that the method of introducing these measures be that adopted in many places, *i.e.*, that at next survey of the district the areas of all fields be recorded in the village papers or in the case of permanently settled areas, slips given to the tenants and other records in terms both of the current local measure of area and of acres and cents (or mils), and that it be required that areas be given in documents and suits in terms of acres, etc., with or without, at the option of the writer, the same area in terms of the local measure. Mr. Rustomji, however, would not insist on the decimal sub-division of the acre, thinking it hardly worth altering the records to do this in Bombay and Berar."

13. It will be observed that the chain of 66 feet is a unit for the purpose of measuring areas rather than a unit for the measurement of distances.

14. In the Bombay Presidency, from the earliest years of Government survey and settlement operations, the recognised official unit for measuring areas has been the chain of 33 (not 66) feet, while the acre has always been divided into 40 gunthas (1 × 1 chain of 33 feet each). (The guntha is called *viswas* in the Upper Sind frontier and *vaso* in Larkhana. In Kanara, the guntha is divided into 4 square poles or *majpettas*.)

15. As Government in their orders of 31st January, 1922, have prescribed the chain of 66 feet as an authorised measure of length and have omitted all reference to the guntha as an authorised measure of area, the natural inference is that they have decided to discard the guntha with the object ultimately of adopting the system of dividing the acre decimally. We venture to think, however, that the first steps towards such an important change should not be taken without an explicit declaration of Government's intentions. We understand, moreover, that in 1916 the Governor in Council, while concurring in the recommendations of the Weights and Measures Committee as regards measures of area, specifically excepted the proposal for the decimal sub-division of the acre mainly on the ground that its introduction would give a great deal of trouble and would probably cause confusion in the revenue records.

16. The sub-division of the acre followed in this Presidency is well understood and is convenient. In addition to its use as a recognised unit of area in all survey, settlement and revenue records, it is in general use in documents relating to the sale, mortgage or lease of agricultural lands. Until Government are prepared definitely to discard it, we recommend that it should be recognised as an authorised measure of area.

17. If this recommendation is adopted, the chain of 66 feet should not be recognised as an authorised measure of length since, in actual practice, the chain used by the Land Records Department is equal to 33 feet. We do not think it necessary, however, that the Bombay survey chain should be prescribed as an authorised measure of length. It is not used for the measurement of distances but for the measurement of areas, and it is as simple and practical to define the guntha as 121 square yards as to say that it is a square chain. Moreover, while there is only one measure of area known as the guntha in India and there can be no confusion with other provinces in adopting it in this Presidency as an authorised measure of area, a Bombay chain of 33 feet may in practice be confused with the British chain of 66 feet which may be adopted in other provinces and with the chain of 100 feet which is in actual use in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government. In the circumstances, we think that the guntha should be retained, tentatively, as an authorised unit of area and defined to be 121 square yards, and that neither the British chain of 66 feet nor the Bombay survey chain of 33 feet should be entered in the list of authorised measures of length.

The Director of Land Records who has been consulted by us fully agrees and considers that the disuse of the guntha cannot be contemplated except for the gravest reasons.

18. *Revised Table of Authorised Weights and Measures.*—If the recommendations made in paragraphs 9 and 17 are accepted, the weights and measures, based on the primary standards defined in paragraph 7 and the units defined in paragraph 8 and authorised for use throughout the Presidency, will be those shown in the following table :—

Table of Authorised Weights and Measures.

Weights—

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.
The Bombay Map of 3 maunds.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛th, and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer, and maund.

Dry measures—

The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛th seer.
The Bombay Chatak=1/16th seer.
The Bombay Champa of 2 seers.
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

Liquid measures—

The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛th seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial Gallon.
The Pint = ⅛th gallon.

Length—

The Yard.
The Inch = 1/36th yard, and the Foot = $\frac{1}{3}$rd yard.
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards.

Area—

The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards, for land measurement.

19. *Discrepancies in the use of the terms "Maund" and "Map."*—We invite attention to the fact that while the Bombay maund of weight is equal to 40 seers and the Bombay map of weight is equal to 3 maunds, the maund of dry measure is equal to 64 seers and the map of measure to 2 maunds. Consistency would be maintained if the maund of dry measure were defined to be equal to 40 seers (*i.e.*, equal to 10 instead of 16 payalis) as in the case of the maund of weight, and the map of weight were defined to be equal to 2 maunds like the maund of dry measure. Except the maund by weight, there are not, however, concrete weights and measures of these large dimensions in actual use. They are units used in wholesale trade and are practically of no account in retail transactions.

20. We are of opinion that, ultimately, when legislation is undertaken, no weights or measures other than those mentioned in the table in paragraph 18 should be permitted except in special cases (such as the sale of drugs, jewels and precious stones) and in wholesale trades, where the use of special or British weights and measures may be allowed by general notification or individual licenses.

Second Term of Reference.

"To recommend the administrative arrangements necessary for encouraging uniformity throughout the Presidency including arrangements for the safe custody and location of the primary and secondary standards, and the periodic test and verification of the secondary standards."

21. *Secondary Standards.*—The second of the terms of reference relates to the administrative arrangements necessary for encouraging uniformity throughout the Bombay Presidency, and to the maintenance of secondary standards. It is convenient to deal first with the secondary standards. The primary standards will obviously not be available for testing working standards (*see* paragraph 5) or commercial measures, and it will therefore be necessary to prepare and maintain suitable sets of secondary standards which should be kept at convenient centres for the purpose of checking the weights and measures in actual use in the neighbouring areas. We have carefully considered the maintenance of these secondary standards and our recommendations regarding them are contained below in paragraphs 22 to 25.

22. The secondary standards which will be derived from the primary standards will be for *practical* purposes the actual standards of weight, length, and capacity in use for testing purposes, and to ensure uniformity we consider that they should be made according to suitable specifications: it will be a further advantage if they are also all made by one factory. Facilities for manufacture, testing, and adjustment exist in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, and we therefore recommend that the secondary standards should be made by the Mint, and should be stamped with the Mint stamp before issue as a guarantee of accuracy.

23. For the secondary standards of weight and length, and for liquid measures, there is not much difficulty in laying down suitable specifications. The difficulty lies in specifying standards (secondary) for dry measures. In this Presidency, the general practice in using dry measures is to heap them with the articles for which they are used. We agree, however,

in the decision reached by Government that, for the purpose of fixing the standards of dry measure the various suggestions that have been made in the past for equating the heaped content of a dry measure to the content of a liquid measure should be rejected, and that the only sound and accurate procedure is to refuse official recognition of heaped measures and to insist that standards of dry measures shall have exactly the same cubic capacity as similar standards of liquid measures. But as in practice grain is usually sold heaped, it is necessary to decide the most suitable proportions for standards of dry measures, since a shallow but wide measure when heaped would hold much more than a deep but narrow measure of the same cubical content. We, therefore, recommend that the secondary standards for the dry measures should be made cylindrical, with the internal height equal to the internal diameter. Recommendations with respect to working standards are contained in paragraphs 27 to 29.

24. *Specifications of the Secondary Standards.*—We make accordingly the following recommendations for the secondary standards :—

(*i*) The secondary standards of weight should be made of bronze, and each should have the weight it represents clearly engraved on it.

(*ii*) The secondary standards of capacity for dry measures should be made of machined bronze : the form should be truly cylindrical, and the internal height should be equal to the internal diameter. Each standard should have its capacity clearly engraved on it.

(*iii*) The secondary standards of capacity for liquid measures should be made of machined bronze : the form should be a truncated cone, the internal height of which is equal to the internal diameter at the base, while the internal diameter at the mouth is half the diameter at the base. Each should have its capacity clearly marked on it.

(*iv*) Secondary standards of length should be made of brass or bronze ; the form should be a flat bevelled bar on which should be clearly marked by fine lines the distance of one yard, which should be accurately sub-divided by fine lines into feet and inches. Suitable further sub-divisions of 1/8th inch each should also be engraved on it.

We consider that the secondary standards should be returned to the Mint for testing and adjustment at intervals not exceeding four years.

25. *Number of Secondary Standards.*—We have considered the number of secondary standards which will be required, and are of opinion that it is unnecessary to maintain secondary standards for all the authorised weights and measures. The secondary standards enumerated in the following list will be sufficient for all practical purposes at District head-quarters and in the large Municipalities to which we propose (paragraph 26) that the use of secondary standards should be restricted.

List of Secondary Standards Proposed for Large Towns.

Weights—

⅛th, ¼, ½ tola, 1 tola, 2 tolas, 4 tolas.
⅕th seer equivalent to 10 tolas.
¼ seer equivalent to 20 tolas.
½ seer equivalent to 40 tolas.
1 seer equivalent to 80 tolas.
2 seers, 4 seers and 8 seers.
¼ maund equivalent to 10 seers.
½ maund equivalent to 20 seers.
1 maund equivalent to 40 seers.

Length –

1 yard.

Dry measures—

1/16th, ¼, ½ seer, 1 seer, 4 seers.

Liquid measures—

⅛th, ¼, ½ seer, 1 seer.
1 gallon, 1 pint.

The number of standard weights shown in the foregoing list is large, but as the system involves the use of tolas, seers, and maunds, it is difficult to suggest a reduction.

We do not think it will be necessary to maintain secondary standards in the smaller towns, such as taluka headquarters, for which working standards should suffice, and for which our recommendations are given in paragraphs 27—29.

26. *Location and Safe Custody of Primary and Secondary Standards.*—It is essential that the primary standards shall remain in the custody of the Mint and Assay Masters since special methods have to be employed when handling them in order to preserve their extreme accuracy. The secondary standards should, we consider, be supplied to all District headquarters, and should be adopted by the larger Municipalities. In the former case, they should be in the custody of the Collector and kept in the Treasury Office. For Municipalities, it does not seem desirable to lay down definitely the place in which the secondary standards should be kept ; each Municipality should appoint some officer to be in charge of them, and should arrange for their location in a safe and convenient place. Wherever sets of secondary standards are maintained, some official of Government or a Municipality should be made definitely responsible for the carrying out of all tests made with them, since these standards will have a high degree of accuracy, and it is desirable that they should only be handled by qualified persons. In order to maintain the accuracy of the secondary standards, each set issued by the Mint should be furnished with full instructions as to their use, and arrangements should be made to ensure rigid adherence to these instructions.

27. *Working Standards.*—Since the secondary standards will be kept in one place, and not ordinarily transported, we consider that certain working standards should also be maintained at District headquarters and by Municipalities and be available, as stated in paragraph 5, for ready transport in order to check weights and measures in the district. It will not be necessary for these working standards to have the very high degree of accuracy required for the secondary standards, and they can therefore be made of sheet copper or brass, or of other suitable material, so that they will cost comparatively little. As they will be subjected to more frequent and less careful use than the secondary standards, they should be checked against the secondary standards at frequent intervals. These working standards could either be obtained from the Mint or purchased locally ; in the latter case, they should, of course, be checked on receipt against the secondary standards.

28. We consider it is hardly necessary to lay down any regular specifications for these working standards, but it is desirable that those for liquid and dry measures should conform in shape to the shapes of the secondary standards.

29. We recommend that suitable sets of working standards should also be maintained at the smaller towns, such as taluka headquarters and small Municipalities, where secondary standards will not be kept. The sets of working standards should be the same as the sets of secondary standards (paragraph 25). The working standards will be comparatively cheap and it will cause inconvenience if their numbers are reduced.

30. *Scales.*—At all places where secondary or working standards are kept, suitable scales will be required for the purpose of checking weights. A scale which can deal with the heavier weights such as a maund is not sufficiently delicate to deal accurately with small weights, and we therefore consider that two pairs of scales at each place will be necessary, one being a small scale capable of weighing up to 200 tolas, and the other a larger scale to weigh up to one maund. Elaborate and expensive scales will not be necessary. The " China " scales, adjusted and supplied by the Mint to Treasuries at a rate of about Rs. 23 each including packing and freight, for weighing up to 200 rupees at a time, would do well for the smaller sets. For the larger scales we recommend plain beam scales capable of weighing up to 4,000 tolas.

Third Term of Reference.

" To recommend facilities for providing the public with tested and stamped weights and measures and for testing the weights and measures used in trade with recognised working standards."

31. As regards facilities for providing the public with tested and stamped weights and measures, we consider that facilities for testing commercial weights and measures against secondary standards should be provided by every authority in charge of secondary standards, and that the authority should make arrangements for the official stamping of weights and measures when tested and found correct. Such weights and measures should be stamped with dies supplied by the Mint, as a certificate of their accuracy, and also with the date of the test and the value of the weight or measure. We anticipate that the trade will respond to the demand for accurate measures, and we do not consider that it is necessary for Government to take any steps for the manufacture or sale of commercial weights and measures.

32. We further consider that the stamping of commercial weights and measures as correct should be done by the authorities using the secondary standards, *i.e.*, that while the working standards may be used in the ordinary course for checking weights and measures the actual stamping should only be carried out after careful check against the secondary standards.

33. It does not appear to us necessary that the authorities, when testing or stamping commercial weights and measures, should insist on their complying with any particular specifications as regards form (except for dry measures), materials or manufacture, provided that they are reasonably efficient and convenient. With a " dry " measure the heaped capacity is greatly affected by the size of the mouth and it is therefore necessary that the sizes of the mouths of such measures should be suitably regulated. Commercial dry measures cannot readily be produced of the exact sizes of the standards, but the local manufacturers will have no difficulty in making them approximately to size. We, therefore, recommend that for all commercial dry measures it should be directed that the internal diameters of the mouths must fall within the following limits :—

4 seers	between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 inches.
2 seers	between 5 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
1 seer	between 4 and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
$\frac{1}{2}$ seer	between 3 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

We do not consider it necessary to specify dimensions for dry measures smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ seer.

Fourth Term of Reference.

" To recommend the limits of variation from the true standards which should be legally recognised."

34. Limits of variation require to be considered for two purposes, *viz.*, (*a*) verification and (*b*) inspection and prosecution. The limits allowed when weights and measures are tested, verified and stamped are, of course, much narrower than those which should be exceed-

ed before a prosecution is sanctioned. Indeed, for verification there can be no formal recognition of limits of variation since the tested weights are made correct so far as this is humanly possible. In other words, verification must be carried out within the limits of experimental error. But different considerations apply to prosecutions which should not be undertaken in the case of weights and measures found incorrect within the following limits :—

Weights—

Up to one seer	1 per cent.
Over one seer and up to ten seers	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Over ten seers	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Lengths	1 per cent.

Measures of capacity—

Up to one seer	3 per cent.
Over one seer	2 per cent.

Fifth Term of Reference.

" To draft model rules and by-laws suitable for adoption by municipalities."

35. The following extracts from the District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay Act III of 1901), define the existing powers of district municipalities :—

Section 48.—Power to make by-laws for inspection of weights and measures.

(1) Every Municipality may from time to time with the previous sanction, in the case of City Municipalities, of the Governor in Council, or in other cases of the Commissioner, make, alter or rescind by-laws, but not so as to render them inconsistent with this Act,

(*e*) for the inspection of weights and measures under Section 143 ;

(*ee*) for defining the standard weights and measures used within the municipal district.

[Clause (*ee*) was inserted by Section 3 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act, 1904 (Bom. Act IV of 1904).]

Section 143.—False weights and measures.

The President, Vice-President, or any councillor, or officer authorised by the Municipality in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into any place used for the sale of articles used for human food, and inspect the weights and measures in use, and if the person in charge be found in possession of any false or defective weights and measures by the use of which the public may be defrauded, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

36. The wording of Section 48 (1) (*ee*) which empowers Municipalities to ' define " weights and measures used within the municipal district is important. The report of the Select Committee makes it clear that the power of a Municipality is limited by this section to defining the weights and measures in actual, *i.e.*, customary use ; it cannot prescribe whatever it may consider to be the best system of weights and measures. For example, in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Mahals, a seer of 40 tolas is current practically to the exclusion of all others. In these districts, the Municipalities, if they take any action under Section 48 (1) (*ee*) of the District Municipal Act, 1901, can only *define* the weight seer as equal to 40 tolas ; they cannot *prescribe* for adoption the Bombay seer of 80 tolas which has been authorised by Government. The instruction to Collectors in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, to impress on Municipalities the desirability of adopting the authorised standards of Government is therefore quite ineffective without an alteration of the law.

37. We consider the introduction of uniform weights and measures a matter of such importance that we recommend to Government that Municipalities should no longer be empowered to *define* weights and measures, that Section 48 (1) (*ee*) of the District Municipal Act should be repealed and that a provincial Act should be passed for the introduction of the Bombay authorised weights and measures all over the Presidency. We do not suggest that this Act should be made immediately applicable to all districts but it should be possible to put it in force in the more advanced towns and districts almost at once. Thereafter, it should be possible to extend the Act after due notification to other areas until, in time, it is applicable in every Municipality and in every District.

38. If this recommendation is not accepted and Government desire to leave the introduction of authorised weights and measures to the local bodies concerned, we recommend an alteration in the District Municipal Act which will empower a Municipality to *prescribe* within its area the use of only the Bombay authorised weights and measures, to impose penalties for the use of unauthorised weights and measures and to fix and collect fees for stamping, etc. This will enable advanced Municipalities to comply with the wishes of Government.

39. We have in Appendix A suggested draft by-laws for Municipalities on the assumption that the Act will at least be amended as suggested in the preceding paragraph. The draft by-laws will be suitable for large Municipalities maintaining secondary standards and therefore empowered (paragraph 32) to check weights and measures and actually stamp them. Smaller Municipalities maintaining only working standards will require modified rules.

Sixth Term of Reference.

> " Generally to advise on any other technical questions which may arise or on administrative arrangements calculated to encourage the general adoption of the standards."

40. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, Government have declared their intention of abstaining from legislation to regulate the use of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency. In their opinion, legislation should be deferred and limited, later, to confirming and consolidating whatever steps Municipalities and other local bodies in this Presidency may take in the direction of adopting the authorised system. We have already pointed out that Municipalities are now debarred by law from taking any steps in the direction of uniformity. We may also point out that in our proposed draft by-laws there is no provision for levying fees for stamping since such a levy would not at present be legal. We are of opinion that distinct power to fix such fees and to provide for their levy should be conferred. Further, it is desirable that the powers under Section 143 should not be restricted to the entry of places " used for the sale of articles used for human food," and it may be desirable to recast Section 143 in other respects.

41. As regards the subsequent confirmation by legislation of whatever steps *other local bodies* may take in the direction of a uniform system of weights and measures (Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, General Department, paragraph 2), we may point out that the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (Bom. Act No. VI of 1923), contains no reference whatever to weights and measures.

42. It appears, therefore, that Government must necessarily undertake some kind of legislation and we think that it will suffice for their guidance if we enumerate the matters for which legislation (whether of a compulsory or enabling character) should provide. The main objects of the Bill should be :—

(1) to define the primary standards and arrange for their custody ;

(2) to define the system of authorised weights and measures ;

(3) to define the secondary standards, and their numbers, composition and dimensions ;

(4) to define the working standards ;

(5) to empower Municipalities and Local Boards to *prescribe* the use of the authorised weights and measures ;

(6) to amend Section 143 of the District Municipal Act so as to extend the power of entry to all places where weights and measures are used for purposes of trade and to all weights and measures departing *in any way*—(but within limits prescribed by regulation, *vide* [(12) (*f*)])—from the authorised weights and measures and not only to " false or defective weights and measures by the use of which the public may be defrauded " ;

(7) to empower Local Boards also as in (6) ;

(8) to require local authorities prescribing the use of authorised weights and measures to appoint a sufficient number of Inspectors of weights and measures for safely keeping the secondary or working standards in the custody of such authorities and for the discharge of other duties under the Act ;

Note :—(1) In small Municipalities, Inspectors may have other duties.

(2) Local authorities may, if they think fit, appoint different persons to be Inspectors for verification and for inspection respectively of weights and measures.

(9) to require all Inspectors on appointment to enter into a recognizance to Government in the sum of for the due performance of their duties ;

(10) to require a local authority to fix the times and places within its jurisdiction at which each Inspector appointed by it is to attend for the purpose of the verification of weights and measures ;

(11) to provide penalties for—

(*a*) the use or possession for use in trade of any measure or weight which is not authorised or stamped as required by law.

(*Note.*—The forfeiture of any such measure or weight should be included in the penalty for this offence.)

(*b*) the wilful making or selling (or causing to be made or sold) of unjust weights and measures ;

(*c*) the forging or counterfeiting of any stamp used for the stamping of weights and measures or removing a stamp from any weight or measure and inserting it into another weight or measure, or wilfully increasing or diminishing a weight or measure after it has been duly stamped ;

(*d*) the knowing use, sale or exposure for sale of any weight or measure with such forged or counterfeit stamp thereon or a weight or measure so increased or diminished ;

(*Note.*—Penalty should include the forfeiture of such weight or measure.)

(*e*) refusing to produce for inspection all weights or measures in a person's possession or on his premises or refusing to permit an authorised person to examine any of them or obstructing such an authorised person in the execution of his duty ;

(*f*) stamping (by an Inspector) a weight or measure in contravention of the provisions of the law (or rules thereunder) or without duly verifying the same by comparison with a local standard or for any dereliction of duty or other misconduct ;

(12) to enable Government to make regulations consistent with the Act for all or any of the following purposes, *viz* :—

(*a*) for the location and safe custody of the secondary standards and their periodic test and verification ;

(*b*) for the provision and use of working standards ;

(*c*) for the verification and stamping of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments, including the prohibition of stamping in cases where the nature, denomination, material or principle of construction of the weight, measure or instrument appears likely to facilitate the perpetration of fraud ;

(*d*) for prescribing the circumstances and conditions under which and the manner in which stamps may be obliterated or defaced ;

(*e*) for prescribing the tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments ;

(*f*) for prescribing the limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection either generally or as respects any trade ;

(*g*) for holding examinations for the purpose of ascertaining whether nominees for the post of Inspector under a local authority possess sufficient practical knowledge for the proper performance of their duties and for the grant of certificates to persons who satisfactorily pass such examinations, to charge fees therefor, to prescribe that only certified persons can verify weights and measures, and that any person acting as an Inspector without a certificate be liable to fine ;

(*h*) for regulating the provision, test and verification of certified scales to officials and local authorities requiring them for the purposes of these rules ;

(*i*) for exempting the trade in any particular commodities from the provisions of the Act in areas in which the use of the authorised weights and measures has been prescribed ; and

(*j*) for providing for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a matter of merely local importance ;

(13) to enable Municipalities and Local Boards to make rules consistent with this Act and the regulations made thereunder for all or any of the following purposes, *viz* :—

(*a*) for making local arrangements for the test and verification of weights and measures, the stamping thereof, the levy of fees for stamping, the seizure and destruction of unauthorised weights and measures, and the infliction of fines for offences not covered by the Municipal or other Acts ;

[*Note* (1).—Only Municipalities and authorities in charge of secondary standards should have power to test and stamp.

(2).—Powers to seize unauthorised weights and measures and to send them to authorities empowered to destroy them may be freely given, *e.g.*, to all Government officers (including Police officers not below a certain rank), Justices of the Peace and all Municipal officers empowered by the Municipality.]

(*b*) for granting licenses to exempt individuals trading in the municipal area from the provisions of the Act ;

(*c*) and generally providing for any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance ;

(14) to appoint an official or to reserve power to Government to appoint from time to time an officer to hold a local enquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority.

43. It will be seen that an Act on these lines will enable local authorities to prescribe, according to the intentions of Government, the use of the authorised weights and measures, will prescribe penalties for certain offences in areas in which the use of the authorised system is legally in force, and will empower Government to make regulations, *of a technical character*, and local authorities to make rules *of an administrative character* to carry out the objects of the Act. It must be emphasised that, if uniformity is to spread, there must be a degree of centralisation. It would be unsound, for example, to allow Municipalities freedom to adopt unscientific methods of test and verification or to prescribe each for its own area, the limits of error. The system should be such that a weight or measure stamped in any one local area should be valid, within a prescribed time limit, in any other local area. A parallel case is that of boiler inspection where there is, under the All-India Act, a set of technical regulations prescribed by the Government of India and sets of administrative rules issued by each Local Government.

44. Our final recommendation is that the subject of weights and measures should be made the administrative charge of a department of Government. The history of the subject seems to show that little progress can be expected unless there is a department to take charge of it. The Committee of which Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., was Chairman, reported in 1912 that records show that many years ago standards were determined for several districts but that for want of legislation for the maintenance of the standards there was gradual divergence from them in actual practice. In 1909, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., introduced by executive action in East Khandesh a system of weights and measures which for a time proved a success and was reported to be such by Mr. Orr's Committee. Our own enquiries show that even in East Khandesh the measures actually in use no longer correspond with the standards fixed by Mr. Simcox. We do not agree that this tendency to deviation can be cured by legislation, as suggested by Mr. Orr's Committee, unless the latter is supported by suitable executive action. If it is necessary for the Department of Agriculture to retain Inspectors for the purpose of maintaining the uniformity of the price records of the Presidency and checking their accuracy, it is equally necessary that a weights and measures system should be similarly controlled, and that local authorities should be supervised in their testing and verification operations in much the same way as the local authorities who have similar functions in the United Kingdom are controlled by the Board of Trade. Pending the actual prescription of the authorised weights and measures in areas under local authorities, it should be the business of the department concerned to keep the matter before the public and to take suitable steps from time to time for carrying into practice the policy of Government. The department concerned would work in co-operation with the Master of the Mint in many matters—*e.g.*, the manufacture, test and verification of secondary standards, possibly also of working standards, and the examination, and possibly the training, of Inspectors. We think that the duty of thus carrying out Government's policy as regards weights and measures might be suitably entrusted to the Department of Industries or, if this is abolished, to the Department of Agriculture. No extra expenditure is meantime involved.

R. D. BELL (*Chairman*),
K. S. FRAMJI,
R. E. STACE,
H. B. CLAYTON,
G. PARANJPE.

APPENDIX A.

Draft By-laws for Municipalities.

(1) On and after the 1st of April, 19 the authorised weights and measures in the limits of the Municipality shall be the Bombay authorised weights and measures. (Those given in paragraph 18.)

(2) The following Secondary Standards obtained from and certified by the Mint Master shall be kept in the custody of an officer duly authorised by the municipality in this behalf. (Those given in paragraph 25.) There shall also be kept in the same custody such certified scales as are necessary for testing weights. There shall also be kept in the same custody a die prepared by the Mint for the purpose of stamping weights and measures.

(3) These Secondary Standards shall be available under the supervision of the authorised officer for the testing of weights and measures brought by the public at the prescribed place (probably either municipal office or municipal market).

(4) These Secondary Standards shall be returned to the Mint for testing at intervals not exceeding 4 years.

(5) On the presentation of any weight or measure for test against the Secondary Standard, the authorised officer shall compare such weight or measure with the Secondary Standard and if it be accurate, he shall cause to be stamped with the prescribed die and impress on it the name of the weight or measure and the date of stamping.

(6) No weight not made of iron or brass or other hard metal shall be compared by the authorised officer. In the case of cast-iron weights there should be a sufficiently large hole to enable the die to be impressed on a prepared inset of soft metal.

(7) A record with dates shall be kept of every weight or measure stamped and for each stamping a fee of shall be charged.

(8) On and after the 1st of April, 19 no weight or measure other than that laid down in By-law (1) and stamped and dated in accordance with By-law (5) shall be used within the limits of Municipality for any purposes of trade.

Exception.—In the sale of drugs, precious metals and precious stones, weights and measures other than the authorised weights and measures may be employed.

(9) On and after the 1st of April, 19 any person found in possession, for the purposes of trade, of weights and measures other than those laid down in By-law (1) and subject to the exception given in By-law (8) shall be deemed to commit an offence under Section 143 of the Municipal Act.

(10) On and after the 1st of April, 19 any person found in possession of weights and measures for purposes of trade subject to the exception in By-law (8), such measures not having been stamped in accordance with By-law (5) for a period of two years or more, shall be deemed to commit an offence under Section 143 of the Municipal Act.

Proviso.—Nothing in this clause shall apply to manufacturers of weights and measures.

(11) On an inspection under Section 143, the person authorised under that section may seize and detain any unstamped weights or measures which he may have reason to believe to be incorrect and send such for testing against the Secondary Standards.

(12) All unstamped measures seized, if found correct, on test, shall be stamped on payment of a fee of . All incorrect measures shall at the discretion of the

authorised officer be liable to destruction or confiscation. The person in charge of such incorrect measures shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 143 unless he is able to prove that the variation was accidentally caused.

(13) On an inspection under Section 143, every person using or in charge of any weights or measures for the purpose of trade shall on demand by an authorised officer be bound to produce such weights and measures.

(14) Any person offending against any of these by-laws where no punishment is provided by Section 143 shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

No. 2016/231 of 1924.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *28th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to state that the Bombay Government have recently invited an expression of this Chamber's views on the recommendations comprised in the Report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 2nd May, 1923, " to consider and report on the question of the standardisation of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency."

2. The Committee of the Chamber, after careful consideration of the recommendations, are of opinion that it is most desirable that in view of the far-reaching character of the Committee's proposals they should be examined and discussed from every aspect by representatives of the various trade interests concerned with a view to making a joint, or unanimous representation to the Bombay Government on the subject.

3. I am accordingly to suggest that a meeting be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), and that the following Associations be invited to send two representatives thereto :—

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
The Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay.
The Seed Merchants' Association, Bombay.
The East India Cotton Association, Limited, Bombay.
The Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

If the suggestion commends itself to your Association, I am to ask you to be good enough kindly to advise the undersigned at a very early date of the names of the gentlemen who will represent your Association at the meeting.

4. In the event of your Association not having been separately addressed by the Bombay Government in the matter, I am to suggest that you apply immediately to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Bombay, for a copy of the report of the Committee in question.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 1194/92 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2016/231, dated the 28th August, on the subject of standardisation of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency.

In 1915, the question of standardisation of weights and measures was considered by my Committee, and the opinion they expressed at the time was that they were in favour of standardisation of weights and measures, but that the system should be introduced by degrees.

The report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay and referred to in your letter under acknowledgment was recently considered by my Committee. It was, however, felt that no useful purpose would be served by offering any comments on the details of the scheme, and that Government should be allowed full discretion in devising a proper scheme of standardisation.

As my Committee have no definite views to offer on the details of the proposed scheme, they regret their inability to send their representatives to the meeting convened by you on 3rd September, but I am to convey to you my Committee's thanks for your kind invitation. —Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1612/G.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *17th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures.*

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 1612/G, dated the 2nd July, 1924, on the above subject, I am directed to inform you that the time allowed for submission of opinions on the proposals of the Committee has been extended to the 31st December, 1924. —I have, etc.,

CHABAUL,
for *Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

No. 1573/92 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th November*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1612/G, dated 17th November 1924, on the above subject, and to inform you that my Committee have resolved to associate

themselves with the representation made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in this connection on behalf of the leading Employers' Associations of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 3032/231 of 1924.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30*th December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of previous correspondence, resting with my letter No. 2906/231, dated 11th December, 1924, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the letter addressed to the Bombay Government on the subject of the proposed standardisation of weights and measures in the Bombay Presidency.

A copy has also been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, with the request that it may receive the favourable consideration of the Corporation at an early date.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 3023/231 of 1924.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 29*th December*, 1924.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures.

I am directed to refer to my letter No. 2351/231, dated 3rd October, 1924, in which it was stated that the Committee of the Chamber were in consultation with the various trade interests concerned on the subject of the above-mentioned report and that while the reference would be disposed of as expeditiously as possible, it might not be possible to forward their considered opinion on the many important issues raised therein before the beginning of December next.

2. The question has now been carefully considered at a meeting of representatives of the following bodies, which may justly claim to represent the most important trading interests in the Bombay Presidency, namely :—

The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
The Millowners' Association.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
The Grain Merchants' Association.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, an all-India body constituted in connection with the growing of cotton in India, were also represented at the meeting.

3. I am now empowered by the bodies in question, with the exception of the Grain Merchants' Association, which is not in favour of standardization of weights and measures and has already addressed you direct on the subject, to forward hereunder their views on the Committee's recommendations in so far as the interests which they represent are affected thereby.

4. In the first place I am to state that the recommendations that follow, if accepted by Government, will inevitably involve the modification of the general statement of policy contained in Government Resolution No. 1612, dated 31st January, 1922, and to say that it is realized that they might more appropriately have been made at that time. As, however, this is the first occasion on which the interests concerned have been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject since they gave evidence before the Committee which reported in 1914, the copy of the resolution attached to your letter No. 1612-G, dated 8th March, 1922, having been forwarded merely for information and guidance, they hope that Government will not allow the above fact to influence them in determining what action is called for in the light of the considerations set forth in the following paragraphs.

5. In the resolution above cited, the Bombay Government announced their intention, in consonance with the policy of the Government of India, of indicating a preference for the ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma, of a uniform system of weights based on the railway system, of eventually legalising in the Bombay Presidency the following standard weights :—

The Bombay		Tola of 180 grains.
,,	,,	Seer of 80 Bombay tolas.
,,	,,	Maund of 40 Bombay seers.
,,	,,	Map of 3 Bombay maunds, and the sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ and multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the above weights.

The terms of reference to the Committee whose report forms the subject of the present letter were generally to suggest the administrative and other measures necessary to give effect to the above decision, and although the Committee have in certain cases amplified the list of standard, or, as they prefer to call them "authorised," weights and measures, they have made no alteration in the list of weights set forth above.

6. I am at this stage to explain that for the purposes of the present reference it is intended to confine the recommendations of the bodies cited in paragraph 2, to the question of weights, as being the articles with which they are more immediately concerned, and to state that they hope that Government will in any case defer action in the direction of linking up the new standard seer which they recommend with the dry and liquid measures until, after re-examination of the position, when they may decide whether they still consider such a course to be desirable. For the sake of clearness, I am to add in this connection that it is proposed to use the term "standard" in the sense in which it appears in the Government Resolution although for obvious reasons it is preferable to substitute the term "authorised" as defined in paragraph 4 of the Committee's report.

7. After due consideration of the previous history of this question it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting to which I have referred above that while it would not be practicable to try to standardize a maund of 40 seers, a standard seer of 7,000 grains, or the equivalent of the English pound avoirdupois, could conveniently be adopted, the use of the maund being allowed to continue subject to the proviso that all maunds should be multiples of the standard seer. It was pointed out during the discussion that the English pound avoirdupois was already the most important weight used in the cotton and other important trades, and in the mill industry, in this Presidency, and that the interests of all these trades required that the new standard weight adopted should be identical with the pound avoirdupois, because the latter was generally understood both in Bombay and in the up-country markets where the various candies and maunds always bore some definite relation to it. The representatives present at the meeting, with the exception of those from the Grain Merchants' Association, were therefore agreed that the standard unit of weight to be adopted for this Presidency should be identical with the pound avoirdupois, and that it should be enacted that all larger weights should be multiples of the new standard seer, whatever their size and whatever the name that might be given to them in each district.

8. The meeting did not anticipate that any difficulty would be experienced in regard to these larger weights, so long as they were multiples of the standard seer, and emphasized the fact that such larger weights need not necessarily be the same, or be called by the same name, in all districts. The meeting did not see any necessity of making the standard seer an even multiple of the tola as it was of the opinion that there would be a sufficient link between the two—the tola and the seer—through the grain, the tola being 180 grains and the proposed new seer 7,000 grains. At the same time the representatives present considered that if a standard seer, identical with the pound avoirdupois, could be introduced and established, a long step would have been taken in the direction of the ultimate unification of weights and measures in this Presidency.

9. The question of the best means of giving effect to their recommendations, which were intended as a preliminary step towards the ultimate adoption, in course of time, of the same value for all weights of the same name, was also considered by the meeting and it was generally agreed that compulsory legislation would ultimately be required but that the provisions of the Act should only be applied to a particular district in consultation with the representative trading and other local bodies. So far as the City of Bombay is concerned, it is understood that under Sections 418-420 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1921, the Municipal Commissioner is authorised to provide, with the approval of the Corporation, such local standards of weights and measures as he deems requisite for the verification of weights and measures in the City of Bombay, and to enforce the use of such weights and measures. According to the Corporation's resolution No. 5552, dated 25th September, 1922, it appears, however, that although it is proposed to provide for the above purpose the standards of weight cited in paragraph 5 of this letter, the Corporation has not yet signified its final approval of the standards in question, as required by Section 480 (4) of the Act, and it is the earnest desire of the bodies represented at the meeting that the Corporation may be moved to defer its assent until such time as the recommendations set forth in this letter shall have received the careful consideration of Government and a final decision arrived at on the main question. The Associations concerned also desire me to request that thereafter the same principles shall be applied to the enforcement of the prescribed standards in the City of Bombay as they have recommended for adoption in the case of the other parts of the Presidency. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for his information in this connection.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-1.

INDIAN TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

No. 2407-D.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *26th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SUBJECT :—*Taxation—Indian—Inquiry into.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of the letter No. 76-T, dated 10th November, 1924, of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, and to request that a reply may be sent direct to the Committee. A copy of the reply may also please be sent to this Department for the information of this Government.—I have, etc.,

D. R. GADGIL,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

1412-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Simla, 26th May, 1924.

Accounts and Finance.

Miscellaneous.

RESOLUTION.

The question of instituting a scientific enquiry into the system of Indian taxation has recently attracted considerable attention in this country and has been discussed on more than one occasion in the Indian Legislature. The Government of India are now in a position to announce that arrangements have been completed for such an enquiry.

2. The motive for the appointment of the Committee is not any need for meeting additional expenditure or any intention to increase the total amount raised by taxation in India. The necessity for the enquiry arises largely from the effect produced by the war on the general level of prices and of expenditure and consequently on the incidence of taxation in its existing forms. The problems arising therefrom are common to many countries, but in India the changes which have been made since the war in the relations between the central and the provincial Governments, and the development of self-government furnish special reasons for a study of the subject of taxation in general and for the examination of alternative sources from which to raise the money to meet the expenditure which has necessarily to be incurred by the various taxing authorities at the present time. The increasing pressure for a more drastic regulation of the liquor traffic in particular makes the study of alternative sources of taxation imperative while the modifications in the existing system of taxation which may be expected to result from action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the Tariff Board, will disturb the distribution and affect the real burden of taxation borne by the people of India.

3. The intention of the Government of India to institute this enquiry was announced in the Council of State on the 4th February, 1924, when the proposal was discussed in some detail. Reasons were then given for the opinion of the Government of India that the terms of reference should be comprehensive and that the enquiry should be conducted by a small committee, equally representative of European and Indian experience, and including an officer with wide knowledge of Indian administration, an Indian representative of acknowledged authority in economic questions and an expert on taxation from abroad.

4. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., till recently Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, has agreed to act as Chairman of the Committee. The Government of India have also been able to secure the services of Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in England. The following gentlemen have also consented to serve on the Committee :—

Sir Bijay Chand Mahatab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan ; and

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.

Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S., will act as Secretary.

5. The following are the terms of reference to the Committee :—

(1) To examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population.

(2) To consider whether the whole scheme of taxation—Central, Provincial and Local—is equitable and in accordance with economic principles and, if not, in what respects it is defective.

(3) To report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation.

(4) To advise as to the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes, old and new.

(5) To prepare rough estimates of the financial effects of the proposals.

(6) To include in the inquiry consideration of the land revenue only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive survey of existing conditions.

The terms of reference have been formally accepted by all the Provincial Governments without prejudice to their claims in regard to the distribution of the total revenues.

6. It will be observed that the Committee will have no concern with expenditure nor will it be part of their function to examine the adequacy of the resources of different governing bodies. Their concern will be primarily with the burden imposed on classes of the population without regard to territorial limits. The estimates they will frame will be designed to illustrate methods of easing the burden where it is too heavy and of increasing it where it is too light. They will indicate the theoretically correct distribution of taxes between Imperial, Provincial and Local and the most efficient machinery for collection, whether it follows the same lines of division or not. It will thus be no part of the duties of the Committee to consider the equity of the Meston award.

Similarly as regards land revenue, the Committee will not be required to make suggestions regarding systems of settlement. But it will be within the scope of the enquiry to study the incidence of the land revenue (including water rates) and to point out any defects from the point of view of the canons of taxation or any difficulties in readjustment of the burden to taxation.

7. It will be within the terms of reference to the Committee to institute such an enquiry into the economic condition of the people as the Committee may consider necessary for its purpose and to report on the adequacy of the material already available, making suggestions as to the best manner in which it may be supplemented and the most suitable agency for a wider economic enquiry.

A resolution on the subject of a wider enquiry into the economic condition of the people of India was in fact moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in the Council of State on the 4th February, 1924, and adopted in the following form :—

> " That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Local Governments may be consulted with regard to the desirability of undertaking an inquiry into the general economic conditions of British India and whether they are prepared to support the proposal to appoint a Committee and to co-operate in its labours if appointed."

The Government of India consider that the present enquiry is likely to provide material of much value for any enquiry which may subsequently be made into the wider aspect of the Indian economic position.

8. The Government of India have discussed the preliminaries with the Chairman who has now left India on leave. With the object of getting as full information as possible of the systems of taxation in European countries, he is, with the concurrence of the Government of India, visiting Geneva to study European and other taxation systems with the assistance of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. It is proposed that the Committee should assemble in India about the last week of October and in the meantime preliminary statistical material is being collected with the assistance of the Provincial Governments for the use of the Committee.

9. The Government of India hope that the enquiry may be completed within a year. The Committee will report to the Government of India who, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, will consider the further action necessary. Opportunity will then be taken to have a full consultation with the representatives of public opinion and the Legislature before any action is taken.

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India

No. 76-T.

INDIAN TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE,
NEW IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS,
RAISINA, DELHI, *10th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to seek your assistance in the matter of the enquiry entrusted to the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee.

2. For your reference, a copy of the orders appointing the Committee is enclosed. The enquiry is very comprehensive, and it will perhaps facilitate matters if I explain in the first instance the manner in which the Committee propose to set about it. The first step is obviously to collect the material which is already in existence. During the past six months a great body of statistical and other material regarding the taxation system of India has been collected from official sources in India and its compilation is now in progress. While this was being collected, the President and Secretary took advantage of their leave in Europe to examine the taxation systems of other countries at the Secretariat of the League of Nations and in the official records in London and elsewhere. They were also able to study the recent developments of modern thought on financial and taxation questions and to collect the more recent literature on the subject.

3. It remains to collect the materials which are already in existence in non-official sources in India. Such materials consist of statistics which have been prepared for the purpose of illustrating matters relevant to the enquiry, criticisms which have been made of the existing taxation systems and suggestions for their amendment. To obtain access to materials of this type is the principal object of the present reference and I am to say that, if you have material of this nature available, the Committee would be glad to receive copies of it.

4. Having thus collected the materials at present in existence, the Committee propose to undertake a preliminary examination and analysis of them, and they hope that in a few weeks they will be in a position to issue a detailed questionnaire as a result. On the basis of the questionnaire, the Committee will conduct the examination of witnesses as well as the collection of further material.

5. I am now to ask your assistance in dealing with the stage indicated in paragraph 3 of this letter. I am to emphasize that what the Committee are seeking now is not new material prepared specially for their enquiry, but matter which is already easily available. It will perhaps be useful to indicate the kind of subjects in regard to which they would be glad to be referred to useful discussions which have already taken place. Such are, for instance, historical notes on Indian taxation system, comparisons with systems in other parts of the world, discussions of the propriety of particular taxes, suggestions as to the means of ascertaining the average income of classes of the people or the incidence of taxation upon

them, and the application of the same, discussions of the machinery employed in the collection of taxes. Discussions of this nature may be embodied in private memoranda, the publications of learned societies or in lectures or publications by professors of economics. What the Committee are anxious for is to secure the fullest access to all such sources of information.

6. At the same time they propose to invite some of the authors of such publications to meet them at Delhi at this stage, not for the purpose of giving formal evidence, but with the object of discussion of those aspects of the problem in which they are specially interested.

7. I am to ask that, if you are able to furnish me with any materials on these lines, or are prepared for a discussion with the Committee on any such points as I have indicated, you will be good enough to communicate with me at the above address indicating the subject or subjects which you propose for discussion, the materials to which you suggest a reference, and a date or dates between the 15th November and the end of the year on which it would be convenient for you to meet the Committee.

On hearing from you I will advise you whether the Committee desires the proposed discussion and, if so, will suggest a date and hour. I will communicate with you at the same time on the subject of travelling expenses.—I have, etc.,

W. B. BRETT,
Secretary.

No. 1708/138 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE INDIAN TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, DELHI.

SIR,

The Government of Bombay, Finance Department, have forwarded to this Association a copy of your circular letter No. 76-T, dated the 10th November, 1924, with a request to send a reply direct to you.

2. The extent and incidence of the taxation which the Cotton Mill Industry has to pay requires, in my Committee's opinion, the most careful consideration, and they will place their detailed views before your Committee on receipt of the questionnaire which, it is understood, will be shortly issued by your Committee.

3. My Committee need hardly state that the most crushing and the most inequitable burden on the Cotton Mill Industry is the Cotton Excise Duty which, from the very date of its imposition, has evoked the bitterest opposition from millowners and the general public alike. In this connection I am directed to forward to you copies of each of the three undermentioned pamphlets which, my Committee trust, will prove useful to the members of your Committee :—

(1) A Short History of the Excise Duty on Cotton Goods.

(2) Why the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished.

(3) Cotton Excise Duties—Proceedings of a Public Meeting held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

Further publications on the subject are in course of preparation and will be forwarded to you as soon as printed.

4. I am directed to draw the particular attention of your Committee to the second part of the pamphlet " Why the Cotton Excise Duty should be Abolished." It will give them some idea of the serious effects of this tax on the Indian Cotton Industry. I am also

directed to draw your Committee's special attention to the speech made by Mr. J. A. Kay at the meeting in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall which will give them some idea as to the extent of the taxation borne by the Cotton Industry.

5. In connection with the question of the Import Duty on mill stores and on component parts of machinery, especially healds, reeds, and shuttles, the enclosed pages from the Association's Report for 1923 will prove useful to your Committee. It will be seen therefrom that in December, 1923, the Hon'ble Mr. D. T. Chadwick, the Member of Commerce, Government of India, was interviewed by a special Sub-Committee of the Association on the subject of Import Duty on component parts of machinery and on mill stores. Mr. Chadwick stated that he would place the Association's views before the Government of India and would explore the suggestions and reasons for a remission of the Import Duty on the following articles :—

Tallow, farina, china clay, magnesium chloride and zinc chloride.

My Committee have not, however, heard anything further on the subject.

6. In the Finance Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 1st March, 1924, it was proposed to include bobbins, healds, heald covers, heald knitting needles and shuttles in item No. 51B in Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, but apparently through some oversight reeds were omitted. However, the Finance Bill was rejected by the Legislative Assembly and therefore Government were not able to give effect to these proposals, which would have given some much-needed relief to the industry.

7. I am also directed to forward copies of the correspondence between my Committee and the Collector of Bombay regarding Excise Duty payable on cloths manufactured by Indian mills and containing a proportion of artificial silk and/or English yarn, both of which commodities are subject to an Import Duty. It will be seen from the correspondence that the force of the contentions advanced by my Committee in their letter dated the 4th June, 1924, was not denied, but Government have not yet passed any order on the subject.

8. My Committee await with interest the questionnaire to be issued by your Committee which will, no doubt, give them an opportunity for expressing their views in detail. In the meanwhile I am to commend to your Committee's kind and careful consideration the literature forwarded herewith.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-2.

COAL.

REPRESENTATION BY THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION FOR REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FREIGHTS ON COAL.

No. 383 of 1924.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *21st June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by my Association to the President, Railway Board, Simla. I may request you to favour me with your views in the matter and, if advisable, to take further action that you may deem necessary.—Yours faithfully,

F. W. SHAH,
Secretary.

Copy of letter dated 20th June, 1924, addressed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to the President, Railway Board, Simla.

I have the honour to invite your attention to the fact that while freights in regard to C. P. coal have been reduced by 20 per cent., all representations from various industrial and representative bodies using Bengal coal have failed to enlist your sympathies in regard to similar reduction in freight in the case of Bengal coal.

In view of the steady progress Bengal coal is making towards recapturing the Bombay markets, it is desirable that all possible assistance be accorded to the efforts of the Bengal collieries. A representation by this Association was made on 10th June, 1923, but it remained without response till now. A similar resolution was passed by the Indian Coal Industrial Conference in 1923.

I have also learned from the papers that freights in regard to coal despatched by Jharia collieries are going to be reduced by 20 per cent. If so, I would like to request you to expedite the matter. I need not add that the adverse conditions regarding coal supply form a serious stumbling-block in the way of the mill industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad at present, and all attempts towards lightening these burdens will be highly appreciated.

It is further reported that the Railway Board intends making its purchases of coal in the month of September. The prevailing system of purchases of coal is recognised by the Government of India as being in need of careful readjustment as the coal trade is handicapped by these methods. On principle it can hardly be called a sound policy to get the purchases through one official. As you are, perhaps, aware, much dissatisfaction prevails in the coal market in regard to this procedure. I hope this " one-man anomaly " will be duly rectified.

Again, it is reported that the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways are overstocked with coal to the extent that they could stop taking further coal for three months to come without running short of stocks, yet the tendency is to increase stocks that are already heavy. This is declared " wasteful economy " in wagon supply. As you know, many collieries are overstacked for want of sufficient provision of wagons. The Raniganj Colliery Association, to quote only one instance, is reported to be carrying heavy stocks on account of wagon shortage. It will thus be seen that it will be killing two birds with one stone to stop any further stocking of coal by Railways, which attitude will free a number of wagons for the use of collieries and thus partly redress this particular grievance.

Another suggestion of a kindred nature is whether the Railway Board should not encourage sea delivery, where possible, so as to permit more wagons being used for internal industries. To encourage sea-borne coal supply the question of freights by sea and by railway should be fully investigated by the Railway Board. This question has no doubt an important bearing on the freight market and will go a great way towards strengthening the position of Indian coal and cheap supply to mills, factories and other consumers.

No. 1034/99 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 383, dated the 21st June, 1924, enclosing a copy of your letter to the President, Railway Board, Simla, on the proposed reduction of railway freights on Bengal coal.

I have pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of my Committee held to-day, my Committee entirely agreed with the contentions set forth in your letter to the Railway Board and passed a resolution supporting your representation.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 578 of 1924.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *4th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to thank you for your letter No. 1034/99 dated 28th July, 1924, and to request you to furnish me with a copy of the resolution of your Committee in support of our representation to the President, Railway Board, Simla, on the system of weighment of coal in the Bombay port, a copy of which was forwarded to you by us.

I am also directed to request you to forward a copy of this resolution to the President, Railway Board.—Yours faithfully,

F. W. SHAH,
Secretary.

No. 1108/99 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 528 dated the 4th August, 1924, I beg to state that my Committee passed a resolution supporting the main point in your representation to the Railway Board, *viz.*, reduction of railway freights. The resolution was as below :—

> " That the representation of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in so far as it relates to the reduction of railway freights on coal be supported by the Association."—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-3.

PROTECTION FOR THE INDIAN COAL INDUSTRY.

(THE INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.)

No. 71.

CALCUTTA, *29th October*, 1924.

THE CHAIRMAN,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith five copies of the questionnaire to be issued by the Indian Coal Committee with the request that you will cause it to be answered and return to me at your convenience. The President and selected members will be visiting Bombay

on a date which has not yet been fixed, and I am to express the hope that your Association will be willing to select two or three of your members to appear and give evidence before them. The date of the President's visit to Bombay will be intimated to you later.

2. The Committee will be glad to be advised on any point on which the Association would like to express an opinion.—I have, etc.,

H. P. V. TOWNEND,
Secretary.

Indian Coal Committee.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Special attention is invited to the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 47-T. (5), dated the 20th September, 1924, appointing the Committee :—

" It is evident that the competition from which the Indian coal industry is now suffering is not so much in the Indian market as in overseas markets, such as Colombo and Singapore. It is also evident that overseas markets cannot be recovered by the protection of the Indian market. They can only be recovered by improving and grading the quality of coal for export, and by reducing the cost of production and transport. At the same time, it is possible that the measures which are necessary to recover the overseas market, may be sufficient, without further protection, to enable Indian coal to meet competition in the home market.

The grading and transport of coal are highly technical subjects, with which the Tariff Board is not fully equipped to deal. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to appoint an expert Committee, representative of the interests concerned, to consider *this side of the question*, with the following terms of reference :—

To enquire and report—

(1) generally what measures can be taken by Government, by the coal trade, by the railways and by the ports, whether singly or in combination, to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports ; and

(2) in particular, whether effective measures can be taken for the pooling and grading of Indian coal for export and for bunkering, and how the cost of such measures should be met."

Any part of the replies to the questionnaire which it is desired should be treated as confidential should be distinctly marked to that effect.

It is requested that replies may be sent as early as possible to—

H. P. V. TOWNEND, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary, Indian Coal Committee,
Room 75, 1, Council House Street,
Calcutta.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

A. Possibility of Economies on the Coalfields.

1. Do you consider that there is any scope for reduction in the cost of coal at the pit-head ? If so, how, in your opinion, could such reduction be brought about ?

2. Please state the extent to which, in your opinion, recent increases in wages have affected the cost of production.

3. To what extent, if any, do you consider that the cost of production has been or will be affected by recent or proposed legislation ?

4. Have you made any calculation what the saving in stacking charges per ton would be if coal were despatched as raised instead of first going into stock ?

5. What is your estimate of the wastage that results from its being stacked ?

B. Possibility of Economies in Transport to Calcutta.

6. (*a*) Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the improvement of the system under which wagons are distributed to, loaded at, and despatched from the collieries ?

(*b*) To what extent, if any, do you consider that such improvements would reduce the cost of export and bunker coal ?

7. Would you suggest any alteration in the type of wagons supplied for carrying export and bunker coal ?

8. What are your views in regard to the present level of railway freights on coal from the coalfields to Kidderpore Docks, Shalimar and Howrah ? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion ?

9. Has the work of the Coal Transportation Officer in any way facilitated the trade in export and bunker coal ? In your opinion is it desirable, in the interests of that trade, that the appointment should be retained, and if so, should any modification be made in the present system ?

C. Possibility of Economies at the Docks and Coal Depots.

10. What are your views in regard to the present level of port charges at Kidderpore Docks ? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion ?

11. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to the improvement of the system under which coal wagons arrive at, are unloaded at, and are despatched from the docks ? To what extent, if any, do you consider that such improvements would reduce the cost of export and bunker coal ?

12. Do you consider the facilities for loading and shipping coal at the docks to be adequate ? What suggestions, if any, for their improvement can you put forward ?

13. Do you consider that storage and stacking space should be provided at Kidderpore Docks with a view to expediting the release of wagons by enabling firms to store coal there pending the arrival of the ship ? If so, what should be the extent of the storage provided, and have you any views as to the charges that should be levied for it ?

14. Do you consider that the facilities provided for bunker coal at Shalimar and Howrah are adequate ? What suggestions, if any, can you put forward for their improvement ?

15. What are your views in regard to the present level of charges for the use of these facilities ? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish facts and figures in support of your views ?

16. To what extent have increased charges for carrying coal from the depots to steamers affected the price of bunker coal ?

D. Steamer Freights.

17. What are your views in regard to the present level of steamer freights ? If you consider that they are too high, can you furnish any facts and figures in support of your opinion ?

E. Comparative Merits and Prices of Indian and Other Coals.

18. Have you experience of coals other than Indian coal, and if so, what are your views as to their merits as compared with Indian coal?

19. If the pit-head price of coal were eight rupees per ton, what, in your opinion, would be its present c.i.f. price at Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Singapore assuming that the coal is paid for on wagon weights?

20. Have you any definite information as to the prices at which competing coals are selling at these ports?

21. In what manner, in your opinion, can the competition of coal other than Indian with Indian coal at these ports best be met?

22. Do you consider that there are any new markets overseas in which it would be possible to introduce Indian coal? If so, what measures would you suggest to that end?

23. Are there any cases within your knowledge in which the competition of coal other than Indian with Indian coal either in Indian or in other markets has been facilitated by the grant of special concessions in regard to railway and steamer freights or in other ways? If so, can you furnish any facts and figures in regard to the extent and effect of these concessions?

F. Grading, Inspection and Certification of Coal.

NOTE.—*By grading is meant placing coal in various grades or classes, so as to include coals of approximately the same nature within the same grade.*

24. Are you in favour of the grading of coal intended for (*a*) export, and (*b*) bunkering?

25. Can you indicate the different grades into which you consider that Indian coals should be classified, and specify the coals which should fall into such grades?

26. If you are in favour of grading, what steps would you suggest should be taken to bring it about as soon as possible?

27. If you are in favour of the adoption of a grading system, should grading be controlled by a Government official, or by a Grading Board? If by a Board, should it be a non-official Board or a Board with a Government official as Chairman?

28. (*a*) Are you in favour of a system of inspection and grant of certificates of grade?

(*b*) If so, what agency would you suggest for this purpose?

29. In the event of the trade failing voluntarily to establish a grading system, should Government take power by law to enforce it, and if so, what should be the extent of the powers that Government should take?

30. How should the cost of (*a*) grading and (*b*) inspection and certification be borne?

31. As an alternative to grading, would it be possible to export coal on a guarantee of quality and calorific value as determined by analysis?

G. Pooling of Coal.

NOTE.—*By pooling is meant the combination of two or more firms in the despatch of coal of the requisite grade from the collieries and its shipment from the port.*

32. Do you consider the pooling of coal (*a*) for export and (*b*) for bunkering to be practicable? If so, how is this to be brought about? To what extent would it obviate delays either to ships or to wagons?

33. If you are in favour of the pooling of coal, would you still advocate it :

(*a*) if a steady and adequate supply of wagons were available at the collieries for loading coal for export ; and

(*b*) if additional facilities were provided at the docks and coal depots ?

34. Is a compulsory pooling system either practicable or desirable ?

No. 25/36 of 1925.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th January*, 1925.

THE SECRETARY,
THE INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 71 dated 29th October, 1924, enclosing a copy of the questionnaire issued by the Indian Coal Committee.

2. Before proceeding to give specific answers to the questionnaire my Committee desire very briefly to outline their general attitude upon the subject.

3. It will be remembered that in February of last year the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favour of the imposition of an additional import duty of Rs. 4-3-0 per ton on South African coal.

The Government of India opposed the resolution, maintaining that the competition which the Indian Coal Industry had to meet was in the overseas market rather than in the home market, and as a preliminary to an investigation of the needs of protection by the Tariff Board appointed a Committee to enquire :—

(*a*) what measures could be taken to stimulate the export of suitable coal from Calcutta to Indian and foreign ports, and

(*b*) what effective measures could be taken for the pooling and grading of coal for export.

Your Committee will also recollect that the resolution passed by the Assembly in February was intimately connected with a deputation which waited on the Secretary, Commerce Department, towards the end of 1923.

The deputation put forward a case for :—

(*a*) The reduction of coal freights for long-distance railway traffic.

(*b*) The restoration of an export rebate on all coal shipped from Calcutta to inland or foreign ports.

(*c*) The imposition of a countervailing duty on bounty-fed South African coal.

The Bombay Millowners' Association were invited to send a delegate to join this deputation ; they did not do so owing to their inability to support the demand for the imposition of extra duties on South African coal, but in their reply to the invitation gave their definite support to the claim for a reduction of railway freights on coal for long-distance traffic.

4. Whilst a reduction in railway freight rates might not greatly help in the restoration of the coal export trade of India, there can be little doubt that an enquiry into the necessity for the present high rates would be most advisable in the interests of the Indian consumers in centres like Cawnpore and Ahmedabad and to a certain extent in Bombay, and my Committee would respectfully urge the necessity of extending the Coal Committee's terms of reference so as to include a detailed investigation into the prevailing railway freight rates and the possibility of a substantial reduction in the interests of consumers.

In this connection my Committee most heartily endorse the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce :—

> " That in view of the fact that the present high rate of railway freight on coal prejudicially affects the maintenance and development of industrial concerns in Northern India and those situated at a great distance from the Bengal and Behar coalfields, this Association strongly urges the Government of India to take immediate action substantially to reduce the railway freight on coal carried over a long distance "

and the under-quoted remarks by Sir Thomas Sievwright Catto at the Annual Meeting of the Bengal Company :—

> " I want to emphasize that coal freights on the E. I. R. and B. N. R. are far too high and are not justified in the present condition of the industry, when we are fighting for our very existence not only in foreign markets but in our own national markets like Bombay and Karachi. . . . . Freight rates must be fixed to encourage and not to kill the industry : rates to put us on a level with foreign railway subsidised coal which ousts us now from our home markets and abroad. The only line that has wakened up to conditions in the Indian coal trade is the G. I. P. Railway. Its reduction in local rates, of course, apply only to the Central Provinces, but it is to be congratulated for doing something to meet the situation before declining coal traffic forced them to take the step. If the G. I. P. has recognised the necessity, how much more imperative is it for the E. I. R. and B. N. R., whose revenues depend so largely on coal, to reconsider their rates especially to Bombay and up-country industrial centres like Cawnpore. Many Bombay buyers only take Bengal coal if rail-borne direct to their factories. By steamer there are too many handlings. Direct delivery is one of the ways the competition of Natal can be met."

5. My Committee would also like to impress upon the Coal Committee that as far as the vicinity of Bombay City and Island is concerned, there has of recent years been a very great decrease in the demand for both Indian and foreign coal owing to the fact that at least 50 per cent. of the cotton mills and many other large industrial establishments have already changed over from steam to electric drive, and 25 per cent. of the remaining mills now use oil fuel in preference to coal. The chief reasons for this change over to electric drive and oil fuel are, of course, the lower costs, but there can be little doubt that some of the changes can be accounted for owing to the coal and wagon shortage from 1919 to 1922 and the uncertain quality of Bengal coal delivered in Bombay. It is for the last named reason that Natal coal has of recent years been preferred to Bengal coal, and at the present time mills are, generally speaking, prepared to pay a slightly higher price for Natal coal because they are assured of a definite quality of screened and graded coal. About the year 1895 or 1896 the Bombay mills introduced Indian coal but at that time they were supplied with screened coal from special mines ; at the present time the mines do not give any guarantee of quality, mixing is extensively resorted to, and screening would appear to be the exception rather than the rule. For these reasons mills generally fight shy of Bengal coal, but my Committee feel that something might be done to rehabilitate Bengal coal in the Bombay market if the mills could buy unmixed, screened and properly graded Bengal coal with a guarantee of quality. There appears to be no inherent disadvantage in Indian coal as compared with South African.

6. My Committee are emphatically opposed to any undue Government interference with the coal trade of this country, and would deprecate any legislation for the establishment of a Grading Board controlled by Government. If the pre-war practice were re-established whereby consumers could buy coal of a known quality from a particular mine, unmixed and well screened, there would be no necessity for a Grading Board. The price would then be regulated by the quality of the output from individual mines or groups of mines.

7. One other point upon which my Committee would like to touch upon before proceeding to answer the questionnaire is that of wagon supply, and general transport facilities. Though there is no wagon shortage at the present time owing to the slackness of the general demand my Committee consider it essential that adequate steps should be taken to prevent any possibility of a recurrence of the difficulties experienced during recent years, and wagon preference given to contracts for coal to be used by Indian industrial concerns.

8. Many of the questions in the questionnaire of a technical nature hardly concern this Association, but brief answers are appended to those in which my Committee are particularly interested and are in a position to answer.

It has been explained in a preceding paragraph how the demand for coal by the mills of Bombay City and Island has decreased in recent years, and unless the Coal Committee specially desire it, my Committee having outlined their general views, do not think it necessary to appoint persons to give oral evidence.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Answers to Questionnaire.

1—6. No opinions to offer.

7. No. With modern appliances almost any type of wagon is suitable, but facilities should be provided for unloading wagons direct into steamers by mechanical contrivances.

8. The railway freight rates from the mines to Calcutta are too high and should be reduced.

9. The work of the Coal Transportation Officer has in the past to some extent facilitated the trade in export of bunker coal. This was chiefly at the time of the general wagon shortage. It is not, in the opinion of my Committee, desirable that the Coal Transportation Officer should be retained and, speaking generally, the system in vogue before the war should be reverted to.

10. The present port charge of Rs. 1-8 per ton is too high.

11. See answer to question (7). My Committee are not aware to what extent the general installation of such contrivances would reduce the cost of export on bunker coal.

12. Facilities for loading and shipping coal at the dock are most inadequate. Berthing accommodation is insufficient for requirements in most cases. Lesson should be taken from England and Wales or from Durban and Delagoa Bay. As far back as 1911, the Bombay Port Trust proposed the construction of a special coal wharf for coal arriving in Bombay by sea; the matter has been left in abeyance since 1911, but the advisability of taking up the scheme again might be considered.

13—16. No opinions to offer.

17. Steamer freight rates are at present much too high. They are also very erratic and recently jumped from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 within 24 hours. The same thing happened in March last. A comparison of the following rates should, in the opinion of my Committee, convince your Committee that the charges are much too high :—

Freight rate from England—6,000 miles, 30 days' journey— including Suez Canal dues	..12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Durban/Bombay	..12*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Durban/Rangoon	..10*s.* ,, ,,
Calcutta/Bombay—11 days' journey	..Rs. 8 ,, ,,

18. At different times, English, Welsh, German, Natal and Transvaal coals have been used in Bombay mills. Some of the Indian coals are equal in value to African, but there is a very great difference in the general condition of the coal on arrival at Bombay which is chiefly due to bad loading at the collieries and antiquated methods of shipment at Calcutta. Indian consumers are generally prepared to pay slightly higher prices for Natal as against Indian coal.

19. If the pit-head price of coal is Rs. 8 per ton the price would be Rs. 20/8 per ton in Bombay c.i.f.

20. In Bombay at the present time Natal coal is selling at Rs. 19-8 per ton,

,, ,, ,, Transvaal ,, Rs. 19 ,, ,,

,, ,, ,, Welsh ,, Rs. 27 ,, ,,

all c.i.f.

21. The competition with South African and foreign coal generally can best be met by the reduction of rail and steamer freights combined with the provision of adequate facilities for screening and clean loading at Indian collieries.

22. No opinion to offer.

23. The only case of which my Committee have definite knowledge is that of South Africa. The South African Government gives a rebate of 7*s.* 9*d.* per ton on the railway freight of the coal.

24, 25 & 26. My Committee, while in favour of the general principle of grading coal, are not in a position to indicate the grades into which coal should be classified. Their views on this point are outlined in greater detail in the body of their letter.

27. My Committee are emphatically opposed to the establishment of the grading system control by Government. If there is to be a Grading Board it should be composed entirely of non-official persons.

28. (*a*) & (*b*) My Committee's opinions are set forth in the body of their letter.

29. Government should under no consideration take legislative action to enforce grading.

30. The cost incidental to grading should be borne by the collieries.

31. It would not be possible to export coal on a guarantee of quality determined by analysis. The question of calorific value depends on the kind of test adopted.

32—34. My Committee are not in favour of the pooling of coal and official recognition should not be given to any combination of collieries.

APPENDIX I-4.

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. 751/17-J of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by the direction of the Committee, to call your attention to the appointment of a Committee by the Government of India to inquire into the defects and difficulties revealed in the working of the reformed constitution so far as the Central Government is concerned, and in connection therewith to request that the Government of Bombay might be constrained to recommend to this Committee that the list of constituencies entitled to representation in *every* Legislative Assembly be amended in such a manner as to include the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. Under present arrangements, the Bombay Millowners' Association is entitled to elect a member to the Assembly alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, and my Committee maintain that this alternate representation with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association is insufficient for the following reasons :—

(1) The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association represents a purely provincial section of the cotton mill industry of India whereas the Bombay Millowners' Association counts among its members cotton mills all over India, in addition to a number of more important ginning and pressing factories, woollen mills and flour mills of the country and is, in consequence, the custodian of wider and more varied interests.

Some idea of the importance of the Association may be obtained when it is understood that the paid-up capital of its members is more than twenty-three crores of rupees, the number of persons directly employed by its members exceeds 200,000 and, as a body, the millowners are amongst the largest taxpayers in the country.

Holding such large vested interests and responsibilities, my Committee maintain that the Association is entitled to continuous representation in the Assembly.

(2) A further reason which I am desired to urge in favour of the Association's claims is the very wide experience which the Association, and its Committee have had over a period of nearly fifty years in connection with all legislation in general and industrial legislation in particular. Since its formation in 1875, most Bills of major importance have been referred to the Association for criticism and suggestion and many of its eminent members have served on Committees of Enquiry and Commissions on all manner of subjects ; and this being the case, my Committee feel that with broken representation in the Assembly the full value of the Association's services and experience in the cause of good government cannot possibly be obtained.

The expert views of a member of the Association backed by the considered opinion of my Committee on the many Industrial Bills which will be introduced in the future, and on many questions concerned with Indian industries and labour which will be discussed, would probably be invaluable.

3. I might also call attention to the expert knowledge which members of my Association possess in respect of the general trade and commerce of the Port of Bombay and which it would be to the advantage of the Government of India to have available in the Assembly at all times instead of, as now, in alternate Assemblies.

4. Finally, my Committee would draw the attention of Government to the fact that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and the Madras Indian Merchants are each entitled to elect a representative to every Legislative Assembly, and would request that, if possible, a similar privilege might be granted to the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency for the reasons already set forth.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 753/17-J of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *10th June*, 1924.

THE HON'BLE MEMBER IN CHARGE,
HOME DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to enclose herewith for your information and necessary action copy of a letter which this Association has addressed to the Home Department in connection with the Association's representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 752/17-A of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *10th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to enclose herewith for your information and necessary action copy of a letter which this Association has addressed to the Government of Bombay in connection with the Association's representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1615.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *28th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 751/17-J, of the 10th June, 1924, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that your representation has been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.—I have, etc.,

S. J. MURPHY,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

APPENDIX I-5.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, 10*th April*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

By direction of the Medical Relief Committee recently constituted by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the whole question of Medical Relief and Teaching in the City of Bombay with special reference to the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the existing and projected provision of hospital beds in this city and their allocation for specific purposes as also for free medical relief.

The Committee will be glad to be favoured with your views on the following points :—

(*i*) Do you think an increase in the accommodation shown in the statement to be necessary ?

(*ii*) If so, do you think it should be provided in large central institutions or in smaller but more numerous institutions ? In replying this question please indicate which of the existing institutions you think should be enlarged and in what localities, if any, you think more institutions are necessary.

(*iii*) Do you think there exists a want of any special institutions, non-existent, or insufficient at present, to afford different kinds of medical relief and treatment in various ailments, acute and chronic ?

(*iv*) It has been suggested that the administration of all the Bombay hospitals should be placed under a Central Medical Board on which the Government, the Municipal Corporation, principal donors and subscribers and principal medical officers of some hospitals will be represented. The Board would administer funds contributed by Government, the Municipal Corporation and the public. Do you consider that such a Board would be desirable ?

(*v*) Can you suggest any methods for interesting the public in the maintenance of hospitals and particularly for the collection of funds to supplement the sums made available by Government and the Corporation, or by charitable endowments ?

The favour of a very early reply is requested.—I have, etc.,

N. H. CHOKSY,
Secretary, Medical Relief Committee.

Statement showing the Existing and Projected Hospital Accommodation in the City of Bombay.

In order to determine the extent to which the present hospital accommodation, if found inadequate, should be expanded, it is necessary to consider the present population of the city and its anticipated increase in the near future. The census figures give the following data :—

Census of 1901	776,006
Do. 1911	979,445
Do. 1921	1,175,914

These figures indicate a decennial increase of about 200,000 persons; should this rate continue in the near future, it is anticipated that the population will work out by 1931 as under :—

Estimated population in	1921	.. ..	1,259,414
Do. do.	1930	.. ..	1,357,649
Do. do.	1931	.. ..	1,372,383

What provision the city is prepared to make to meet the ever-increasing demand for hospital accommodation is the question the solution of which can no longer be delayed. And with the view to facilitate such solution, the following facts are presented :—

1. There exist in this city at present adequate hospital provision for certain sections and communities, that should be excluded in considering the wants of the general population. They are :—

	Population as per census of 1921.
(*a*) Europeans and Anglo-Indians	19,450
(*b*) Parsees	52,234
(*c*) Indian troops and ratings	500
(*d*) Bombay Police	3,902
(*e*) Railway employees	19,591
(*f*) Prison population	675
Total ..	96,352

Deducting the above total of 96,352 from the population as per census of 1921—1,175,914—there remain 1,079,562 individuals whose wants have to be considered.

2. The approximate number of hospital beds available at present and projected may be stated at 3,800. These are distributed as under :—

(*a*) Beds available at Government, Municipal and other Charitable Institutions	1,284
(*b*) Beds projected do. do. do. do. do.	414
(*c*) St. George's Hospital	222
(*d*) European Infectious Diseases Hospital or Arthur Road Hospital	56
(*e*) British and Indian Station Hospitals	561
(*f*) *Police, Railway and Prison Hospitals	137
(*g*) Acworth Leper Asylum	364
(*h*) 28 Private, Communal and General Hospitals and Nursing Homes (chiefly surgical, maternity, and eye diseases and a few general); approximate	762
Total ..	3,800

3. The existing 1,284 beds are distributed among the following hospitals :—

1.	The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital	†308
2.	The Bai Motlabai Obstetric Hospital	46
3.	The Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children ..	50
4.	The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital	73
5.	The Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children	87
6.	The Bomanjee Edaljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital	63
7.	The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	120
8.	The Adam's Wylie Memorial Hospital	69

* The Northcote Police Hospital has 80 beds, which will be shortly increased to 112.

† 36 beds reserved for Parsees.

9.	The People's Free Hospital	33
10.	The Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital (Municipal) ..	160
11.	The Maratha Plague Hospital (Municipal).	106
12.	The Turner Sanatorium Do. Do. Do.	32
13. 14. 15.	The Hajee Mahomed Saboo Siddick Maternity Homes at Bellasis Road, Imamwada and Chinchpoogly (Municipal)..	53
16.	The Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital	30
17.	The Aimae Merwanjee Chamarbagwalla Free Ophthalmic Hospital	36
18.	* The Bhatia Maternity	12
19.	The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children	6

4. The 414 projected beds will be distributed as under :—

1.	The King Edward Memorial Hospital	284
2.	The Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Maternity Home	50
3.	Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Extension	80

5. The above existing and projected beds are and will be allocated respectively for the following purposes :—

	Existing Beds.	Projected Beds.	Total.
Medical and Surgical Cases	594	236	830
Maternity and Diseases of Women and Children	235	98	333
Eye Diseases	109	16	125
Tuberculosis	80	52	132
Infectious Diseases	266	..	266
Extra	..	12	12
Total ..	1,284	414	1,698

It thus appears that when the projected extensions are completed within a year or two this city will have 1,698 beds available for the general population that may be then estimated at about 1,150,000 exclusive of the communities and sections above noted.

No. 719/58 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th April, 1924, upon the question of Medical Relief and Teaching in the City of Bombay. My Committee feel that owing to lack of expert knowledge they would not be justified in attempting to give detailed replies to the questions enumerated in your letter. Judging from what has been said from time to time in the Press, it would seem that there is a crying need for an increase in hospital accommodation, etc., to give adequate relief to the population of a great city like Bombay which annually grows in numbers, as the decennial census testifies, but my Committee cannot say what increase in hospital accommodation is required to meet the city's needs.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

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* For Bhatia women and children only.

APPENDIX I-6.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

No. 48 of 1924-25.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE,
BOMBAY, 10*th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Government has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the reform of the Bombay University. The Committee is desirous of obtaining the views of individuals and associations who are acquainted with the conditions of Secondary and University education and interested in the development and improvement of higher education in this Presidency. The Committee will be glad to receive answers to such of the questions in the accompanying questionnaire as relate to matters in which your Association is interested and with which its members feel themselves familiar. The Committee hopes that, if it requires further elucidation of your Association's views, your Association will be prepared to give further evidence orally before the Committee.

2. It is requested that any representation you desire to make be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on University Reform, Secretariat, Bombay, and reach him by the 31st July at the latest.—I have, etc.,

(ILLEGIBLE),
for *Secretary, Committee on University Reform.*

Questionnaire on University Reform in the Bombay Presidency.

I. AIM AND FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (Questions 1—3).—

1. What in your opinion should be the aim and functions of University education in the Bombay Presidency? Do you consider that the existing system of University education in this Presidency affords the young Indians of this Presidency adequate opportunities of attaining this aim? If not, in what main respects do you consider the existing system deficient?

2. Do you consider that the defects pointed out by you mainly lie in or spring from (*a*) the spirit and methods of instructor or pupil: (*b*) the conditions of education antecedent to the students' entrance of the University: or (*c*) the administrative or educational machinery of the University?

3. How far in your opinion has the University promoted knowledge of, and mutual interest in and sympathy for, the history and culture of the different communities in this Presidency? Can you suggest means by which this can be further promoted?

II. SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (Questions 4—7).—

4. Do you consider the training and attainments of students coming out of our High Schools sufficient preparation for entering upon University education? If you consider this preparation inadequate, have you any suggestions for the improvement of the present conditions?

5. Do you consider the creation in this Presidency of (*a*) a new set of institutions intermediate between High Schools and University ; (*b*) a new Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education such as was proposed by the Calcutta University Commission necessary or desirable ? If so, how should such institutions and such a Board be constituted and financed ?

6. If you consider intermediate institutions, with or without an Intermediate Board, unnecessary or undesirable ; how without them could the level, range and effectiveness of existing High School education in this Presidency be improved ?

7. How may the University best secure the *maintenance* of efficiency in the institutions that send students to it for admission ?

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY (Questions 8—24).—

(*a*) TEACHING—(Questions 8—13).—

8. In what directions is it necessary and practicable as well as advisable, in your judgment, to extend the functions of the University of Bombay so as to make it predominantly a teaching University ?

9. Do you consider that the University should, in addition to post-graduate teaching, take any direct part in undergraduate teaching ? If so, how would you reconcile and co-ordinate the teaching functions of the University with those of the existing teaching institutions ?

10. If you do not consider that the University should take any direct part in undergraduate teaching, how by proper co-ordination would you utilise to the best advantage the existing facilities for undergraduate study ?

11. Is it necessary or desirable for the Bombay University, if it assumes teaching functions, to undertake direct responsibility for the control and maintenance of any of the Colleges affiliated to it or of any other institution ?

12. Do you anticipate any difficulty arising from an overlapping of the jurisdiction of the University and professional organisations ?

13. If the Bombay University does not directly control and maintain the Colleges affiliated to it, by what means can it fully ensure that every institution affiliated to or incorporated in it is adequately staffed, adequately equipped, and effective in educational work ?

(*b*) ORGANISATION OF LEARNING (Questions 14—15).—

14. What resources and facilities at present exist in or near Bombay City for the formation of a great centre of learning ? How far are these resources organised to serve this purpose ? What changes, if any, and what expansions would you suggest ?

15. How would you bring about a closer relation and co-operation between the University and the various institutions and societies in Bombay for teaching, learning, investigation, and experiment ?

(*c*) PRESCRIBING COURSES AND EXAMINING (Questions 16—19).—

16. How in your opinion has the University been discharging the functions of (*a*) conducting examinations, (*b*) prescribing courses of study, and (*c*) appointing textbooks ? Would you suggest any modifications in the exercise of these functions ?

17. How far can University examinations be profitably replaced or supplemented by other means of testing proficiency, intelligence and competence ?

18. Of what branches of study should the Bombay University undertake the teaching immediately and in the near future ?

19. In considering the extension of the teaching functions of the University of Bombay and bearing in mind the special requirements of the people of Bombay, would you suggest the institution of any more faculties, *e.g.*, of Fine Arts or Technology, so as to make the scope of the University broader, more liberal, and more comprehensive ?

(*d*) Post-graduate Courses and Degrees (Questions 20—21).—

20. When the Bombay University further develops its teaching functions, what should be the duration of studies for post-graduate degrees ? How would you award such degrees, whether by examination, thesis, original research or a combination of one or more of these ?

21. Do you wish to institute any new degrees *honoris causa* and, if so, on what grounds would you have them awarded ?

(*e*) Promoting Research (Questions 22-23)—

22. How can the University best encourage and guide independent investigation of Indian and especially Bombay problems, whether historical, economic, sociological, industrial, or other ?

23. Is there any need for the creation of a University Press and Publication Department ? How might such department be organised and financed ?

(*f*) Appointing University Teachers (Question 24).—

24. In a Bombay Teaching University what should be the method of selecting and appointing University Professors, Readers, Lecturers, etc. ? What qualifications are requisite in them ? What range of salaries do they require ? What should be the conditions regulating their appointment and tenure of office ?

IV. Additional Universities in Bombay Presidency (Questions 25—30).—

25. Is it desirable to constitute any additional Universities within the Bombay Presidency ? What centres of higher education in the Presidency do you consider (*a*) ripe for immediate expansion into Universities ; (*b*) likely to be ripe in the near future ; and on what grounds ?

26. Can you give an outline of a scheme showing the educational character, administration, constitution, territorial limits, and relation to existing institutions, general or professional, which you suggest for any new University that you may propose ?

27. What financial resources would be requisite for any new University you propose ? Whence do you think these resources can be obtained ?

28. How would the institution of additional Universities affect the existing University of Bombay ? How would you secure co-operation, co-ordination, and reciprocity between the University of Bombay and the new Universities ? What arrangements do you suggest for the period of transition ?

29. How would you deal with the endowments now at the disposal of the University of Bombay in the event of new Universities being established in the Bombay Presidency ?

30. What principles or policy should be followed by (*a*) the Bombay University, (*b*) any new University within this Presidency, in permitting the opening of any new College or institution, constituent or affiliated ?

V. RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC (Questions 31—34).—

31. How far do you consider the curricula of the Bombay University satisfy the needs of agricultural, industrial, professional, and public life in the Presidency, and especially in the city of Bombay ?

32. Can you suggest methods of promoting cordial relation and co-operation between the University and other public bodies whether industrial, commercial, professional, municipal, or Governmental ?

33. What measures should be taken to bring the University and its working into closer relation with the industrial and commercial life and interests of the city ?

34. What should be the extent and purpose of the University's contribution to the education of the adult non-collegiate population ? How should the University organise extension lectures, vacation terms and other measures to this end ?

VI. RELATION OF UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT (Question 35).—

35. What should be the relation of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay to the University of Bombay and to any new Universities that may be created ? What modifications, if any, do you think necessary in the existing powers of the Chancellor and of Government to control University finance, legislation, appointments of University officers and teachers and membership of University bodies ? What should be the relation, if any, of the Director of Public Instruction and the Minister in charge of Education to the University ?

VII. CONSTITUTION (Questions 36—40).—

36. What defects do you find in the constitutional machinery of the University of Bombay ?

37. What should be the strength, composition, duration of office, method of constituting and powers and functions of the Senate ? Who, if any, should be *ex-officio*, life, and nominated members of the Senate ? How does your method of constituting the Senate secure the representation of all interests and communities ?

38. Do you consider that it is necessary or desirable to decentralise the powers and functions hitherto exercised by the Syndicate of the Bombay University ? If so, what powers or functions would you remove from the Syndicate and to what new or existing bodies of the University would you assign them ? How should the Syndicate so reorganised and any new bodies you may propose be composed ?

39. What functions and powers would you assign to the Faculties and Boards of Studies ? How should these bodies be constituted and appointed ?

40. Should (*a*) the Vice-Chancellor and (*b*) the Registrar of the Bombay University be whole or half time officers, and honorary or salaried ? How and on what conditions should they be appointed ? What should be the powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor ?

VIII. CURRICULA (Questions 41—44).—

41. Are you generally satisfied with the subjects and curricula at present prescribed for the various University examinations ? If not, can you indicate the changes you desire ?

42. Are you in favour of establishing (*a*) an absolute, or (*b*) a greater differentiation of the pass and honours courses ? How would such differentiation affect the Colleges and students ?

43. Would you approve of an absolute exclusion of Science from the Arts Courses ? Do you approve of the present dissociation of Literature and Arts from the study of Science ?

44. Do you consider the existing courses for the Bachelor's and Master's degrees provide a sufficient variety of options and satisfactory combinations and correlations of courses of study ?

IX. USE OF THE VERNACULARS (Questions 45—46).—

45. To what stage and to what extent do you consider the vernacular can and should be used to replace English as the medium of instruction and examination (*a*) in Bombay, (*b*) in any newly constituted University ? What safeguards do you suggest to secure that the standard of English acquired by students does not suffer from such replacement ?

46. What do you consider the best method of promoting the scientific study of the vernaculars of this Presidency and for encouraging the production of good vernacular literature of all kinds ?

X. CONDITIONS OF LIFE, HEALTH AND HOUSING OF STUDENTS (Questions 47—48).—

47. How can the Bombay University exercise closer control over or influence upon the conditions of life, health, and housing of its students ?

48. To what extent should new Universities be made residential ? Is it possible to establish a residential area or areas in the case of Bombay and, if so, where ?

XI. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (Question 49).—

49. What University organisation, if any, do you suggest for securing adequate and suitable employment for its *alumni* ?

XII. WOMEN STUDENTS (Questions 50—51).—

50. Do you consider that any differentiation from the curricula of male students is required in this Presidency for female students ?

51. Do you consider there is any need for a separate University or separate colleges for women ?

XIII. SPECIAL COMMUNITIES (Question 52).—

52. Do you consider any special measures are required for the promotion of University education in any particular community ?

XIV. FINANCE (Questions 53—54).—

53. Can you estimate the additional cost to the University of any changes you have suggested ? Will you further indicate the resources from which additional funds for this purpose may be obtained ?

54. How can the financial resources of the Bombay University be increased to enable it to reform or improve or extend its methods, equipment and organisation ?

No. 1049/91 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 48, dated 10th July, 1924, and the accompanying questionnaire on the subject of University Reform in the Bombay Presidency.

Your Committee will readily appreciate that no useful purpose would be served by my Committee attempting to give detailed replies to many of the questions set forth in the questionnaire requiring, as they do, special and expert knowledge of varying nature, and my Committee have, therefore, considered it advisable to submit a reply of a general nature outlining the points on which they feel their views might be of assistance.

2. My Committee, in the first instance, wish to point out that in their opinion, and speaking from their point of view as controllers of large industrial concerns, the type of young men at present turned out by the University is, generally speaking, a comparative failure in commercial and industrial life. As far as they have been able to ascertain, this is not the experience in other, and more particularly in Western, countries, where the young man from the University fits satisfactorily into industrial life. This apparent, and it is to be hoped very temporary, failure of our Universities to supply square pegs for square holes, my Committee are inclined to think, may be due to inherent faults in the present system of training, but do not venture to suggest what these inherent faults may be, and they wish merely to draw attention to the fact that the present system does not produce the type of man fitted to take up position of control in trade and industry. My Committee feel that the Universities have lost touch to a very great extent with the real practical needs of the commerce and industries of the Presidency, and would advocate a closer co-operation with the leaders of commerce and industry. They are inclined to think that the constitution of the Senate of the University should be revised so as to include representatives of the more prominent Associations and public bodies, such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

3. My Committee also consider that the practical needs of the Presidency could be more adequately met by the provision of better and fuller facilities for technological studies and research, and in the domain of applied science.

The ultimate aim in this connection might be the provision of a technological college of a nature somewhat similar to the Manchester College of Technology or the Technological Institute at Massachusetts. Such an institution would fulfil a long-felt want and would also provide the industries of the Presidency with machinery to which many complicated problems of a technical nature could be referred for investigation. My Committee fully realise that the establishment of such a college might not be immediately possible, and as a temporary measure would advocate the provision of chairs in technological subjects and applied science, and the provision of a number of scholarships and Government studentships to enable more promising students to pursue their studies in the technological institutions of other countries such as England, Germany and the United States of America.

4. My Committee maintain that it would be a step in the right direction if a greater use could be made of the excellent facilities for research offered by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, but in this connection must reiterate the purport of the opinion expressed in their letter of December 6th, 1921, to the Committee appointed to enquire into "the past, the present and the future of that Institute," that it was a matter of fundamental importance to the future progress of the Institute that it should be moved from its present site in

Bangalore and located in closer proximity to Bombay where it would be more in touch with responsible public opinion, would be more readily accessible, and where it would be easier for industrial concerns to avail themselves of the facilities offered, and for the Board itself to comprise the highest authorities in the country, many of whom are only available for consultation in the near vicinity of the larger cities. My Committee understand that the University Reform Committee have at present under consideration a proposal to transfer the University of Bombay from the city itself and to form a University Settlement somewhere in the suburbs. If this proposal materialises, my Committee consider that every effort should be made to transfer the Indian Institute of Science from Bangalore and reconstitute it on a wider basis in the Presidency's scheme of University Education. Such a move would enable the Institute more adequately to fulfil the purpose for which it was endowed and would provide that closer touch with industrial requirements, which is necessary for the promotion of successful research work.

My Committee have reason to believe that such a step is not altogether out of the domain of practical politics and that, with a little effort, it can be given effect to with very good results.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-7.

PROPOSED PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES* RELATING TO CEMENT, PAPER, PRINTERS' INK AND MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *1st May*, 1924.

Resolution No. 2980.

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 38-T, dated 10th April, 1924 :—

" In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 3748 dated 10th July, 1923 (Tariffs), the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for examination applications for protection received from the following industries, *viz.*, Cement, Paper and Printers' Ink, [*Boots and Shoes] and Magnesium Chloride.

" 2. In making its enquiry, the Tariff Board will be guided by the principles laid down in the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 16th, 1923, and in particular, will consider how its recommendations, if it makes any, will affect industries using these articles. The Tariff Board will conduct its enquiry into these applications in any order it deems most convenient.

" 3. Firms or persons interested in any of these industries or in industries dependent on the use of these articles who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Simla."

Ordered that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

* These two articles were deleted from the terms of reference by Government Resolution dated 23rd June, 1924.

No. 5-T.

TARIFF BOARD,
DEHRA DUN, 29*th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the evidence of the applicants for protection recorded by the Tariff Board during the course of their enquiry into the Magnesium Chloride Industry.

2. I am to say that the Board will be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Millowners' Association on the claim put forward, and they also hope that the Association will depute a representative for oral examination. The dates when the Board will take oral evidence at Bombay are stated in the Press *Communique* which has been printed at the beginning of the evidence.

3. There is one aspect of the case on which the opinion of the Association and its members will be particularly valuable. It has been urged by the Pioneer Magnesia Works that a protective duty of about 200 per cent. should be imposed on imported magnesium chloride. The most important industrial use of this chemical is in the textile industry, and it is necessary that the Board should ascertain how the industry would be affected by the proposed duty. What is chiefly desired is to obtain information from a few representative mills showing what percentage of the total works costs for a year the cost of magnesium chloride represents, and also to what extent the cost of (say) a thousand yards of cloth would be increased if a duty of 200 per cent. were placed on imported magnesium chloride. The information asked for might either be supplied by the Association itself, or, if that course is considered preferable, sent direct to the Board by selected firms who are members of the Association.

4. I am to add that the Board would be glad to have the opinion of the Association and its members on the question whether the quality of the Indian product is satisfactory, and how it compares with magnesium chloride imported from abroad.—I have, etc.,

G. C. F. RAMSDEN,
Secretary.

No. 1275/70 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
TARIFF BOARD, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5-T, dated 29th July, 1924, in which it is stated that the Tariff Board will be glad to receive the views of my Association on the claim for protection put forward by the Magnesium Chloride Industry.

At the outset it should be stated that my Committee while in favour of fostering the industries of the country, are for this very reason opposed, generally speaking, to the imposition of import duties on the raw materials used in indigenous industries.

In the particular case of the Magnesium Chloride Industry my Committee, after mature consideration, are inclined to support the plea made for protection, subject to the conditions outlined in the subsequent paragraphs of this letter. My Committee are aware that they are by their action agreeing to what is virtually a tax on one of the raw materials used in the

Cotton Textile Industry, but the increase in the cost per lb. of cloth would be so small that in this instance they are prepared to bear this extra burden *for a limited number of years* in order that the Magnesium Chloride Industry of the country may place itself in a position to compete favourably with its foreign competitors, and *eventually supply* the textile trade of India with the whole of its requirements *without extraneous aid* of this kind.

My Committee, however, feel that the Government of India are placing themselves in an anomalous position by investigating the claims of any industry for protection before taking steps to remove the Cotton Excise Duty which is an admittedly unjust tax upon the production of the greatest indigenous industry in India. Though, as previously stated, an import duty on magnesium chloride would in itself not raise the cost of cloth production to any great extent, the cumulative effect of a number of similar protective duties will make the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty a matter of paramount importance.

2. With reference to the specific questions contained in your letter, I am to say that my Committee cannot agree with the claim of the Pioneer Magnesia Works for the imposition of a 200 per cent. protective duty. Their calculation of the import duty necessary appears to have been based upon the temporary and phenomenally low prices which prevailed during the earlier part of this year. Such prices are most unlikely in the future, if to-day's price can be taken as a criterion, and my Committee feel that the Pioneer Works themselves will be willing to admit that a duty of 50 per cent. would be quite sufficient to enable them to compete favourably in normal times. My Committee would, for reasons previously stated, be agreeable to the imposition of a customs duty of 50 per cent. on the imported product for a period not exceeding five years, to be thereafter gradually reduced so that at the end of, say, 10 years the duty would not be higher than that of the general import tariff. At the same time they feel that, if a protective duty is imposed, purchasers should be guaranteed a certain standard of quality in order to ensure that they would not be disadvantaged owing to their being compelled to use the Indian product.

The chief essentials in this respect, as far as the textile industry is concerned, are that 'free iron' should be entirely absent, and that the colour and standard of refinement should be equal to that of the imported article.

3. With reference to the proportion of total works costs which the cost of magnesium chloride represents in cotton manufacture, enquiries from several mills show that over a period of twelve months it works out at about ·05 to ·08 per cent.

The increase in cost per 1,000 lbs. of cloth if a 200 per cent. duty was imposed, basing calculations on the average price of magnesium chloride for the past 12 months, would be between Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 in the case of Bombay City and Island mills. In Ahmedabad mills the increase in cost would be considerably more owing to the higher percentage of size usually employed. The increase in cost per 1,000 yards of cloth would fluctuate according to the fineness of the cloth, but on the rough basis of five yards of cloth per lb. would be between four and six annas.

4. Opinions vary considerably as to whether the quality of the Indian product is satisfactory, but it is generally agreed that it is not usually equal in colour or in degree of refinement to the imported article. Free iron is not usually found. The majority of mill managers have hitherto preferred the imported German product, but this is probably due to its superior colour for sizing purposes. Chemical analysis does not show the Indian product to be greatly inferior.

5. Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., has been requested to give oral evidence on behalf of the Association before your Board during their inquiries in Bombay.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-8.

REVISED PACKING INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 1424/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th October*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Committee of this Association held on the 13th instant, the revised packing conditions imposed by the Bombay, Barodaand Central India Railway and other railways with effect from the 1st of this month were carefully considered, and as a result of the resolution unanimously passed by my Committee, I wired you on the 13th instant as below :—

> "Millowners' Association regret that Associations concerned were not consulted with regard to revised packing conditions imposed by various railways. Conditions are very unfair and will operate very harshly particularly in case of ready stocks. Request immediate cancellation in interests of trade. Suggest consultation with bodies concerned before enforcement of rules. Letter follows."

2. It is really a matter of great regret to my Committee that different railways in India should have introduced these drastic alterations in the packing conditions hitherto in force without consulting the trading interests concerned.

3. You are doubtless aware that for several months past movements of goods have been very slow, and large stocks have accumulated in mill godowns. The introduction of the revised packing conditions at a time like this is only calculated to hamper trade still further. If the bales lying in the godowns are to be unpacked and then packed again according to these revised instructions, considerable costs would be entailed on mills, which they can ill afford to pay in these days of unprecedented trade depression.

4. Under the above circumstances, my Committee earnestly request the Railway Board to intervene and see that the revised rules, at least so far as they are applicable to cotton goods are forthwith withdrawn.

5. In conclusion, my Committee desire the Railway Board to urge upon the railways the advisability of always consulting all the interests concerned before introducing such drastic modifications in existing rules.

6. My Committee trust this representation will meet with the immediate and earnest consideration of the Railway Board.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 675-T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),
DELHI, *24th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Your letter No. 1424/117 of *15th ultimo.*

With reference to your above, I am directed to say that it is understood that railways have already arranged to postpone the introduction of the new packing conditions until 1st January, 1925.—I have, etc.,

R. N. NICOLLS,
for *Secretary, Railway Board.*

No. 1600/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 675-T, dated the 24th instant, intimating that the introduction of the new packing conditions has been postponed until the 1st January, 1925.

2. In the fifth paragraph of my letter dated the 15th October last, my Committee urged the advisability of consulting the trading interests concerned before introducing any modifications in the existing rules, and my Committee desire me to commend this suggestion once again to the earnest consideration of your Board.

3. The proposed modifications in the existing rules are most objectionable for reasons indicated in my previous letter, and two or three months' delay in giving effect to these modifications cannot possibly remove the objectionable features of the proposed new rules.

4. Under the above circumstances, my Committee trust you will agree that it is absolutely necessary that the different trading interests should be consulted before the railways finally adopt any revised rules, and they hope the Railway Board will be good enough to urge upon the railways the necessity of complying with my Committee's request.
—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1628/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD, DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to address you once again on the subject of the revised packing instructions in regard to cotton piece-goods.

My Committee have now had an opportunity of considering your letter 675-T informing the Association that the introduction of the revised packing conditions has been postponed until January 1st, 1925, and I am now instructed to explain more fully, than in my letters of the 15th October and 27th November, the reasons why they consider the new conditions objectionable.

2. It would appear that the more stringent packing conditions have been considered necessary in view of the increased liability of railway companies since the introduction of the new railway risk note—Form B. Under the old rules railway companies could not be held liable for pilferage or damage to packages during transit, but according to the terms of the new risk note railway companies are liable. My Committee most readily admit that railways are quite justified in demanding that due precautions should be taken by the consignors to prevent damage of the types above referred to, but see no justification whatsoever for demanding a covering of waterproof cloth on pressed bales in addition to the usual hessian wrapper.

In the monsoon months consignors already use a waterproof packing, but this is for the purpose of protecting the goods from damage by rain during the journeys from the mills to the station of departure, and from the railway destination to the customer's place of business, during which time railway companies cannot be held liable even under the new risk note. No such protection should be necessary at any time during the year as a preventive against damage during the actual railway journey which is in covered railway wagons.

3. The enforcement of the new packing conditions will not decrease by one iota the danger of pilferage during the railway journey, and as a preventive against damage caused by contact with other goods during transit my Committee consider that it is unreasonable to ask consignors to take greater and more expensive precautions than they do at the present time, since any danger of damage by oil (and other substances) can be prevented by the exercise of a modicum of care and attention on the part of the railway authorities, during loading. Consignors have a right to expect that cotton piece-goods, etc., should not be packed in direct contact with other goods which are likely to cause them to become stained or otherwise damaged, and my Committee are of the opinion that damage in transit of the nature referred to in the previous paragraphs may be prevented by issuing instructions to railway servants which would ensure that piece-goods, etc., shall be loaded only in wagons containing dry goods.

4. That the new packing conditions are unnecessary, will be appreciated when it is understood that no conditions such as it is now proposed to introduce are insisted upon in the case of sea-borne goods, where the risk of damage by sea-water is certainly far greater than the risk of damage from oil or water during rail transport.

5. The extra expense entailed in packing owing to the new conditions would amount to between two and four rupees per bale, which in the case of small packages over short journeys would often be greater than the railway freight charges, and my Committee are emphatically of the opinion that consignors should not be asked to incur this additional and unnecessary extra charge.

6. It is understood that the whole question will be raised during the next Railway Conference, and under these circumstances and for the reasons given I am to request that no new packing conditions should be introduced until after the Conference has thoroughly considered the matter, and the representations which have been made by this and other Associations. I am also desired to reiterate my Committee's suggestion that trading interests should be consulted and, if possible, a joint meeting held at an early date, and before any new packing conditions are enforced.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1629/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, ESQ.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to certain revised packing instructions which the B. B. & C. I. Railway in conjunction with other railways of this country intend to introduce on 1st January, 1925, and to the enclosed copies of correspondence that passed between the Railway Board and this Association on the same subject.

My Committee would be much obliged if, as the Association's representative on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee, you would kindly move the latter to postpone the introduction of the revised packing conditions until after the Association's representation to the Railway Board has been considered at the next Railway Conference.— Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1629/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

A. GEDDIS, ESQ.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to certain revised packing instructions which the G. I. P. Railway in conjunction with other railways of this country intend to introduce on 1st January, 1925, and to the enclosed copies of correspondence that passed between the Railway Board and this Association on the same subject.

My Committee would be much obliged if, as the Association's representative on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, you would kindly move the latter to postpone the introduction of the revised packing conditions until after the Association's representation to the Railway Board has been considered at the next Railway Conference.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1631/117 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER,
PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BARODA MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
KHAMGAON FACTORYOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to enclose herewith copies of correspondence that passed between the Secretary, Railway Board, and this Association, on the subject of certain revised packing conditions relating to piece-goods and yarn imposed by almost all the important railways of this country, with effect from 1st October, 1924, and the introduction of which was subsequently postponed until 1st January, 1925.

My Committee think it highly desirable that you should also take such steps which, in the opinion of your Committee, would further the objects of this Association's representation.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 675-T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),
DELHI, *11th December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Your letter No. 1628/117 *of 3rd current.*

In reply to your above, I am directed to inform you that the Railway Board understand that the further postponement, beyond 1st January, 1925, of the date of introduction of the new packing conditions is now under the consideration of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

2. I am to say that the contents of your above have accordingly been communicated to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Allahabad.—I have, etc.,

R. N. NICOLLS,
for *Secretary, Railway Board.*

Packing instructions in force hitherto.	Revised packing instructions.
1. Bazar-packed bales of piece-goods, irrespective of size or weight, must be tightly secured with iron bands, and the space between the edges of such iron bands must not exceed 5 inches in width. These iron bands will be secured in two directions round the bales, namely, lengthwise and breadthwise.	*Piece-goods, cotton or woollen,* in bales, press-packed and bound with iron bands:— 1. *Must be packed in water-proof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of keeping out water or oil. A declaration that the packing is in accordance with these conditions must be entered on the consignment note.* 2. Each bale must have the name of consignee and station of destination inscribed on it *in English.*
	Piece-goods, cotton or woollen, packed in boxes or cases :— 1. *The boxes or cases must be tin-lined and must not be covered with gunny. A declaration that the packing is in accordance with these conditions must be entered on the consignment note.*
2. The outer gunny covering of the bale must be securely stitched. 3. Each bale must have the name of consignee and the station of destination clearly painted on it.	2. Each box or case must have the name of consignee and station of destination inscribed on it *in English.*
	Piece-goods, cotton or woollen, not press-packed or not packed in boxes or cases :— 1. Bazar-packed bales of piece-goods, irrespective of size or weight, must be tightly secured with iron bands and the space between the edges of such iron bands must not exceed 5 inches

Packing instructions in force hitherto.	Revised packing instructions.
	in width. These iron bands must be secured in two directions round the bales, namely, lengthwise and breadthwise. *Each bale must be packed in water-proof cloth, tarpaulin or other covering capable of keeping out water or oil. A declaration that the packing is in accordance with these conditions must be entered on the consignment note.*
	2. Each bale must have the name of consignee and station of destination inscribed on it *in English.*

APPENDIX I-9.

TERMINAL TAX.

No. 33/28 of 1925.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th January*, 1925.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT :—*Terminal Tax.*

My Committee have been given to understand that the Income Committee of the Corporation have recently submitted a report to the Corporation containing detailed proposals in regard to terminal taxes which they suggest might be levied to replace the present system of refundable town duties.

2. In this connection I am directed to invite you to refer to the previous correspondence with the Association, from which it will be seen that Mr. H.P. Mody was originally nominated to represent the views of the Association before the Committee. In June 1923, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala replaced Mr. H. P. Mody as the Association's representative when the latter became President of the Corporation.

On the 9th July, 1923, Mr. Saklatvala, along with the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, discussed the list of articles which it was then considered advisable to make subject to a terminal tax. From the report of this meeting tendered to the Association by Mr. Saklatvala it appears that the Income Committee invited suggestions generally, and particularly with regard to the possibility of increasing the number of articles upon which a light terminal tax might be levied. On the 17th July, 1923, Mr. Saklatvala tendered to the Income Committee certain proposals which had been previously approved by the Association, and at the close of his letter indicated the extreme desirability of being given another opportunity of meeting the Income Committee for a discussion of the conclusions reached by them as a result of the suggestions made by this Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

3. Under these circumstances, my Committee are extremely surprised that the Income Committee of the Corporation should have submitted their final report to the Corporation without having given the representatives of the three important bodies named a chance of expressing their opinion thereon.

4. My Committee believe that the schedule and the rates at which it is proposed to levy the tax are open to serious objections in certain instances. In case of articles like coal, oil, stores, etc., the proposed terminal tax will be an additional burden on mills in Bombay, because these goods are already subject to heavy import duty. I am therefore to suggest that the Corporation should refer back the report to the Income Committee together with a recommendation that important industrial, mercantile and commercial bodies be consulted. Unless such a course is adopted my Committee feel that it will be necessary for the various Associations concerned to urge the Government of Bombay to withhold their consent to the Corporation's suggestions for enacting the necessary legislation.

5. In anticipation of my Committee's suggestions being acceded to I am to request that copies of the Income Committee's report may be forwarded to them for consideration and comment at a very early date.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 34/28 of 1925.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th January*, 1925.

THE SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to enclose herewith for your information a copy of letter dated the 7th January addressed by my Committee to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the proposed Terminal Tax.

The papers referred to in para 2 of the letter above mentioned will be found on pages 454—465 of the Association's Annual Report for 1923, a copy of which is doubtless available in your office.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 127/28 of 1925.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th January*, 1925.

THE COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Re. Terminal Tax.

Further to my letter of the 7th instant on the above subject, my Committee, in anticipation of the Corporation referring back to the Income Committee their report for modification in consultation with important trading interests, desire me to outline their principal objections against the schedule recommended by the Income Committee for the imposition of the proposed Terminal Tax.

My Committee's chief criticism against the schedule is that it contains several articles which are used practically wholly by cotton mills and, therefore, violates one of the sound principles laid down by the Income Committee themselves, *viz.*, that the burden of taxation should be distributed as equally as possible upon all sections of the tax-paying community.

I am directed to state that the total contributions of the Bombay mill industry towards Municipal revenues aggregate something like thirty lakhs of rupees annually, and the recent resolution of the Corporation in connection with the water tax will saddle the industry with a further burden of over two and a half lakhs. The proposals put forward by the Income Committee regarding the Terminal Tax are calculated to make a further drain on the resources of the cotton mills to the tune of about eight lakhs of rupees annually. My Committee maintain, with all the emphasis at their command, that it is as injudicious as it is unfair to levy such heavy taxation on Bombay's premier industry on which so much of the prosperity of the city depends. As is well known, the indigenous industry finds it increasingly difficult to hold its own against competition from Japan which, owing to a very high degree of protection afforded by its Government, is able to sell in the Indian market piece-goods at prices which are very often less than the cost of identical goods turned out by Indian mills. This very regrettable result is largely due to the taxes which have been piled upon the cotton mill industry for imperial, provincial and municipal purposes, without any regard to the taxable capacity of the industry. My Committee wish to submit most respectfully that the city's Corporation should be the last to adopt a policy calculated to hamper the healthy development of its greatest industry. Such a policy, inadvisable at all times, is particularly to be deprecated at present when the industry is passing through a period of unparalleled depression and when it stands urgently in need of being relieved of a portion of its burdens instead of being saddled with additional taxation. Failure on the part of Government or the Corporation to take cognisance of this fact in connection with their taxation policy will seriously imperil the future prosperity and development of the Indian cotton mill industry to the advantage of her foreign competitors.

My Committee have no objection to the principle of a non-refundable tax, but they cannot contemplate with equanimity the schedule framed by the Income Committee, the adoption of which would penalise the cotton industry to an unjustifiable extent, as the following comments with regard to some of the more important items in the schedule conclusively show:—

Item No. 1.—Coal is already subject to an import duty of 8 annas per ton, and it is obvious that the proposed Terminal Tax on this material will fall most heavily on the cotton mills which are the largest consumers. It is my Committee's considered opinion that if it may not be deemed practicable to delete coal altogether from the schedule, the rate in no case should exceed two annas per ton.

Item No. 3.—The tax on gunnies and hessian cloth will fall practically wholly upon the mills and, therefore, cannot be said to be fair or equitable in its incidence. It is my Committee's considered opinion that the item should be altogether deleted.

Item No. 4 (2).—Liquid fuel is another material used practically wholly by mills, and its inclusion in the schedule is an illustration of the manner in which the schedule violates the principle laid down by the Income Committee themselves and referred to in para 2 above.

Items Nos. 9 *and* 16.—In my Committee's opinion, the proposed rate for taxing timber and cement are much too high.

Item No. 23.—The inclusion of "dyes" in the schedule will again affect the textile industry only and should, for that reason, be condemned. Moreover, it should be noted that the tax on dyes will affect not only the mill industry but the hand-loom industry which consumes a much greater quantity than the mill industry.

Item No. 28.—It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for my Committee to point out the inadvisability of imposing any tax on machinery and mill work in view of the unanimity of opinion prevailing in the country that everything should be done to foster industries.

My Committee are confident that the Corporation will recognise that the schedule drawn up by the Income Committee is most inequitable and requires drastic modifications. It should certainly be possible so to recast the whole schedule that the resulting income to the Municipality would be the same or even more without unduly penalising the city's only large industry.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-10.

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM PAYABLE BY COTTON MILLS WHEN CLOSED.

No. 42/71 of 1924.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.,
BOMBAY, *17th May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have been very forcibly impressed of late by the very high rates chargeable according to the local Tariffs for the Fire Insurance of all departments of cotton mills, and we write this to request that our Association should take up this matter very vigorously with the Fire Insurance Association.

The very high Tariff rates exist for the last many years during which the Insurance Companies have made excessive profits. These profits are entirely out of proportion to the risk. Moreover—and we cannot sufficiently emphasise this point—since February, 1920, the Bombay mills reduced the working hours by two hours a day, thus reducing the insured risk in substantially the same proportion. The Fire Association have made no corresponding reduction on this account in their rates. This was not much noticed at that time owing to the great prosperity of the textile trade, but now that profits have so much dwindled down, the item of Fire Insurance premia looms large in balance-sheets of cotton mills. We are sure this is the experience of all mills, and as the item involved vitally and directly affects the prosperity of the industry, we are of opinion that a strenuous effort should be made to get the Tariff rates reduced all round.—Yours faithfully,

For The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.,
(ILLEGIBLE),
Secretary.

No. 705/72 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42/71 of the 17th May, 1924, in which you call attention to the very high rates of premium charged for insurance against fire for all departments of Bombay cotton mills.

My Committee desire me to thank you for your letter, and in reply to inform you that detailed investigations are being made with regard to the rates of insurance charged in other provinces and other countries, and when the necessary data have been collected the question will be taken up with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1039/100 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Several members of my Association have recently called attention to the excessive rates of Fire Insurance premium charged in respect of cotton mills. Before making a formal representation in this matter, my Committee would like to be informed as to whether the Fire Insurance Association contemplates any reduction in Fire Insurance premiums in the near future and, if so, the extent of such reduction.

2. My Committee also desire to draw attention to the injustice of the present rules of the Fire Insurance Association under which no rebate of premium can be claimed unless a mill is closed for a period exceeding ninety days, and submit that a rebate should be granted whenever a mill is closed for more than seven days.

3. The Insurance Association will doubtless acknowledge that the risk of an outbreak of fire is naturally less when a mill is closed than when it is working, and my Committee maintain that it is absurd that the mill should have to be silent for three months before becoming eligible for the grant of a refund or rebate.

This particular hardship was very apparent during the recent strike of mill-hands which resulted in a stoppage of about sixty days, but, as far as my Committee are aware, in no single instance has any rebate been granted. My Committee feel that for the whole of this period the mills should only have been liable at the "silent" risk rate and that a refund equivalent to the difference between the ordinary rate and the silent rate should have been allowed.

In order to facilitate an equitable arrangement being made to deal with this matter and future similar contingencies, I am to suggest that a joint meeting of your Committee and a Sub-Committee from my Association might be convened on a date suitable to you.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2265.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1039/100 of the 29th ultimo, we are directed to inform you that the whole matter is having the careful consideration of our Committee in view of past experience, and they will be glad to know what particular rates your Committee have in view, having regard to discounts and allowances.

We are further directed to state that our Committee will be very pleased to meet your Sub-Committee at some future date, preferably after having considered your reply to this letter.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

No. 1184/100 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION;
BOMBAY, *27th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2265, dated the 7th August, 1924, and in reply thereto am desired to inform you that a special Sub-Committee has been appointed by this Association to investigate in detail the general question of Fire Insurance premium rates. The preliminary enquiries so essential to an investigation of this kind will naturally take some time, but in the meantime my Committee feel that the question of the grant of a rebate of premium for the strike period, and the advisability of amending the Fire Insurance Association's rules in relation to the period during which a mill must be closed to become entitled to assessment at the silent risk rate, should be discussed at an early joint meeting of the Sub-Committees of our respective Associations. In anticipation of your Association's willingness to agree to this proposal, I am desired to request that your Association should suggest a date upon which the joint meeting might be held.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2265.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1184/100 of 27th ultimo, and are directed to inform you that our Committee assume that in referring to "a rebate of premium for the strike period" your Committee have in mind the recent strike in March last. We are further directed to state that however ready our Committee may be to reconsider the general question of silent periods, any alteration that may be made in the period as laid down in the Tariff cannot, under any circumstances, be made retrospective.

We are also to point out that numerous fires did occur during the strike referred to, and in many cases it would be most unreasonable to ask Companies to re-open their own and their re-insurers' accounts which have been finally closed and sent to head offices.

As already indicated, our Committee are willing to consider the general question of silent risks, and this matter is being taken up with the F. O. C. (Foreign) and the Calcutta and Madras Associations with a view to ascertaining their opinions.

The necessity for this arises from the fact that the East Indies Cotton Mills Tariff applies to all India, and any alteration would affect other Associations.

On receipt of replies from these Associations, we shall again communicate with you, when we trust a joint meeting with your Sub-Committee may be arranged.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 1535/72 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *12th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Silent Risks.

I am directed to invite your attention to our previous correspondence ending with your letter No. 2265 of 4th September, 1924, on the above subject. In paragraph 3 of the letter quoted above, it is stated that the question has been referred to your Foreign, Calcutta and Madras Associations. May I request you kindly to acquaint my Committee with what has transpired, as a result of the communications with other Associations, and when my Committee may expect to receive your proposals for a reduction in the length of time which a mill has to remain closed to become eligible for assessment of premium at "silent" rates.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2265.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Silent Risks.

Reverting to our letter dated the 4th September last and yours of the 12th instant, we have to state that our Committee after ascertaining the views of the Calcutta and Madras Associations as well as the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) with regard to the question of reducing the period during which a mill must remain closed in order to be entitled to assessment at the silent risk rate, have decided that this period should now be fixed at *not less than* 30 *days.*

Our members have already been advised of the above alteration by the issue of a Tariff Notice.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 1556/72 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Silent Risks.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and will reply to it in due course after it has been considered by my Committee.

In the meanwhile, will you kindly let me know when your Committee came to the decision referred to in your letter and when the Tariff Notice mentioned in the last para of your letter was issued to your members ?—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2265.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Silent Risks.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, and note that you will reply when our letter of 13th has had the consideration of your Committee.

In reply to the ultimate paragraph of your letter, we are directed to state that the decision referred to in our letter of 13th instant was arrived at, in conjunction with the Calcutta and Madras Associations, immediately on receipt of a leter from the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) in which they intimated their decision that the period may be reduced to not less than 30 days.

This Association's Tariff Notice to that effect was issued on the 11th instant.

We are further directed to point out that this concession applies to ordinary fire policies only.

We regret our Committee are not yet in a position to meet your special Sub-Committee to discuss the general question of Fire Insurance premium rates as indicated in your letter dated 27th August and ours of 4th September.

Our Committee are anxious that any such discussion should be based on accurate and reliable figures and to that end have enlisted the services of the F. O. C. (Foreign).

In view of the fact that your special Sub-Committee are also making lengthy preliminary enquiries, as outlined in your letter of 27th August, our Committee are hopeful that our joint efforts may ensure a satisfactory issue when our respective Committees are in a position to discuss the question in joint meeting.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 1634/72 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

Silent Risks.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters dated the 13th November and the 22nd November, respectively.

2. A reference to your letter dated the 4th September will show you that according to the arrangements between our respective Committees the question of "silent" risks was to be discussed at a joint meeting of your and this Association's Sub-Committees as soon as you received replies from the Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign)and theCalcutta and Madras Associations. My Committee regret that this arrangement was not adhered to, and they desire that there should be a joint meeting of our respective Sub-Committees to discuss the question of "silent" risks, and I am directed to request you to be good enough to indicate the date most convenient to you for holding the joint meeting.

3. As you point out in the ultimate paragraph of your letter of the 22nd November, the general question of Fire Insurance premium rates will have to be considered at a later date.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 2265.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th December*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Rates for Cotton Mills.

Following on ours of 22nd ultimo, we are directed to inform you that our Committee expect to be in a position to meet your Sub-Committee to discuss the above question in the near future. We shall be glad to hear when it will be suitable to your Sub-Committee to hold a joint meeting in this Association's rooms on any day subsequent to Thursday, the 11th instant.

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3rd instant on the subject of "silent" risks, which subject we suggest might also be discussed at the same meeting.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

APPENDIX I-11.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

(OBSOLETE SPRINKLERS).

CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, *23rd May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to submit herewith for the attention of the Committee of your Association and for such action as they may deem advisable to take in the matter in the interests of all mills, * copies of the correspondence between our Company and the Fire Insurance Association about the sprinklers installed at our Empress Mills, Nagpur, and which the Association insists on our replacing with a new type.

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* Not printed.

After all, the real test of a sprinkler is its being able to do efficient service under test conditions, and our contention is that in this respect our sprinklers have not failed and that there is absolutely no necessity for the change recommended by the Association.

With the progress of Science and Art new types of sprinklers are bound to be placed in the market from time to time and if any time that a new type appears and catches the fancy of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association, the mills are required to throw out their existing efficient sprinklers and replace them with the new type, there would be no end to the trouble and expense which the mills would have to put up with.—Yours faithfully,

For The Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(ILLEGIBLE.)

No. 853/85 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th June*, 1924.

MESSRS. THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

"Obsolete" type of Sprinklers.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd May together with the enclosures referred to therein on the above subject.

The matter was carefully considered by my Committee at their last meeting, and my Committee were unanimously of the opinion that strong exception ought to be taken to the attitude taken up by the Fire Insurance Association. My Committee have accordingly addressed a letter to the Fire Insurance Association on the subject and I am to enclose herewith a copy of this communication for your information.

It seems very unfortunate to my Committee that you brought this matter to their notice after having yielded to the demands of the Fire Insurance Association for a change of the sprinklers in your mills. Had you approached my Committee before agreeing to comply with the apparently unjustifiable demands of the Fire Insurance Association, my Committee would have taken up the matter strongly with them and might have got them to adhere to the agreement mutually arrived at in May, 1922, thereby saving you the heavy expense of replacing the old sprinklers by new.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 848/85 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th June*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

"Obsolete" type of Sprinklers.

I am directed to invite your attention to the agreement arrived at between my Committee and yours on the above subject at a meeting of my Committee held on 30th May, 1922, which was attended by two representatives of your Committee. The agreement was duly confirmed by you in your letter dated 12th June, 1922, in the course of which you stated :—

"With regard to the question of obsolete types of sprinklers, it has been agreed that the test should be one of efficiency and that the Inspectors, when next visiting the mills concerned, should carry out a test of the sprinklers affected and that the result of the tests should be placed before a joint meeting of our Sub-Committees."

2. From certain correspondence forwarded to the Association by the Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., my Committee regret to find that in the particular case concerned, the agreement was not adhered to on your side, and they desire me to address you on this matter.

3. In this connection I am to enclose copies of the more important letters that passed between the Central India Mills and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., a careful consideration of which has led my Committee to think that there was no necessity for the order being issued for a change in the type of sprinklers used.

4. It appears from the correspondence that in April, 1922, the Central India Mills were asked by your Inspector, Mr. North, to substitute the old type Grinnel Sprinkler by a modern type, and the Central India Mills protested on the ground that the sprinklers were always found to be working quite efficiently. Thereafter you decided to have the sprinklers tested, and accordingly your Inspector, Mr. Rockley, took a test on 8th July, 1922, and submitted a favourable report regarding the sprinklers in question. Mr. Rockley's report was made after the agreement referred to above between our respective Committees, and my Committee submit that in accordance with that agreement, the Central India Mills should have been allowed to continue the old sprinklers. The subsequent attitude taken up by your Association as set forth in the enclosed correspondence appears to have been contrary to that agreement, and my Committee much regret that such should have been the case.

5. It is unfortunate that the Central India Mills yielded to the persistent demands from your Association for a change of sprinklers without acquainting my Committee in time with the position, for had this been done my Committee would have certainly taken up the matter with you. My Committee, in view of the facts submitted to them, would be pleased to receive an explanation as to why the agreement mutually arrived at between them and your Committee was not complied with in this particular instance, and will be glad to have an assurance that in future the principle that efficiency should be the real test of the sprinklers will be strictly adhered to. In this connection my Committee commend to the careful consideration of your Committee the following observation made by the Central India Mill in their letter to this Association, which my Committee to some extent endorse :—

"With the progress of Science and Art new types of sprinklers are bound to be placed in the market from time to time, and if any time that a new type appears and catches the fancy of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association, the mills are required to throw out their existing efficient sprinklers and replace them with the new type, there would be no end to the trouble and expense which the mills would have to put up with."

6. I am also directed to invite your attention to the fact that within a short period conflicting reports were submitted by two of your Inspectors, which affords an interesting commentary on difficulties with which mills have to contend and is another proof for the necessity of a definite and consistent policy being laid down by your Association, as was urged by my Committee in their letter to you of 10th April, 1922. It appears from the enclosed correspondence that so far as Mr. North's report was concerned, the Central India Mills contended that it was misleading and did not represent matters correctly, and they supported their contention by independent tests subsequently taken in the presence of several persons. It is a matter of great regret to my Committee that the remonstrances of the Central India Mills did not receive due consideration.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *17th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

" Obsolete " type of Sprinklers.

We are directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 848/85 of the 26th ultimo and enclosures, and to inform you that our Committee do sincerely regret the oversight which you point out, *viz.*, that the results of the tests were not placed before a joint meeting of your and the Fire Insurance Association's Sub-Committees. We are to assure you that it was quite unintentional and care will be taken to see that future cases will be dealt with in accordance with the agreement.

We are instructed to point out, in reference to the particular case you have brought up, that the experts of the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in London, having had all the correspondence and results of the tests before them, have advised our Committee that the sprinklers should be replaced by others of an approved type. This is mentioned as you seem to suggest that the other part of the agreement has been overlooked also.

You are aware that the sprinklers in question have been installed for over 25 years and that three years has been given for replacement. This is anything but harsh, and is, in the opinion of our Committee, fair and reasonable.

With reference to the quotation given in your paragraph No. 5, we are directed to point out to you that our Committee are not governed by caprice, as that paragraph suggests you consider is the case, but by the advice of experts in England, who have a world-wide experience, and that advice is given only after very full and careful consideration of every circumstance.

With every consideration for the point of view of your Association, our Committee suggests that the final sentence of your letter is unjustified, and should not have been written.

If there is one thing apparent throughout this case, it is that the remonstrances of the Central India Mills *did* receive " due consideration "—they received thorough, exhaustive and prolonged consideration.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 1053/85 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

" Obsolete " type of Sprinklers.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1670 of the 17th instant.

At the outset my Committee desire me to draw your particular attention to the fact that the agreement arrived at in May 1922 between our respective Sub-Committees was twofold, *viz.*—

(1) That with regard to the question of obsolete type of sprinklers, the test should be one of efficiency only.

(2) That the results of all tests should be placed before a joint meeting of our respective Sub-Committees. (*Vide* your letter of 12th June, 1922.)

So far as the second part of the agreement is concerned, my Committee are pleased to have your assurance that it would be strictly observed in future, and that it was through pure oversight that the tests of the sprinklers of the Central India Mills were not placed by you before a joint meeting of our respective Sub-Committees.

My Committee, however, attach greater importance to the first part of the agreement referred to above. I am desired to point out that Mr. Rockley testified to the efficiency of the sprinklers in question and, therefore, it is submitted that in accordance with the agreement, no objection ought to have been raised against these sprinklers. In your letter you point out that the sprinklers in question had been installed for over 25 years, but surely this fact cannot in any way nullify the principle agreed upon, *viz.*, that efficiency was to be the sole test of all sprinklers, whether of the so-called ' obsolete ' type or of ' approved ' type. My Committee are utterly at a loss to understand why so soon after the report of Mr. Rockley testifying to the efficiency of the sprinklers, you insisted on another test being made by Mr. North. Moreover, my Committee regret that although the Central India Mills conclusively showed in their letters that Mr. North's report did not represent matters correctly no heed appears to have been paid to their remonstrances.

In the extract from the letter from the Fire Offices Committee quoted in your letter of 3rd April, 1924, they express an opinion against the ' obsolete ' type of sprinklers, but apparently they were not aware of the agreement arrived at between our respective Sub-Committees, nor does it appear that they had been notified of the results of the test made by Mr. Rockley. Under the circumstances, my Committee feel that your Committee will not be justified in insisting that the Central India Mills Co., Ltd., should carry out the proposed alterations with regard to their sprinkler installation under dispute. My Committee, therefore, trust you will reconsider your decision. My Committee would also be pleased to receive a definite assurance from you that you are prepared to treat the agreement of May, 1922, as binding on you.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

" Obsolete " type of Sprinklers.

We are directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1053/85 of 30th ultimo, and to inform you that our Committee regret to note that your Committee's opinion differs from that of our experts and they consider that the three years granted to the Central India Mills to replace inefficient sprinklers is a very reasonable time.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 1191/85 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

" Obsolete " type of Sprinklers.

With reference to your letter No. 1670 of the 7th instant, I am directed to state that this Association have no objection to the replacement of admittedly inefficient sprinklers. In the particular case of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, there would, however, appear to be some

doubt as to whether the sprinklers were in fact efficient, and my Association would value an assurance from you that in future you will observe the principle agreed upon in May, 1922, *viz.*, that efficiency should be the sole test for sprinklers.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

" Obsolete " type of Sprinklers.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No. 1191/85 of 29th ultimo which has now been considered by our Committee who direct us to refer you to the assurances given in the first paragraph of our letter of 17th July, and to state that these will be observed. —Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

APPENDIX I-12.

REGISTRATION OF QUALITY NUMBERS.

No. 16 M2/441.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, *1st May*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

During the last two or three years several complaints have come to us from various merchants all over India—Amritsar, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Sholapur, Madras, etc.,—of some mills stamping certain description of goods with the same cypher numbers which are in use for similar sorts we have been turning out for a long time and which, consequently, have grown greatly popular and large in demand.

This adoption of our numbers, oftener than not on the same species of cloth but inferior in quality than our own, is highly prejudicial to the sale of our goods of better quality. In reality goods of inferior quality, with our numbers appropriated, are sold at lower prices. And this kind of unhealthy competition with such surreptitious numbers reduced the former large demands we had had.

It will be clear to you that particular numbers on particular descriptions of cloth which have established a reputation in the different markets come into competition with the stuffs of a lower quality which some mills turn out stamped with the numbers which are our own. Indents, whether large or small, go mostly by numbers and the dealers thus pass off the inferior goods as just described among the mass of ignorant purchasers. It is as much of a deception as if certain trade marks were closely imitated and passed off for goods of the manufacturers whose exclusive design it is. But in the case of goods with trade marks

(designs not numbers) the imitating manufacturers or dealers can be booked. Not so in the case of the surreptitious users of numbers. We shall, therefore, be glad if the Association, as in the case of trade marks, will take some practical steps whereby this kind of numbering could be stopped and the evil of the deception now so largely practised may to a large extent be minimised.

Our complaint for the moment is for the following cypher numbers :—

No. 5800—Check.
,, 1800— ,,
,, 7002 & 8002—Dhoties.

During the last two years we had to serve notices or write in a friendly tone to the following mills, many of whom have, after prolonged correspondence, consented not to stamp our numbers :—

The Cawnpore Cotton Mills.
The Coorla Mills.
The Vishnu Cotton Mills.
The Hukumchand Mills.
The Kaiser-I-Hind Mills.
The Sorangpur Mills.
The Morarjee Mills.

Yours faithfully,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th June*, 1924.

MESSRS. THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 16 M2/441 of the 1st ultimo on the subject of the registration of quality numbers and to inform you that the matter was laid before my Committee at a meeting held on the 2nd instant, when it was decided to refer the question to the Trade Marks Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

A copy of their report will be forwarded to you in due course.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 4C2/1863.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY, *21st July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Registration of Quality Numbers : Irakal Sarees Nos. 13651 *to* 13660.

In continuation of our letter of the 1st May, 1924, on the above subject, we beg to forward herewith for your perusal and return two samples of *sarees* imitated and numbered and stamped by the Gujarat Spinning Mills in a manner so as to mislead the consumers. We send two of our *sarees* also. Our mill is well known for its manufacture of *sarees* and checks.

Its premier position in the sales of these qualities has brought forward many imitators of inferior and cheaper make. We do not mind these imitations, but the stamping of our numbers goes a great deal against the sales of our genuine cloth. The average sale of these and other *sarees* during the last three years has been more than a thousand bales per year, and if such imitations are allowed to continue our sales are bound to suffer and the public put to a great loss as well by the purchase of inferior stuff.

Since 1915, we have been manufacturing these *sarees* and the numbers stamped are 13651 to 13660, according to the colour of the *saree*. The numbers are stamped below a ticket, and above the tickets appear the words "Sholapur Girni" (Sholapur Mills) in the Devanagari types.

You are requested to compare our *sarees* with those of the Gujarat Spinning Mills, and you will easily see how the whole face of the *saree*, except the ticket which is a negligible thing, is imitated. Not only the numbers but the words at the top have been put in the Devanagari type—Sholapuri Duxini Saree—to mislead the purchaser that they are of "Sholapur" Mill make. No other mill in Sholapur has stamped the word "Sholapur" while this mill from Gujarat has come forward to claim the monopoly of the word simply to pass off their spurious goods.

We shall be obliged by your putting these *sarees* before the President and the Committee.—Yours faithfully,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 1419/64 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th October*, 1924.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS;

With reference to your two letters dated 1st May, 1924, and 21st July, 1924, on the subject of registration of trade numbers, I beg to inform you that the question was referred to the Trade Marks Sub-Committee for consideration and report. As the question appeared to the Sub-Committee to be bristling with legal difficulties they took the opinion of Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, and considering this question in the light of this opinion and from other points of view, they came to the conclusion that it would be best not to launch upon a system of registration of trade numbers. The Committee of the Association concurred with the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee.

I enclose herewith a copy of the Sub-Committee's report and a copy of Mr. B. J. Desai's opinion for your information.

The sample pieces of *sarees* forwarded by you are returned herewith, the receipt of which kindly acknowledge.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Report by the Trade Marks Sub-Committee on the Proposal for Registration of Trade Numbers.

To

THE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Committee held on 2nd June, 1924, we were requested to consider and report on the feasibility of registering the quality numbers of cloth manufactured by the members of the Association. It will be remembered that the question was first raised by

the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., in their letter dated 1st May, 1924, wherein they drew the Committee's attention to the prejudicial effects on the sales of their mill cloth owing to other mills using on their goods certain numbers which had become well known in the market in connection with the goods of the Sholapoor Mill. The question appeared to us to be bristling with legal difficulties and we therefore deemed it advisable to take the opinion of Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, on the question. We also authorised the Chairman to hold a conference with Mr. B. J. Desai, and the conference was also attended by Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji on behalf of the Sholapoor Mills. It will be seen from the attached copy of Mr. Desai's opinion that formation of rules for the registration of trade numbers is not quite feasible and is likely to create difficulties.

We think it is now generally recognised by members that if a mill stamps a particular number on certain goods for a fairly long period, so that the number has become well known in the market in connection with the particular goods of that mill, then that mill acquires a proprietary right over that number. It is obvious that if we were to inaugurate a system of registering numbers, then every member would claim his right over every number he might be using and this would lead to endless disputes and it would be hardly practicable to maintain such a register. In our opinion, therefore, it would be better to leave the matter to the good sense of the members themselves. As a matter of fact, members are known to have readily withdrawn numbers which they might have unintentionally encroached upon as soon as facts were brought to their notice. The complaints of the Sholapoor Mills were against non-members who, of course, could not be bound by any rules which the Association might make.

Taking all the above facts into consideration, we are firmly of opinion that it would not be advisable for the Association to launch upon a system of registration of trade numbers.

Members of Sub-Committee. { S. D. SAKLATVALA. A. GEDDIS. T. MALONEY (*Secretary*).

Counsel's Opinion.

I have discussed this matter fully at a conference and it appears to me, from the discussion, that beyond stating general propositions for the guidance of the Association, matters have not reached the stage when actual rules could be formulated. As regards manufacturers in general, a mill company becomes entitled to the exclusive use of a figure with reference to a particular kind of cloth only when the said figure has become, by use, dominant designation of the goods, that is to say, the particular figure is an invariable indication of that kind of cloth manufactured by the particular company. In order to acquire such a right the figure must have been in use for a sufficiently long period to create the invariable association between the figure and the particular kind of cloth manufactured by the company on which the figure is stamped. During such period, before the association and the reputation are established there is nothing to prevent another company from using the said figure with reference to a similar kind of cloth of their manufacture. If it is wide enough the result of such use would probably be that the first-named company would never succeed in acquiring the exclusive right to the use of the said figure.

If the matter of the use of figures with reference to particular kind of cloth by mill companies (who are the members of the Millowners' Association) is regulated by rules sanctioned by the Association the question stands on a different footing. In that case, if any particular figures are registered by a particular company under the rules with reference to particular kinds of cloth of their manufacture, the other members of the Association will be prevented from using the same with reference to similar kinds of cloth of their manufacture even though at the time of the registration the invariable association between the figure and the particular kind of cloth manufactured by the registering company had not come into existence. The matter in that case would not depend on the acquisition of the reputation but on contract

for mutual convenience: the other members of the Association would forbear from using the figures registered by Company A in consideration of the Company A forbearing from using other figures registered by the other members of the Association, and such rights could be enforced if they are infringed inasmuch as the rules would then become a contract between the several members of the Association. The practical difficulty, however, appears to be that though a very small number of figures are really valuable in reference to particular kinds of cloth manufactured by particular companies, the use of figures on every kind of cloth is very wide—almost general. The difficulty would therefore be in the first registration. After the first registration the difficulty would be very small unless two parties simultaneously apply for registration of the same figures with reference to the same kinds of cloth. If the relative values of the figures in actual use were borne in mind and concession made by leading companies in giving up comparatively less valuable figures there appears to me some practical way of framing rules for the registration of figures. A real start can be made if the leading companies agree to eliminate from the registration figures in use of little value and accept a few selected figures of exceptionally acknowledged value. If this cannot be done framing of general rules appears to me to be a matter of little value.

B. J. DESAI.

APPENDIX I-13.

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

No. A648/5679.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY, *29th November*, 1923.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I forward herewith a copy of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts for October 26th, 1923, and beg to invite the attention of your Committee to the article on the first page on the "Scheme for the Improvement of Industrial Designs." It will be observed that the Society holds an annual competition of industrial designs in four sections, one of which is textiles. In India, little has been done to develop industrial designs, and in this province the only industry sufficiently organised and important to give scope to industrial designs is the textile industry. I shall be glad if you will kindly obtain for me the opinion of your Committee regarding the extent and nature of the demand for industrial designs in this industry. If your Committee could suggest the classes and kinds of designs that are wanted, I should be glad to take up the idea of initiating competitions. I have reason to think that if designs are wanted, they would soon be forthcoming, *e.g.*, sometime ago, I asked the Principal of the School of Art whether he could supply me with new designs for hand calico printers. The first-year students at the School of Art were allowed one or at most two hours a week to practise on designs, and at the end of some months the results were submitted to me. The designs were all for *sari* borders and I was assured that owing to their novelty they would not be acceptable. Indeed, the hand calico printers of Ahmedabad would have nothing to do with them and preferred their traditional patterns, but one or two men in Ahmedabad with business instincts took up the new patterns, engaged their own printers and made quite a success with *saris* printed with the new designs. The designs themselves were generally pleasing, and when it is considered that they were the work of first-year students only there seems reason to suppose that if there is any scope for the introduction of novel patterns appealing to Indian taste in the textile industry, the supply is likely to be of good quality.

2. The experience with the hand-printing industry has encouraged me to place the scheme of the Royal Society of Arts in England before your Committee to see whether similar demands in this country could not be satisfied locally.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. 16/24 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th January*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, A648-5679, dated the 29th November, 1923, advocating the institution of a scheme for the improvement of industrial designs upon the lines of competitions held by the Royal Society of Arts.

2. My Committee have given your letter detailed consideration and are of the opinion that whilst a development of the Society of Arts' present scheme might prove of great utility in England, are firmly convinced that a similar competition for the improvement of textile designs in this country would not be at present of any great benefit.

3. The chief reasons for this point of view are that elaborate designs are not at present woven in this country, and in the cloth printing trade, where artistic designs might command attention, the work is chiefly done by hand, and the trade practically unorganised which makes the introduction of new designs, even though of the greatest artistic merit, difficult in the extreme.

4. My Committee contend that it would be a step in the right direction if, instead of a competition similar to that of the Royal Society of Arts, money prizes, medals, and scholarships were offered for the best dobby designs. The prizes should, it is thought, be for competition amongst the textile students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the designs should be of practical value and suitable for shirtings, blouse and dress materials, dhotie borders, etc.

5. The actual details of the scheme, if it appeals to you, might be worked out by yourself, the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and a Sub-Committee from this Association. Captain E. V. Sassoon and Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., of my Committee have already indicated their willingness to support such a scheme and are prepared to offer a medal and money prizes for competition. Other millowners and interested persons might also offer prizes if the scheme takes practical shape.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. A648/238.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY, *10th January*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 16/24, dated 8th January, 1924, and to note the opinion of your Committee regarding the suggestion made in my letter of the 29th November, 1923. I accept the Committee's opinion and will take no further action meantime.

2. With reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter, I thank your Committee for their kindness in submitting the suggestion and shall place the proposal before the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at its next meeting, after which I shall communicate with you further.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. A648/800.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY, *28th January*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my No. A 648/238, dated 10th January, 1924, I beg to inform you that the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have decided to appoint a small Committee to act with the representatives of your Association to decide the conditions of a competition on the lines suggested in your letter No. 16/24, dated 8th January, 1924. The Board's representatives are Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and myself. If your Association will kindly nominate its representatives, I shall arrange for calling the Committee together and drawing up a scheme.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. 10/24 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th February*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A648/800, dated 28th January, 1924, on the subject of a prize scheme for the encouragement and improvement of textile designs.

In reply, I am to say that my Committee have nominated Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., to discuss the details of the scheme with the Sub-Committee which has been appointed by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 721/24 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th June*, 1924.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

Scheme for the Development of Industrial Designs.

Further to my letter No. 100/24 of 6th February, 1924, on the above subject, I am directed to inform you that the Sub-Committee of the Association appointed to discuss the details of the above scheme with a Special Sub-Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have drawn up a memorandum on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Proposed Prize Scheme for Collections of Woven Cotton Fabrics.

(1) The Bombay Millowners' Association, with a view to developing a keener interest in the designing of cotton fabrics suitable for India and particularly suitable for manufacture in the Bombay Presidency, offer for competition subject to the undermentioned conditions, for the most meritorious collections of woven fabrics of candidate's own design and execution, the following prizes :—

One prize of Rs. 75 with Silver Medal.
One prize of Rs. 50 with Bronze Medal.
One prize of Rs. 30 only.

In the event of the Examiner considering the collection of any other candidate worthy of commendation, this should be expressed by the Examiner.

(2) Every sample in any collection entered for competition must have been woven in a recognised technical school or college and be certified by the Principal and Chairman of the Board, or two other responsible officials, to be of the candidate's own origin and execution.

(3) Patterns submitted must be not less than 6″ square and must be carefully mounted in a pattern book provided for the purpose. No pattern will be considered complete unless full particulars of design, draft, weave, pick and counts of warp and weft are submitted. Wherever possible, the cost per yard of the material should be given calculated on the basis provided in the schedule marked *A given.

(4) In view of the demand for union fabrics, it is permissible for samples to contain not less than 80 per cent. cotton and 20 per cent. of silk, art silk or any other fibre.

(5) The number of patterns in the collection submitted must not be less than 12 nor more than 36 and of the patterns submitted at least three must be submitted in each of classes 1 and 2 mentioned below. Remaining samples can be from any or all of the remaining classes, but at least 4 classes must be represented in the collection including classes 1 and 2. (A complete list of classes is given in *schedule B.)

(6) In judging the merits of each collection, due regard will be paid to novelty, colour schemes and intricacy of texture, but preference will be given to designs and fabrics particularly suitable for production in mills of the Bombay Presidency.

(7) The six students who supply the best albums will be required to present themselves for a further examination of a practical nature to be held in an approved technical institute, in order to ensure a thorough test of their efficiency.

(8) In the event of the fabrics submitted not being of sufficient merit, the full number of prizes will not be awarded.

(9) At the practical examination the Examiner shall—

1. Satisfy himself that the designs submitted have been designed and produced by the students submitting them.

2. Ask oral questions relative to fabric, structure and design.

3. Submit cloths for practical cloth analysis.

(10) The Examiner has not yet been appointed and may possibly consist of a Committee of Examiners.

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* Not printed.

(11) Any person, irrespective of age, residing within the Bombay Presidency shall be eligible to compete for the prizes, unless he is a teacher of textiles.

(12) Any candidate to whom a first prize is awarded will not be permitted to compete for a prize in any subsequent year, but a candidate who gains a minor prize only may compete in succeeding years for one of higher value, but in no case can a design once submitted in any collection be used for competition in succeeding years.

(13) The pattern album together with the certificate must be forwarded to the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on or before March 1st, 1925.

(14) Neither the name of candidate, address, nor any indication as to where the specimens have been prepared must appear in the album.

APPENDIX I-14.

DESIRABILITY OF IMPARTING A MORE PRACTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BIAS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.

No. F.I./11207 of 1924.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 21*st October*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Desirability of Imparting a more Practical and Industrial bias to Primary Education.*

I have to address you on the subject noted above.

2. Following the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission in para 122 (copy attached) of their report, Government have asked me to bring to the notice of your Association the desirability of imparting a more practical and industrial bias to the education in schools for factory children.

3. Some of the mills in Bombay City have had their own schools conducted for factory children. If these schools are developed on special lines so as to give the pupils a training calculated to make them better workmen when they become full-time operatives, the attempt may be successful, and if it does, it would ultimately be in the interest of the industrial development and thus partially meet the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission.

4. Extract copy of a report in connection with a factory school conducted at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, is attached herewith for the information of your Association. If millowners in Bombay were to develop their schools on similar lines, they may prove successful here as they did in Madras.

5. Government have expressed, in this connection, a desire to know to what extent the Millowners' Association in Bombay would be prepared to co-operate with Government and the Municipality, especially in inducing the millowners concerned to incur such extra expenditure in connection with the schools for factory children maintained by them as may be required to carry out the suggestions of the Fiscal Commission. It would be desirable to prepare a concrete scheme in detail and to state the date from which the Association would arrange to put it in operation in the mills concerned.

6. Finally, I request othat you will kindly place the matter in reference before the Committee of your Association and favour me with their views in the matter for communication to Government.—Yours faithfully,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Extract paragraph 122 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

122. *A more Industrial bias in Primary Education.*—We have given our reasons for advocating a policy of protection in India and we have outlined the principles in accordance with which that policy should be applied. But it is clear that the mere imposition of protective duties, however scientifically contrived, will not by itself produce that full industrial development which we desire. The Indian Industrial Commission pointed out that " a factor which has tended in the past to delay the progress of Indian industrial development has been the ignorance and conservatism of the uneducated workmen ;" and we wish to lay stress upon the indisputable truth of the statement. The quality of Indian labour can only be raised by an improvement in the education of the labourer, which will lead to a higher standard of living. We feel that the type of primary education at present given in India is not always suitable to the development of a more efficient industrial population. We would suggest that the primary school curriculum should include some form of manual training, and that the educational system should be devoted far more than at present to the awakening of an interest in mechanical pursuits. If a more practical and industrial turn can be given to primary education, the difficulty to which we have already referred in regard to the supply of industrial labour would be likely to diminish. The difficulty, as we have explained, consists not in any real paucity of supply but in the conservatism of the agricultural classes and their reluctance to seize the opportunities for more profitable employment which are open to them. A greater familiarity with mechanical pursuits induced by early training would go far to remove these prejudices.

Copy of Report on the Education of Factory Children in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills School received from Miss M. D. Sage, Joint Principal, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills School, dated the 27th September, 1923.

Education of Factory Children in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills School.

During the last two years there has been an increased desire for education on the part of work-people for themselves and for their children. They have found that a man who can read a notice for himself and check his own stores-bill has a distinct advantage over the man who cannot do so, and so the desire for elementary education for boys is increasing. During the last year from 87 per cent. to 88 per cent. of the total number of half-timers have been attending the mill school.

The boys who are at work for 5 hours in the morning come to school for 2 hours in the afternoon, and those who are at work in the afternoon have been at school for 2½ hours in the morning. In addition to elementary school work and hand-work in the technical workshops attached to the school, the morning boys learn physical drill and gymnastics and the afternoon boys play football. The two sets of boys change over in alternate months.

The work done by the boys in the mill is not heavy, although it requires constant attention. It consists chiefly of replacing full bobbins with empty ones, and of joining up the broken threads. A certain number of boys are attached to each spinning frame. As the spinning room is well lighted and well ventilated, and kept spotlessly clean, the work is healthy and does not over-tax their strength.

Many of the boys come to work from villages at some distance from the mills, so those who live over two miles away and are attending school are provided with a full meal of curry and rice at noon. Since the inauguration of the midday meal many boys have been able to attend school who otherwise could not have done so owing to this difficulty of getting food.

In July, 1922, the minimum age for boys working in factories was raised to 12. This means that in future boys will be able to attend school for the full day before joining the mills and so they will have a better chance.

In the meantime, the half-timers appear to be drawn from sturdy village stock and only a small proportion of them have been to school before joining the mill.

The strength of the school is 1,261.

No. 1533/121 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *12th November*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter F. I/11207, dated 21st October, 1924, and its accompaniments which were studied with considerable interest by my Committee.

In their opinion, the suggestions contained in the letter are much too vague to enable them to express any very definite opinion, but my Committee would be pleased to express their views if a concrete scheme were put before them. At the same time my Committee desire to call Government's attention to the fact that since the introduction of the amended Factory Act in 1922 which raised the minimum age limit for children, the number of half-timers employed in Bombay City and Island mills has fallen rapidly, with the result that many of the voluntary schools run by the mill authorities have had to be closed down owing to insufficiency of scholars. This aspect of the case would appear to have escaped the attention of Government. In view of this diminution in the number of factory schools for half-timers, it might be wiser to refer concrete proposals direct to those mills which still retain them.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-15.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

No. 1084-G/24.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *18th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT:—*Development of Radio Broadcasting in India.*

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of the resolution of the Government of Bombay (with accompaniments) No. 1084-24, dated 18th July, 1924, on the

subject noted above, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of your Association not later than the 20th August, 1924.—I have, etc.,

R. B. DIVANJI,
for *Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *18th July*, 1924.

Resolution No. 1084/24.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Posts and Telegraphs Branch), No. 153-P.T., dated 19th May, 1924.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Posts and Telegraphs Branch), No. 1084-G/24, dated 28th May, 1924.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Posts and Telegraphs Branch), No. 1084-G/24, dated 21st June, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Posts and Telegraphs Branch), No. 153-P.T., dated 3rd July, 1924.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour (Posts and Telegraphs Branch), No. 153-P.T., dated 9th July, 1924.

* * * * * * *

2. Extract paragraphs 1 to 4 of the letter, together with the appendices, should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi; the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Limited; the Millowners' Association, Bombay; the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad; the Associated Exchange Banks, Bombay; and the Bombay Radio Club for favour of opinion on the questions raised in those paragraphs.

3. The officers and the public bodies are requested to send in their remarks and opinions *not later than the 20th August*, 1924.—By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Ley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, to all Local Governments and Administrations, No. 153-P. T., dated 19th May, 1924.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the development of Radio Broadcasting in India. Broadcasting is at present in its infancy in this country. Broadcasting licenses have so far only been granted to two Radio Clubs which broadcast for the benefit of their members in Calcutta and Bombay; and to one commercial firm whose license is for demonstration purposes only. There are also a considerable number of licenses granted for receiving purposes only, all over India. It may be expected, however, that the science and practice of broadcasting will rapidly extend, and it appears to the Government of India to be necessary to define the principles upon which it should be allowed, and envisage the lines on which it can best develop. Broadcasting is a development of wireless science which, as has been recognized in all countries, may be of great educative value, and it is, therefore, a development which Local Governments will no doubt agree should be welcomed in this country. It is obviously necessary, however, that it should be regulated, if only for the reason that it

is essential, in order to prevent interference with wireless stations and confusion among different broadcasting stations themselves, to regulate the wave-lengths to be used in specified areas. Failure to do so led to confusion in other countries, when the invention first came into use, and it was quickly found necessary to adopt stringent regulations and to lay down a consistent policy. The policy which has been adopted in England with considerable success is based on the grant of a monopoly to a single company which provides all the broadcasting stations in the United Kingdom from which programmes are broadcasted daily. An important clause in the license issued to the British Broadcasting Company requires that the standard of programme shall be to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. It has further been found necessary in the United Kingdom, in order to enable broadcasting to be started as a commercial proposition, to protect British manufacturers of receiving sets by confining licenses for such sets and their component parts to those manufactured in the United Kingdom only for a period of two years.

2. The present legal position is that under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, the establishment, maintenance, and working of wireless telegraphs can only be permitted under license. It might be possible, perhaps, for Government themselves, through the agency of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to retain the monopoly of providing broadcasting services in India. But Local Governments will no doubt agree that any such solution is undesirable and that it is clearly best that the development of broadcasting services in this country should be entrusted to private enterprise, under suitable regulation and control. In determining how such regulation and control should be effected, it must be borne in mind that any scheme must be based on a reasonable commercial return to any company which has the enterprise to provide a satisfactory broadcasting service. The costs of a broadcast transmitting station, and the expenses of maintaining good programmes are heavy. On the other hand, it is not difficult for any one with some mechanical knowledge to construct a broadcast receiving set himself at little cost, and of sufficient power to enable him to "listen in" to a broadcasting station. He is thus enabled to benefit from the enterprise of a broadcasting company, to which he has himself contributed nothing. Receiving sets must be licensed, and the most satisfactory way of meeting the difficulty of the unauthorized use of such sets is by making the license fee sufficiently cheap, and licenses sufficiently easy to obtain. At the same time it seems apparent that the major portion of the income of a broadcasting company must be obtained from a share in the receipts from license fees for receiving sets.

3. The problem how to effect the necessary regulation and control presents some difficulties. The following are the provisional conclusions which the Government of India have reached, after informal discussions with certain representatives of newspapers, news-agencies, and manufacturing interests concerned. These conclusions are only put forward tentatively at present, and the Government of India would be glad to receive any observations or criticisms which Local Governments may desire to make :—

(1) Licenses to broadcast should only be granted to persons approved by the Local Government of the Province in which the broadcasting station will be established and broadcasting stations should be licensed to serve certain areas, the extent of which can only be decided when the power and location of any proposed station is known. There should be only one licensee for each specified area.

Note.—The Government of India have considered an alternative proposal that only one company should be licensed for the whole of India, with a monopoly of establishing stations in any area desired. Such a solution would have certain advantages from the point of view of simplicity, and would follow the practice in the United Kingdom. The Government of India, however, are provisionally of opinion that in such a vast country as India, and in the existing state of development of the science and practice of broadcasting in this country, the grant of such an extensive monopoly would be unnecessary and unduly restrictive.

(2) So far as any control is necessary on the part of the Local Government, this would be exercised by the Government of the Province in which the broadcasting station is located, irrespective of the extent of the area it serves.

(3) The licensee for any area must serve the area to the reasonable satisfaction of the Director-General, Post and Telegraph Department.

(4) Government should retain full rights to inspect a broadcasting station at any time and to take over and work the station or assume direct control of the transmission of traffic in case of emergency; to issue any special or general instruction as to the matter which may or may not be broadcasted, or as to the persons who may or may not be permitted to broadcast through the medium of the station, or as to the times at which broadcasting may be carried on; and finally, they must retain the right to terminate the license at any time in the event of the improper use of a broadcasting station.

(5) When the conditions under which broadcasting will be permitted have been settled, they will be published, and a date fixed after which the Director-General will consider applications for licenses.

(6) If more than one application is forthcoming in any locality, the applicants should be required to form a local broadcasting company, to which the license will be granted. But, if it is found that the applicants have failed to form such a company within three months, the Director-General shall select one applicant, to which the license should be granted.

(7) If suitable and desirable applicants come forward within one year of the grant of the initial license, the licensee should be required (*a*) if an individual, to form a local broadcasting company with the applicants, or (*b*) if a company, to admit the applicants to a share in the company.

(8) In the event of local broadcasting companies being formed, subscriptions should be invited from the public with priority to *bona fide* manufacturers of, or dealers in, wireless apparatus for broadcasting.

(9) Broadcasting companies will be free to manufacture and sell apparatus.

(10) The importation into British India of complete broadcast receivers and certain specified and clearly recognisable component parts should be restricted to licensees of Government for broadcasting and to shareholders in broadcasting companies.

Note.—The reason for this proposal is that it seems doubtful whether it would be possible for any broadcasting company, whose income is solely based on a share of the license fees for receiving sets, to run a service as a commercial proposition. It seems right that any person who can import and use a receiving set should have some interest in the broadcasting company, and it may be necessary for the articles of association of a company to provide for a payment of royalty to the company by shareholders, whose business is the importation and sale of receiving sets. The provisions in (7) and (8) above which ensure that *bona fide* manufacturers or dealers in wireless apparatus for broadcasting should be entitled to a share in the company by the purchase of a single share—a provision which is based on the precedent of the United Kingdom—should be sufficient to prevent abuse.

(11) The fee for a license for a receiving set should be Rs. 10 per annum, and licenses for these sets should be issued at post offices on demand without any undue formality, and irrespective of the age, sex, or nationality of the applicant. Broadcasting licensees should receive 80 per cent. of all fees collected in respect of receiving licenses granted in the area served by the licensee.

(12) Initial broadcasting licenses shall be valid for 3 years.

(13) The articles of association of broadcasting companies, and any agreement between such companies and their shareholders, should be uniform for all companies in British India, and should be subject to approval by Government; more particularly the royalties, if any, to be paid to a company by its shareholders, who are manufacturers of or dealers in broadcasting apparatus, should be approved by Government.

(14) Programmes, other than news, may be broadcasted at any time.

(15) Original news should only be permitted, if supplied by specific news-agencies approved by Government and cited in the license.

(16) The times for broadcasting original news should be arranged between the supplying news-agencies, the newspapers in the area served by the licensee, and the licensee; such arrangements should be embodied in the license.

(17) The license should permit departure from the time contemplated under (16) in special cases, provided the concurrence of the supplying news-agencies and the newspapers in the area served by the licensee is first obtained.

(18) The broadcasting of extracts from newspapers and periodicals, when such extracts are in the nature of news, or comments on news, should be subject to the concurrence of, or by arrangement with, the supplying news-agencies in each case.

(19) The licensee should be permitted to provide a separate service for broadcasting commercial news to subscribers on payment at times other than those appointed for the ordinary programmes. This is termed "Toll Broadcasting," while the ordinary programmes are described as "Entertainment Broadcasting."

(20) The licensee should also be permitted to include market quotations in the ordinary programmes, if he so desires.

(21) The licensee should be permitted to receive payment for matter broadcasted, provided the standard of programme as required by the Director-General from time to time is maintained.

4. In dealing with the question of programmes, it will be necessary to lay down in some detail the kind of matter which it will be permissible to broadcast. The form in which it is proposed that the programmes to be permitted shall be embodied in the license is shown in the appendix to this letter. It will be seen that the Government of India propose that the licensee shall be required to broadcast weather reports and forecasts, Government notices, and *communiques* free of cost. It is also considered that Government should be permitted to use the station free of charge for broadcasting educational propaganda, or any other matter, for a period not exceeding 10 per cent. of any programme; or for a longer period in case of emergency, or by arrangement with the licensee. The Government of India consider it will also be necessary to lay down that British subjects should be employed in operating the stations; that the station should be connected to the telephone system; that the licensee shall observe secrecy of official messages and private traffic, which may be received by means of the station, and that the licensee shall be obliged to transmit Government messages on a special wave, if so required, at times other than those of the ordinary programmes. It is considered that this last requirement may possibly be of some value for police, district, and other official purposes of a non-confidential nature.

* * * * * * *

APPENDIX.

Programmes.

I.—Entertainment Broadcasting.

Compulsory :—

Weather Reports and Forecasts. (Note (1).)

Government *Communiques* and Notices. (Note (2)).

Optional :—

Concerts and other Musical Items.

Theatrical Entertainments and Items.

Student's Programmes. (Note (3).)

Lectures, Readings or Addresses, provided the subject is entirely non-political.

Children's Programmes.

News. (Note (4).)

Extracts from Newspapers and Periodicals. (Note (5).)

Speeches, provided that Government has previously approved of the speech $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ the Speaker.

Advertisements. (Note (6).)

Any other matter subject to the general or special permission of Government.

II.—Toll Broadcasting.

Compulsory :—

Government *Communiques* and Notices. (Note (2).)

Optional :—

Market and Exchange Quotations and Reports.

News. (Note (4).)

Commercial and Financial information.

Advertisements. (Note (6).)

Notes.— (1) Will be supplied by the Director-General, Observatories.
(2) If so required by Government.
(3) Strictly confined to educational matter of a non-political nature.
(4) Strictly confined to Press messages supplied by specified News Agencies approved by Government.
(5) If such extracts are in the nature of news or comments on news they must be subject to previous arrangement with the News Agencies in each case. Licensees are not permitted to broadcast any extracts from newspapers on behalf of the newspapers concerned either gratuitously or on payment without the previous concurrence of the approved News Agencies.
(6) In order that the standard of programme may be maintained, the amount of advertisement matter permitted shall not normally exceed 10 per cent. of any programme as regards the time taken to broadcast.

No. 1172/96 of 1924.

The Millowners' Association,
Bombay, *26th August*, 1924.

The Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Development of Radio Broadcasting in India.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1084-G/24, dated 18th July, 1924, together with the enclosures referred to therein on the above subject.

2. My Committee are pleased to note that Government recognise the necessity of encouraging, in this country, the development of broadcasting, regarding the educative value of which there cannot be two opinions. My Committee also agree with Government that the experience of other countries clearly proves the necessity of proper regulation and control, and can see no objection to the imposition of similar control in this country ; but not more.

3. While agreeing on broad lines with the scheme outlined by Government, my Committee are inclined to take exception to Government's recommendation to restrict the importation into British India of complete broadcasting sets and certain specified and clearly recognisable component parts to licensed broadcasting companies. The explanation given by Government for this restriction does not appear to my Committee to be quite convincing, and they are of opinion that general importation should be allowed since it ought to be possible for broadcasting companies to pay their way. If absolutely necessary, the licensees may be given the monopoly of importation for a definite period, say, two years at the most, but any further extension of the period of monopoly will, in my Committee's opinion, prove prejudicial to the healthy development of this very useful branch of wireless science.

4. Even the above suggestion has its disadvantages, for it appears that a receiving set can be put together from parts for about Rs. 10 and if a monopoly is given to licensees they may refuse to bring in parts, and import only complete sets for which they might charge much higher prices. Moreover, it should be remembered that people will make up their own sets by importing parts such as valves, etc., for it is a fact that the greater part of a wireless set can be manufactured by an amateur, if he cares to take a little trouble and studies the matter from the existing text-books.

5. My Committee generally approve of the suggestions for the licensing of transmitting stations, but they wish to add such restrictions as may be found necessary to impose in this direction in the public interest should in no case be more rigorous than in the United Kingdom. They would value an assurance from Government in this respect.

6. In conclusion, my Committee think that the public should be allowed as free and unfettered use of this invention as possible. Although they quite recognise the necessity of proper restrictions, they are of opinion that the restrictions proposed by Government are much too stringent and might with advantage be relaxed to an appreciable extent.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-16.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

No. 4271.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *16th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to solicit the views of your Association on the subject of the Wholesale Prices and Wholesale Price Index Numbers which appear monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

2. This reference has nothing to do with Retail Prices or the Cost of Living Index Numbers, both of which concern consumers, but only with the Wholesale Price Index Numbers, which are intended to be a general "trade barometer."

3. The questions which have to be settled before the Wholesale Price Index Numbers can really be a satisfactory trade barometer are :—

I. Selection of articles.

II. Grouping of articles.

III. Sources of information.

IV. Formula for deducing the Index Numbers.

4. *Selection of Articles.*—The present list was taken, when the Labour Office was founded in 1921, from a list contained in the volume entitled " War Prices and House Rents " published by the Department of Statistics under the Government of India in April, 1918 (page 8 for Bombay and page 9 for Karachi) ; and, with minor modifications in the matter of qualities or grades for particular commodities, this list has held good until now.

5. I am not, however, at all sure that this list is representative of the volume of Bombay trade. For example, the quoting of three separate varieties of wheat in Bombay gives undue influence to that cereal. To make myself clear, supposing that out of the 7 cereals the prices for the other 4 remain constant and the price of each of the three grades of wheat rises by 21 points, the effect of this rise will be an increase of $3/7 \times 21$ ($=9$) on the average for cereals. On the other hand, if the price of rice advances by 21 points and the prices of the other 6 cereals remain constant the effect is only $1/7 \times 21$ ($=3$) on the average. Yet in the volume of trade of Bombay I think it would not be found either that the trade in wheat is three times that of rice or that the trade in wheat is 3/7 of the total trade in cereals.

6. A further perusal of the list will suggest important omissions, *e.g.*, ground-nuts, cotton-seed, matches, and petrol, and the possible inclusion of unimportant articles, *e.g.*, poppy seed and barley. The first thing, therefore, is to get a sound list of articles based on the total volume of trade. I need hardly say that a very long list would enhance the work of this office. But, on the other hand, to get a proper trade barometer from a list of 44 articles, as at present, especially when those articles fluctuate violently in price, is doubtfully possible. The number of articles included in Wholesale Price Index Numbers Series of other countries and publications varies from about 25 to as many as 400. Without increasing the staff of this office I could not go much above 100, although by eliminating grouping, as described below, a larger number of articles can be included without enhancing the work.

7. *Grouping of Articles.*—It is open to consideration whether the present grouping is sound. The obvious objection is that with very small groups a rise in the price of one article has such an overwhelming effect on the Group Index Number. I am personally disposed, in the case of our Wholesale Index Numbers (as opposed to the Cost of Living or Consumers' Index Numbers), to abandon grouping altogether, unless we take a very much larger list of commodities, the objection to which has been mentioned in paragraph 6. It is true that the Wholesale Prices Index Numbers of some countries are calculated for groups ; but in such cases the number of articles is usually much higher. Thus the U.S.A. Bureau of Labour Statistics quotes (so far as information is available) for about 340 articles in about nine groups. If this office keeps down to 100 commodities I am opposed to the taking out of Group Index Numbers ; or, in the alternative, the number of groups should be not more than 2 or 3.

8. *Sources of Information.*—The sources of our present information for prices are shown in Appendix A for Bombay and Appendix B for Karachi. Where we get several varying quotations for one and the same grade of one and the same article we sometimes take the mean of the qualities. It is possible that there are other sources of information yet untapped.

9. *Formulæ.*—I do not wish to burden you with a long discussion on this intricate subject. But it is necessary to make certain explanations with a view to ascertaining whether the ideal index number is possible. It has already been pointed out that the selection of several qualities for any commodity is a rough system of weighting. The ordinary index

numbers system proceeds, after thus selecting commodities and separate grades for the more important commodities, to ascertain the price-relative for each article, sum the price-relatives and divide by the number of articles to get the General (or Group) Index Number. This system has for various reasons come into disfavour with some writers and the tendency now is towards summing the actual prices rather than the price-relatives.

10. But the summing of actual prices produces unequally weighted results if the prices are quoted for entirely different quantities, such as 1 lb. of twist, 1 piece of shirtings, 1 cwt. of linseed, 1 maund of jowari, 1 box of tin plates and 1 case of kerosene. Under some systems, therefore, all the actual prices are reduced to some common factor ruch as a lb. before they are summed for the purpose of finding the index number. But the most up-to-date system is to multiply each actual price by the amount of the physical product placed on the market for a given period, and sum the actual money values thus obtained. These aggregate values are then reduced to price-relatives. This method, which has hitherto been used very roughly in this office for the Cost of Living Index, is really less suitable for that purpose and more suitable for the construction of a Wholesale Prices Index. The amount or quantity placed on the market may be taken either for the base year or for the current year or for the mean of the two; and various other combinations are possible.

11. The question, therefore, arises—is it possible to ascertain the quantities placed on the market in the year 1914 and subsequent years for all commodities that you recommend for inclusion in the Index? I assume that it is neither possible nor suitable to ascertain the quantities placed on the market for periods less than a whole calendar year, because of seasonal fluctuations in supply.

12. If I find that it is possible to ascertain these quantities—which in the case of Bombay City must be for the markets of Bombay City alone, and in the case of Karachi for the markets of Karachi alone—I propose to construct the Index afresh, using one or other of the formulæ which are possible for the aggregative method described above. Under this system several quotations are required for the more important commodities in order to get a mean price.

13. If it is not possible to ascertain the quantities of each commodity placed on the market we shall have to continue the arrangement by which different commodities are given different importance by obtaining quotations for one or more than one grade in each case, and adhere to a simple average of the price-relatives.

14. To sum up, your opinion is invited on such of the following points as concern your Association:—

(1) What commodities should be included?

(2) How, if at all, should those commodities be grouped?

(3) How many quotations should be secured for each commodity and what grades or trade descriptions should be adopted?

(4) Is it possible to get reliable information of the quantities of each commodity placed on the market during the calendar years from 1914 onwards?

With apologies for troubling your Association in this matter.—I have, etc.,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

Appendix A.

SOURCES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

1. *Fortnighily Returns from the Collector of Bombay*—(2nd fortnight) :—

Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.
Jowari	Sholapuri, Cawnpuri and sometimes Rangoon. (Until 5 months back the quotation was for Sholapuri, but is now Cawnpuri.)
Barley	(No differences of quality on the market).
Bajri	Ghati.
Gram	Punjab yellow, 2nd sort.
Turdal	Cawnpuri.
Raw sugar (*gul*)	Poona or Sangli (according to which is on the market).
Turmeric	Rajapuri.
Ghee	Deshi (according to what is on the market. It is usually either Belgaum or Porbandar).
Salt	Bombay black.

2. *Monthly Reports from the Collector of Customs* :—

Wheat	Khandwa Seoni.
,,	Jubbulpore.
Silk	Mathow Lari.
,,	Manchow.

3. *Bombay Market Report and "Trade Journal"*—Published by the "Times of India" Press:—

Sugar	Java white.
Cotton, raw	Broach good.
,,	Oomra F.G.
,,	Dharwar S.G.
,,	Khandesh M.G.
,,	Bengal F.G.
Piece-goods	Grey Shirtings Fari 2000.
,,	White Mulls (6,600).
,,	Shirtings, Liepman's 1500.

Iron bars.

Steel hoops.

Galvanized sheets.

Tin plates.

Kerosene oil ... . Elephant brand.

,, ... Chester brand.

4. *Bombay Chamber of Commerce's 'Current Quotations':—*

Wheat ... ... Delhi No. 1.

Sugar ... ... Mauritius No. 1.

Linseed ... . (Bold).

Rapeseed ... ... Cawnpore brown.

Poppy seed.

Gingelly, white.

Cotton manufactures ... ... Twist 40s.

Copper braziers.

Coal ... ... Bengal 2nd class steam.

5. *Bombay Millowners' Association's 'Current Quotations of Local-made Piece-goods and Yarns':—*

Long-cloth ... .. Local made ... .. 36" × 37½ yds.

Chudders ... .. 54" × 6 yds.

6. *Brought from the Statistical Branch of the Collector of Customs Office:—*

Hides, Cow ... ... Tanned.

,, Buffalo .. .. .. ,,

Skins, Goat ... . ,,

Total Imports of coal into Bombay. (Total declared import value is divided by total number of tons to ascertain price per ton.)

Appendix B.

SOURCES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN KARACHI.

1. *Karachi Price Current and Market Report*—Published by the Chamber of Commerce:

Rice ... ... Larkana No. 3.

Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.
,, red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.
,, white	2% barley, 1½% dirt.
,, red	2% barley, 1½% dirt.
Jowari	Export quality.
Barley	3% dirt.
Gram	1% dirt.
Sugar	Java, white.
,,	,, brown.
Cotton seed.	
Rapeseed	3% admixture.
Gingelly	Black, 9% admixture.
Jute bags	B. Twills.
Cotton, raw	Sind.
,, manufactures—	
Drills	Pepperill.
Shirtings	Liepmann's.
Yarns	40's Grey (Plough).
Wool	Kandahar.
Hides, dry	Sind.
,, ,,	Punjab.
Copper braziers.	
Steel bars.	
,, plates.	
Coal	1st class Bengal.
Kerosene	Chester brand.
,,	Elephant brand.

2. *Monthly Telegram from the Collector of Karachi*:—

Salt.

No. 1317/102 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th September*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4271 dated 16th August, 1924, on the subject of the Wholesale Prices and Wholesale Price Index Numbers, and in reply to say that my Committee feel that they do not possess a sufficient technical knowledge of this very complicated subject to offer detailed criticisms which would be of any great value to you. They agree that the present system needs some improvement, and are in favour of the abandonment of the old list of articles, and think that a new list of at least 100 articles, representative of the trade of Bombay, should be selected. The list should include not only foreign imports, but indigenous imports from Indian coast ports, and goods which arrive in the Bombay market by rail.

Grouping would appear to be advisable in the case of some articles such as food grains, spices, etc., but it would appear to be inexpedient in the case of other articles such as metals, scientific instruments, etc., since grouping in such cases would give no correct index of prices.

My Committee regret that they are unable to make any detailed suggestions as to the articles which should be selected to provide an accurate trade barometer, or the best sources of information as regards prices, and they similarly regret that lack of technical knowledge precludes them from offering any opinion on the subject of the formula which it would be advisable to use in the construction of an index.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-17.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS SERVICE REGARDING MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR.

No. 4450.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *19th August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I venture to enquire whether it would be of any utility to the members of your Association and other employers of labour in Bombay if there were available to them an up-to-date service of news regarding movements of labour.

2. What I have in mind is a weekly bulletin, to be issued free to all Government departments which employ labour, and to private employers on a small subscription rate. The bulletin would give (1) estimates of the number of workers actually on the move with and without families from different regions of this Presidency towards Bombay and other centres, and (2) forecasts of the movement of labour for the season from districts of this Presidency and outside.

3. The organization for the supply of this information to the Labour Office will be complicated, and the bulk of the work will inevitably fall on the Mamlatdars in charge of talukas. I should therefore have to approach various Government departments to find

out if the work can be done. But I do not wish to ask for the supply of information to this office unless I am sure that employers of labour would like to have it summarized and passed on to them in the way indicated.—Yours faithfully,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

No. 1310/104 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *23rd September*, 1924.

THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4450 of the 9th August, in which you request my Committee's views on the utility of a bulletin containing up-to-date information regarding movements of labour, etc., in this Presidency.

My Committee wish me to thank you for giving them an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject and they desire me to inform you that the need for the publication of the bulletin suggested in your letter under reference has not so far been felt by the members of the Association. The muster-rolls maintained by the mills give Agents all the information which they have hitherto required regarding the movements and supply of labour, and looked at from the millowners' point of view, my Committee consider that the information contained in the proposed bulletin would be more or less superfluous, and its value not equivalent to the expense and trouble which would be involved in its collection.
Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 5236.

LABOUR OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *24th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT :—*Proposed Weekly Bulletin Regarding Movement of Labour.*

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd September, 1924, and to state that as the replies from other employers also have been unfavourable to the proposal it is not being proceeded with.—I have, etc.,

L. J. SEDGWICK,
Officiating Director.

APPENDIX I-18.

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

No. 3490/F.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *10th October*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

SUBJECT :—*Holidays : Mahomedans : Procedure.*

I am directed to forward, for favour of opinion of the Association, a copy of a letter dated 11th September, 1924, from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, forwarding a note on

the subject mentioned above. I am to request that the question may be treated as urgent and that the reply to this letter may be sent as early as possible.—I have, etc.,

SAYANI,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Copy of letter No. T- 1125, *dated* 11*th September*, 1924, *from the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay.*

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send to you herewith a note submitted to them by a Mahomedan member of this Chamber. This note puts forward the Moslem view point with regard to the bank holidays. My Committee approve of the suggestion made in this note that Government should not fix actual days of Bara wafat, Ashura and Bakri-Id holidays but merely announce them and fix them when ascertained. It is felt as a grievance by the Mahomedans that the holidays as fixed do not sometimes coincide with the actual holidays, and if the suggestion made in the accompanying note and approved by my Committee is accepted, it will remove all cause for that grievance.

Since the year 1913 Government have recognised four Moslem holidays, *viz.*, Ashur (Mohorum), Barawafat, Bakri-Id and Ramjan-Id, and have resolved to declare them as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Ashura.—It falls on the 10th of the month of Mohorum, first month of the Mahomedan year. It is a day of mourning being the anniversary of the massacre of Hazrat, Imam Husein at Kerbala. On this day the Mahomedans do not do any business and even the smallest shopkeeper closes his shop and it is observed as a sacred day just as Easter is considered sacred by the Christians.

Barawafat.—It falls on the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Avval, the 3rd month. It is the anniversary of both the birth and the death of the Holy Prophet Mahomed.

Bakri-Id.—Falls on the 10th of Zil Haj, the 12th or the last month. In this month Mahomedans from all parts of the world go to Mecca, the Holy City, for pilgrimage or Haj which is enjoined on them. This day is observed as holiday after the Haj.

Ramjan-Id.—It falls on the 1st day of Shaval (10th month). The preceding month Ramjan is a month of fast, during the whole of which Mahomedans have to fast. They have to close their fast some time before sunrise and break it after sunset, and during the interval they cannot take even a drop of water. The Ramjan-Id is a day of feast after this month of fast.

2. From the above short description of these holidays, it will be noticed that all the four holidays are very important. It causes great inconvenience and trouble when the public holidays do not coincide with the actual days and people are obliged on these holidays to do work, to attend courts and to attend to banking.

3. In 1924 the Bakri-Id was on the 14th July whereas the gazetted holiday was on 13th. In 1923 the Ashura day was on 24th August and the gazetted holiday was on 23rd.

In 1922 the Bakri-Id was on the 5th August and the gazetted holiday was on the 4th, In 1920 Ashura day was on the 24th September and the gazetted holiday was on the 23rd.

4. The above are a few instances when the gazetted holidays were not on actual days. This is by no means an exhaustive list but stray instances taken here and there. The reason why these do not coincide is that the Moselm is a lunar month and the Moslems commence their month on the first appearance of the moon (*chandrat*) after new moon or Amavas and unless the moon is seen on the 29th day they have to wait for one day more. So they get a holiday when they do not want it and have none when they want it. The result is that they are obliged to attend courts as parties or witnesses and attend to banking and shipping against their wishes.

5. It will be observed that out of the four, one (Bara Wafat) falls on 12th and two (Ashura and Bakri-Id) fall on 10th of the Moslem month. If, therefore, Government, on the actual announcement, were not to fix the actual days of these holidays but merely announce them and fix them when ascertained, it would be a great facility and convenience for the Mahomedans. The actual day can easily be ascertained on the first of the month and thus Government will have more than eight days to make their announcement. As a matter of fact, there is in existence a Committee of the Mussalmans called the Chand Committee which decides, after taking evidence, the *chandrat*. It can be easily arranged to communicate to Government the actual day by this official body.

6. As regards Ramzan Id, this procedure will not do as it falls on the 1st day of the month and hence there is no time to announce the holiday. The best course would be to give two days for this holiday. Really two days ought to have been given for this holiday, for this day falls after one month's fasting. Surely this would not be asking too much. As a matter of fact Government give two holidays, one as a public and the other as a sectional.

7. At present there are 29 recognised holidays out of which the Hindoos get 10, Christians 8, Parsis 5, and Moslems 4, and 2 are general, namely, King's Birthday and Empire Day. Thus by increasing one more Moslem holiday Government would be merely doing justice to the Mahomedans. In 1912, Government had appointed a Committee, and on the Committee's report Government issued a resolution recognising 25 holidays. The Kali Chaudas of the Hindoos was omitted. A great agitation was set up and finally Government had to include this day. Easter Monday and New Year's Eve day (31st December), which were then decided to be dropped, have not been dropped and have been continued. Empire Day has been added.

8. In para 3 of Government Resolution No. 3778 of 19th November, 1912, based on the Holiday Committee's Report in granting Mahomedans four holidays, it is mentioned: "The Mahomedan community is large, both in Bombay City and outside it, and the grant of four holidays is *not too generous* a recognition of festivals which are of very great importance to that community." Even the Government did not consider four holidays as too many for the Moslems. When a small community like the Parsis get 5 days surely the Moslem claim for one day more cannot be considered extravagant. The Kali Chaudas for the Hindoos, Easter Monday and New Year's Eve for the Christians, which were decided to be dropped, have not been omitted though the Hindoos had nine days and the Christians had six days.

9. It must be noticed that though the number of holidays will be increased to 30 the actual number of days in practice will not be so many as some will fall on Sundays and very often two different holidays will fall on the same day. If, however, in any year the number of days appear to Government large, they can easily reduce it by dropping Easter Monday and New Year's Eve day as decided by them in their above-mentioned resolution of 1912. Government in their own words say "Government see no necessity to notifiy one day before and one day after that day (New Year) as bank holidays; nor is there any need for a bank holiday on Easter Monday." (Para 2 of the above resolution.)

No. 1517/119 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *11th November*, 1924.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Holidays: Mahomedans: Procedure.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3490/F, dated 10th October, giving cover to a copy of the Indian Merchants' Chamber's letter of 11th September, 1924, together with a copy of the note written by a Mahomedan member of the Chamber.

The matter was considered by my Committee at their meeting yesterday and they were unanimously of the opinion that the Mahomedans had a genuine grievance in that their principal holidays as fixed by Government did not coincide with the actual holidays. My Committee therefore resolved to accord their support to the representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and they trust Government will see their way to comply with the request made therein regarding the Bara Wafat, Ashura and Bakri-Id holidays. Since these holidays can be ascertained more than eight days before their actual date, Government will have no difficulty in notifying them within the time required under the Negotiable Instruments Act.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th December*, 1924.

Resolution No. 3490.

Read letter No. T-1125 of the 11th September, 1924, from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, forwarding a note suggesting that Government should not fix in advance the actual days of Bara Wafat, Ashura and Bakri-Id holidays but merely announce them, and should fix them only when ascertained in order to avoid the possibility of these holidays so fixed in advance not coinciding with the actual days on which they fall; and secondly recommending that an additional holiday be granted on account of Ramzan-Id.

Read letters on the above suggestions from the :—

Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks, Bombay ;
Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay ;
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ;
Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce ;
Honorary Secretary, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association ;
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay ;
Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd. ;
Secretaries, Bombay Underwriters' Association ;
Secretary, Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. ;
Honorary Joint Secretaries, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association ;
Honorary Secretary, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ;
Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that during next year the actual dates of the holidays Bara Wafat, Ashura and Bakri-Id should not be determined at the beginning of the year with the other holidays, but should be merely announced and the actual day fixed later when ascertained by the Mahomedan authorities, provided that the actual day shall be notified at least 8 days prior to the holiday. One day's holiday at Ramzan-Id should be notified in advance as at present.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Oriental Translator shall be made responsible for notifying in the *Bombay Government Gazette* the actual days as soon as they are ascertained ; and that the information should be sent by him immediately to the Director of Information for publication.—By order of the Governor in Council,

J. T. LAWRENCE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I-19.

SHARE TRANSFER FORM.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th May*, 1924.

THE CENTURY SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

You are probably aware that the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee has, *inter alia*, made the following recommendation with regard to the reform suggested by the Association for the adoption of a common transfer form by companies :—

> "We think it desirable that companies should adopt a common transfer form. We can see no objection of any weight to the proposed reform and the time and trouble saved would be considerable. The use of a common form of transfer might well be made a condition by the Association of the admission of the scrip of any company to the forward list or, indeed, even to cash dealings."

I beg, therefore, under the directions of the Committee, to enclose herein a common form which, if adopted, will be greatly serviceable to investors of shares in joint stock companies by offering facility and convenience for transfer.

I shall be glad if you would kindly inform me whether you are agreeable to the adoption of the form and whether you have any improvements to suggest.—Yours faithfully,

(ILLEGIBLE),
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Transfer of Shares.

I,.....,
of....., in consideration of the sum of Rupees ..... paid to me by .....,
of....., do hereby transfer to the said..... the.....share numbered.....
.....standing in my name in the books of the.....
to hold unto the said..... his executors, administrators and assigns subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof, And I the said.....
hereby agree to take the said share, subject to the same conditions.

As Witness our hands the.....day of.....192...

Witness.....

Address.....

Witness.....

Address.....

Seller ... {.....

Buyer ... {.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

Approved.	Specimen of Purchaser's signature.
..... *Director.*	.....

No. 911/76 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th July*, 1924.

THE HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THE NATIVE STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that your letter dated the 8th May addressed to the Agents of the Century Mills Co., Ltd., enclosing a copy of a proposed common transfer form, was forwarded to my Committee for consideration.

The common transfer form suggested by you was submitted to a special Sub-Committee and a number of alterations were suggested. I now enclose a copy of the transfer form which my Committee are prepared to recommend to all members of the Association, for adoption where their articles of association permit such a course being followed, and provided that each company is allowed to issue its own transfer forms, *i.e.*, under its own name.

My Committee consider that the transfer form now suggested by them represents a considerable improvement on the form framed by your Board, and trust that it will meet with your approval.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

Transfer of Shares.

Full name and address of the seller.

Amount.

Full name and address of the purchaser.

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ .....
.....
....., of .....,
in consideration of the sum of Rupees.....
.....paid to $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ by.....
.....
.....,
of....., hereinafter called the $\frac{\text{transferee}}{\text{transferees}}$ do

Number of shares.

Numbers.

hereby transfer to the transferee / transferees the ..... share (s) numbered .....

standing in my / our name (s) in the books of the ..... Mills Company, Limited, to hold unto the transferee / transferees; his/her/their executors, administrators, and assigns subject to the several conditions on which I / we hold the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I / we the transferee / transferees do hereby agree to take the said share (s) subject to the same conditions.

As witness our hands the ..... day of ..... One Thousand Nine Hundred and .....

Witness .....

Address .....

Transferor ..

Witness .....

Address .....

Transferee ..

Occupation .....

Received transfer fee Rs. .....
on ..... 192 .

Full Address .....

Entered in Register of Transfers No. .....

Approved.

..... *Director.*

On .....

Specimen of Purchaser's signature.

.....

INSTRUCTIONS (on the reverse).

1. This form must be carefully and legibly filled in.

2. Names of the parties in the body of the transfer must be in full stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

3. No erasure is allowed. Any corrections or alterations must be initialled by both the transferor and transferee.

4. Thumb marks and signature other than in English must be attested by a. J. P. or a Magistrate.

5. The date of this transfer should be filled in by the transferor when attaching his signature.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th July*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 911/76 of the 8th instant.

We addressed various joint stock companies and banks on the subject of the adoption of a common transfer form and we have received suggestions from the majority of them which, together with the suggestions made by you, will be duly considered while finally arriving at the form of the common transfer. We desire to introduce the system of common transfer as the same is desired by the Atlay Committee and, moreover, as the same prevails in the Stock Exchanges of London, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and many other places.

We fail to understand how a transfer form with the name of a company printed on it can be called a *common transfer form*. It is with a view to afford facilities to the investing public that we have invited the suggestions of various companies, and from the replies that we have received we find that most of the companies are agreeable to the adoption of a common transfer form.

You will thus see that the body of the transfer form is not a matter over which we have much difference of opinion with the companies, but we are vitally concerned with the form of the transfer inasmuch as the name of the company should not be printed thereon but it should be left blank so that the name of any company might be filled therein.—Yours faithfully,

(ILLEGIBLE),
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 1047/76 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th July*, 1924.

THE HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th July, dealing with the subject of common transfer forms. My Committee note with pleasure that the suggestions recently made by my Committee will be taken into consideration by your Board and I am now to request that the final form as proposed by your Board may be sent to my Association for criticism before it is adopted.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st August*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I now beg to send herewith the final form of the common transfer as proposed by us and hope that the same will meet with your Association's approval.

Please let me know the decision of your Association at your earliest in order to enable us to submit the said form to joint stock companies for their approval.—Yours faithfully,

(ILLEGIBLE),
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Stamp

Company. The.....

Transfer of Shares.

Full name and address of the seller. I/We, ..., of.....

Amount (in words). in consideration of the sum of Rupees..... .....paid to me/us by.....

Full name and address of the purchaser. .... of....., hereinafter called the transferee (s), do hereby

Number of shares (in words). transfer to the transferee (s) the.....Ordy/Pref. Share (s) numbered.....

Distinctive numbers. ....(inclusive) standing in my/our

Company. name (s) in the Books of the..... To hold unto the said transferee (s); his/her/their executors, administrators and assigns subject to the several conditions and regulations on which I/we hold the same at the time of the execution hereof, and I/we the transferee (s) do hereby agree to accept and take the said share (s) subject to the same conditions.

Date (in words). As Witness our hands the.....day of..... One Thousand Nine Hundred and.....

Witness: *Transferor's*

Signature..... Signature.....

Address..... Address..... .....

Witness:

Signature..... *Transferee's*

Address..... Signature ....

Occupation.....

Received transfer fee Rs..... Full address.....

on.....192... .....

Entered in Register of Transfers No. .....

Approved:

Specimen of Purchaser's Signature.
.....
.....

..... *Director.*

On.....

INSTRUCTIONS (on the reverse).

1. The form must be carefully and legibly filled in and the name of the company inserted in the space provided at the head of the Deed.

2. Names of the parties in the body of the transfer must be in full stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

3. No erasure is allowed. Any corrections or alterations must be initialled by both the transferor and transferee.

4. All signatures by thumb impressions, marks, etc., must be verified by a J. P. or a Magistrate.

Balance certificate $\frac{\text{required}}{\text{not required}}$ for shares.

Seller's signature .....
or
Broker's signature .....

No. 116/76 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th August*, 1924.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st instant enclosing a transfer form which you propose to recommend to joint stock concerns for common use.

2. A reference to the common transfer form which was recommended by my Committee as per my letter of 8th July will show that in addition to the four "Instructions" given by you at the back of your transfer form, there was a fifth instruction to the effect that "the date of the transfer should be filled in by the transferor when attaching his signature." My Committee are of opinion that this fifth item should not be deleted from the "Instructions" and they hope you will see your way to accept their view.

3. My Committee have no other objection against the transfer form framed by you, and subject to your accepting the suggestion made in the previous paragraph they will be pleased to recommend it to the members of the Association.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th September*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo. My Committee regret that they cannot agree with the views of your Committee in accepting the fifth instruction referred to therein. There are obvious difficulties in the way of my Committee which were explained to you by our President when he had an interview with you in the matter and which I beg to record below:—

"(1) Instructions should be such as can be enforced. If a transferor wishes to disregard this instruction there is nothing to compel him to do so.

"(2) Supposing that a transferor while attaching his signature to the transfer fills in the date but the transfer is kept blank by the transferee for a long time and then is presented for registration, the company would decline to register it. My Association strongly protests against the assumption of such a power by a company inasmuch as it has the effect of limiting the life of a transfer which in turn would hamper business.

"(3) The greatest difficulty will arise in connection with the amount of stamp to be fixed on a transfer, inasmuch as stamp duty must be on the consideration which the last purchaser pays and cannot be on the consideration received by the original transferor. If a transferor puts a date on a transfer, the company would insist on having the stamp duty on the rate of the share ruling on that day from a buyer who bought the same share a few days after at a much lower rate. It would therefore be sheer injustice to the last purchaser if he is compelled to pay a stamp duty higher than the *ad valorem* duty on the consideration that he pays."

Besides, even if this instruction is followed it will do no good either to the seller or to the company.

My Committee trust that you will acquaint your Association with our difficulties, and hope that your Committee will see their way to accept the common transfer form as framed by us and recommend the same to all members of your Association for adoption.—Yours faithfully,

(ILLEGIBLE),
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 1416/76 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th October*, 1924.

TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIRS,

Common Share Transfer Forms.

1. The evolution of a common transfer share form as recommended by the Atlay Committee has been the subject-matter for voluminous correspondence between the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association and the Committee. Early in August the former submitted to this Association a transfer form (as per copy enclosed) which they hoped would meet with the Committee's approval.

2. While the Committee accepted the transfer form as suggested, they insisted that the 'instructions' printed at the back of the form should include a clause to the effect that "the date of the transfer should be filled in by the transferor when attaching his signature," and it was stated that the proposed transfer form will be recommended to the members of this Association if the suggestions made by the Committee in this paragraph were accepted by the Stock Brokers' Association.

3. A reply to this communication has now been received and the Stock Brokers' Association record the following objections to the Committee's suggestions referred to in para **2** : —

"(1) Instructions should be such as can be enforced. If a transferor wishes to disregard this instruction there is nothing to compel him to do so.

" (2) Supposing that a transferor while attaching his signature to the transfer fills in the date, but the transfer is kept blank by the transferee for a long time and then is presented for registration, the company would decline to register it. My Association strongly protests against the assumption of such a power by a company inasmuch as it has the effect of limiting the life of a transfer which in turn would hamper business.

" (3) The greatest difficulty will arise in connection with the amount of stamp to be fixed on a transfer inasmuch as stamp duty must be on the consideration which the last purchaser pays and cannot be on the consideration received by the original transferor. If a transferor puts a date on a transfer, the company would insist on having the stamp duty on the rate of the share ruling on that day from a buyer who bought the same share a few days after at a much lower rate. It would therefore be sheer injustice to the last purchaser if he is compelled to pay a stamp duty higher than the *ad valorem* duty on the consideration that he pays."

4. The above objections were carefully considered by the Committee and certain members thought that there was much force in the arguments brought forward by the Stock Brokers' Association. Before committing themselves to any definite line of action in this connection the Committee would like to receive the considered opinions of all members of the Association, and I am therefore to request you to forward your replies to the undermentioned queries as early as possible :—

(1) Do you accept the transfer form suggested by the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association (copy attached) ?

(2) If not, do you think that the Committee's suggestions in para 2 should be included ?

Yours faithfully,
T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. 1632/76 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December*, 1924.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the previous correspondence ending with my letter No. 1458/76, dated 24th October last, I am directed to state that the subject of the proposed common transfer form was discussed by my Committee at their last meeting.

2. From the replies received from the members of this Association, it appears that a majority of them are in favour of adopting the form proposed by you, while a few members insist that the condition regarding the date of the transfer being filled in by the transferor when attaching his signature should be inserted. My Committee were also divided on this point.

3. Under the above circumstances, my Committee regret they are unable to do anything further in this matter, beyond informing you that the form suggested by you is acceptable to a majority of members. I am now to suggest that you communicate direct with the different mills on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-20.

ALLEGED BREEDING OF MOSQUITOES IN MILL TANKS.

No. H.M. 1-A of 1924-25.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
BOMBAY, *27th November*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATON, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to say that a large number of mill tanks are found breeding mosquitoes, thus creating a serious danger to health. The neighbouring chawls are affected by the breeding, with the result that labourers and mill-hands suffer from malaria and are thus incapacitated for work.

As many mills are now electrified, there is in such cases no necessity for these tanks; but some of the Agents object to filling them in on the ground that the water is required for fire purposes under the clauses in the Fire Insurance agreement. Others object on the ground of expense.

I have tolerated this nuisance for many years, but I now propose to enforce the filling in or the covering of all tanks in mills which are electrically operated. Before, however, taking further action in this direction, I should be glad to have the views of your Committee in the matter.

An early reply is requested.—I have, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 1704/137 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th December*, 1924.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter H.M. 1/A, dated 27th November, 1924, on the subject of the mosquito nuisance in the mill area, which you apparently attribute chiefly to the mill tanks in the locality.

2. My Committee are amazed at the proposal to enforce the filling in or covering of all mill tanks in electrically-operated mills, and would point out that such a suggestion cannot be seriously entertained for the undermentioned reasons:—

(*a*) Even in electrically-operated mills a reserve of water is required for the maintenance of the sprinkler installation, hydrant services, other services in which steam is required in large quantities and for general use in case the town supply is not available or fails in an emergency.

It is indeed very doubtful whether any Fire Insurance Company would accept a mill for insurance without such a reserve supply, even if the Municipality were prepared to guarantee a continuous supply and pressure of water sufficient to meet every emergency, of which my Committee doubt the possibility.

Moreover, the adoption of the Commissioner's proposal would lead to a very grave situation whenever, for one reason or another, the city's full supply of water has to be suspended, for on such occasions the mills would have to close down if they had no store of water in reserve. It would appear that this serious contingency was completely overlooked in formulating the proposal to fill in the tanks.

(*b*) With reference to the alternative proposal that all mill tanks should be covered, my Committee fail to see how this would prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. It might, on the other hand, greatly aggravate the nuisance owing to the exclusion of light from the reservoir.

The question of cost alone, my Committee maintain, renders the proposal to enforce the covering of all mill tanks an impracticable proposition, and altogether untenable when it is considered that even if the proposal were enforced it is extremely doubtful whether the mosquito nuisance would be reduced in the slightest degree.

3. My Committee do not dispute the fact that some mill tanks are breeding grounds for mosquitoes, but they emphatically maintain that they do not constitute the chief cause of the prevalence of malaria in the mill chawls. They hold that the chief causes of malaria in the mill locality are the insanitary conditions which the Municipality permit in the chawls themselves. The drains round the chawls are notoriously foul and provide a much more serious danger to health than mill tanks. If the nuisance caused by mill tanks was as grave as the Commissioner makes out, conditions in the mills concerned would be simply intolerable, and the mill staff would have been the first to complain. It is significant that no such complaint has up to now been made by the operatives.

4. It might also be pointed out that the Municipality have during the last few years filled up all tanks in the city, but my Committee are not aware of any material reduction in the incidence of malaria in localities thus affected. Perhaps the Municipality might, with advantage, take into consideration the evils caused by the increase in the number of mosquito breeding grounds by the reserve tanks, which landlords are compelled to put on all buildings owing to the inability of the authorities to supply a 24 hours' service, before advocating drastic action in connection with the supposed nuisance caused by mill tanks.

5. My Committee do not, however, wish it to be inferred that they are unsympathetic to the evident intention of the Commissioner as to the necessity for decreasing the incidence of malaria in the locality of the mills and would be prepared to give their fullest attention to any reasonable proposals which might be put forward. These might be based on the preventive methods adopted in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, but they desire it to be clearly understood that they consider the nuisance created by mill tanks has been greatly exaggerated, and that the incidence of malaria among millhands must be attributed to other causes, some of which have been briefly referred to in this letter.

6. Finally, my Committee would deem it a favour if they could be informed under which particular sections of the Municipal Act the Commissioner proposes to take action on the lines indicated in the last paragraph of the letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

T. MALONEY,

Secretary,

APPENDIX I-21.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN THE HOSIERY TRADE OF INDIA.

No. 3635 of 1924.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COTTON EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *29th January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta, have made a statement that the hosiery they prepare sell at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a dozen as compared with somewhat similar imported Japanese goods selling in Calcutta, after payment of import duty, at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a dozen. Enquiries made from hosiery producing companies in Bombay also prove that the Japanese undersell them by more than 25 per cent. Samples of the Japanese hosiery when compared with similar articles produced in India are manifestly superior in every way and are very considerably cheaper. The inferiority and relative dearness of the Indian article cannot, in the opinion of Government, be altogether accounted for by the fact that the machinery used by Indian manufacturers is commonly of an antiquated pattern. It is not known whether the Japanese manufacturers receive any direct aid from their Government in the shape of bounties or in any other shape. This was denied by the Japanese Consul in the year 1908, but no information is available for the past 15 years during which the Japanese competition has greatly strengthened its hold on the Indian market. I therefore request that your Association will be so good as to ascertain from the members and let me know at the earliest possible date whether Japanese manufacturers receive State help in any form and whether the hosiery industry in Japan is a cottage industry.—I have, etc.,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 200/33 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th February*, 1924.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th January, 1924, on the subject of Japanese competition in the hosiery trade of India.

2. My Committee consider that the superiority of the Japanese product is due to its being made from better yarns from American cotton whereas Indian-made hosiery is usually made from yarns produced from Indian cotton.

The underselling of the Indian by the Japanese article is probably due to the fact that the Japanese manufacturer is protected by a high tariff, which gives him a virtual monopoly in the home market, and allows him to sell more cheaply in other markets.

3. My Committee regret that they are unable to supply Government with information with reference to the bounties and direct aid received from the Japanese Government by Japanese manufacturers, and would suggest that more detailed information upon this question might be obtained from the British Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, if special instructions were issued to him.

4. My Committee would also point out the necessity of investigating the more serious problem of Japanese competition in the piece-goods trade in India, which constitutes a far more important economic asset of this country than the hosiery trade, and in this connection desire to draw your attention to para 9 of their letter No. 117-21A, dated the 8th February, 1924, addressed to the Government of India, a copy of which is enclosed, and which to some extent explains the disadvantages from which Indian manufacturers suffer in competition with Japan.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX J-1.

EXTRA FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

RALLI BROTHERS,
BOMBAY, *20th December*, 1923.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Consumption by Hand-looms.

We understand that some years ago the above figure was fixed at 750,000 bales by Government in consultation with your Association and the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and we shall feel very much obliged if you will let us know whether, in your opinion, this figure should be reduced for the current season, in view of the prevailing high values of cotton, and, if so, to what extent.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.—Yours truly,

A. TOLIADI,
per pro. Ralli Brothers.

No. 2242/DA/22.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *7th January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Consumption by Hand-looms.

An enquiry having been received whether a revision of the annual estimate of 750,000 bales for the above, fixed by Government some years ago in consultation with your Association and mine, appeared necessary in view of the prevailing high values of cotton, a reply has been given in the negative so far as this Association is concerned, and I shall be glad to hear whether your Association concurs in this view.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. BRANDON,
Ag. Hon. General Manager.

No. 23/25 of 1923.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January*, 1924.

THE HON. GENERAL MANAGER,
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD., FORT.

DEAR SIR,

I have, for reply, your letter No. 2242/DA/22, dated 7th January, 1924, dealing with the extra factory consumption of cotton.

My Committee have received an enquiry similar to the one received by your Association as to the desirability of revising the estimate of 750,000 bales which, for some years, has been taken to represent the extra factory consumption of cotton, and are now considering their reply. In the interim I should like to know the reasons which led your Association to consider that the figure should remain unaltered.

Can you at the same time give me information as to what statistics are used in forming the estimate, and an idea as to their accuracy ? My Committee are generally of the opinion that the figure is pure guess-work on the part of the Department of Statistics, but this may not be the case. I am able to make an approximate estimate of the cotton consumed by hand-looms which the basis of 250 working days per year, 5 yards per day per loom, 500,000 looms and 5 yards cloth per lb. gives an annual consumption of 320,000 bales. The question therefore arises as to whether the balance of raw cotton for internal domestic consumption can account for 430,000 bales.

May I have your opinion ?—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

No. 19/25 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Extra Factory Consumption of Cotton (Consumption by Hand-looms).

Up to the year 1908, the Statistical Department had estimated the amount of cotton consumed by hand-looms, etc., *i.e.*, extra factory consumption, at a figure of 750,000 bales per annum. In 1909, this Association was consulted by the Statistical Department regarding the accuracy of this estimation and the Committee then thought that the figure was too high, and after consultation with the old Cotton Trades Association, the figure was altered to 450,000 bales per annum.

Later on, in 1915, finding this estimate too low, the Statistical Department raised it to 1,000,000 bales which was subsequently reduced to 750,000 bales in 1916. The figure has remained unaltered ever since.

Now, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, have challenged the accuracy of the estimate on account of the present price of cotton, and in a letter to my Committee have asked them to express an opinion thereon.

I should therefore be glad if you would kindly place at the disposal of my Committee your views on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

No. D. O. 1428.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE,
BOMBAY, *12th January*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Extra Factory Consumption of Cotton.

In reply to your letter 19/25, of the 9th instant, I am just off to Bangalore or I should like to have discussed this matter with you. This question is coming up for consideration at the Board of Agriculture in a fortnight's time. I think it is quite likely that it will then be discussed in the Central Cotton Committee on the 28th. I attach a copy of my note for the Board of Agriculture which please treat as strictly confidential.

I am in considerable doubt as to the accuracy of this estimate of 750,000 bales, but I do not think that any good would come of tampering with the conventional figure until the compulsory return of cotton pressed provided for in the Central Cotton Committee's Bill for the regulation of gins and presses enables us to state with accuracy what the commercial crop is. Once we know how much cotton is baled, the question of village consumption for hand-spinning (not hand-looms) and for quilting becomes of less importance, and will then chiefly be of value to Agricultural Departments in enabling them to test the accuracy of the assumed normal outturn per acre. The history of this conventional figure is a lengthy one so that unless the matter is very urgent I would like to postpone a formal opinion until after the discussion of cotton statistics at the Board of Agriculture on the 22nd or so.—Yours faithfully,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary.

No. 55/25 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd January*, 1924.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Cotton/C.E., dated 20th December, 1923, on the subject of the extra factory consumption of cotton in India.

2. In reply I am to say that, after giving the matter the most careful consideration, and after consulting the East India Cotton Association, the Central Cotton Committee and the Department of Statistics, my Committee are still unable to give an accurate estimate of extra factory consumption, but are inclined to think that the present figure is pure guess-work.

3. A fairly accurate estimation can be made as to weight of cotton used by hand-looms.

On the basis of 500,000 hand-looms, 250 working days per year, 5 yards per day per loom, and 5 yards of cloth per lb., the consumption by hand-looms works out at about 320,000 bales per annum, but it should be remembered that a considerable portion of the cloth produced on hand-looms is made from English yarns.

Taking the figure for hand-loom production from Indian cotton at 250,000 bales, the question then arises as to whether the balance of 500,000 bales is an accurate estimate of the raw cotton used for domestic purposes other than hand-loom weaving.

4. The Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee also doubts the accuracy of the present figures but suggests that no alteration be made until the Bill for the Regulation of Gins and Presses becomes law. Ginning returns will then be available and it will be possible to state with accuracy what is the commercial crop.

5. My Committee are inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by the Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee, and until more accurate statistics are available, do not advise any alteration in the figure for extra factory consumption.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

APPENDIX L-1.

MILL STRIKES, 1924.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th February*, 1924.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."
" " " "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
" " " "SANJ VARTAMAN."
" " " "VOICE OF INDIA."
" " " "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."
" " " "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

DEAR SIR,

As some misunderstanding appears to have arisen with regard to the millowners' position in the present regrettable strike, I am directed to bring to the notice of the public the following facts :—

The strike commenced on 17th January in the Standard Mills when a proportion of the operatives in the Spinning Department quitted work without notice and made a demand for the payment of a bonus. This was followed by the operatives of the other departments leaving work without notice.

Later on attempt was made to intimidate the operatives of the Century and Textile Mills to cease work but was not immediately successful.

Subsequently the operatives of the Crown Mill became restive and struck work without notice. Then in succession other mills were visited by crowds of strikers and one by one the whole of the mills had to close down.

The only point alleged to be in dispute, as far as the Millowners' Association is aware, is that of bonus. On this point the millowners clearly stated their position in the terms of settlement of the dispute which took place in 1920, when in reply to a demand for an annual bonus the following categorical reply was made and posted at all the mills. "This question is one of *profits and goodwill* and no undertaking can be given."

Owing to the depression in trade in 1923, foreseen by members of the Association, the Committee in June, 1923, decided that it would not be possible to pay any bonus for the year which has just closed, and a notice to that effect was posted by all mills on July 23rd, 1923.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

BOMBAY, *23rd February*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

SUBJECT :—*Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.*

I am desired by the Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry to invite the Committee of your Association to furnish any evidence, either written or oral, which your Committee may wish to give to my Committee in accordance with the terms of reference published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 22nd February, 1924.

2. I am also to ask you to be so good as to indicate the nature of the evidence proposed to be given by your Committee and the probable date by which this evidence is expected to be ready. In view of the short time at the disposal of my Committee I am to request that this matter may receive your immediate attention.— Yours faithfully,

W. J. HERRIDGE
Secretary,
Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.

No. 206/27 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th February*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE BONUS DISPUTE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23-2-1924, and in reply have pleasure in submitting the written evidence which my Association wish to tender at this stage with reference to the first part of the terms of reference.

2. The written evidence in respect of the second part of the terms of reference is now in course of preparation and will include a statement of the profits of the Bombay mill industry from 1917 up to the end of December, 1923, drawn up by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., the auditors of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and will be submitted at the earliest opportunity.

3. In addition, I am directed to request that arrangements be made to hear the oral evidence to be given on behalf of the Association by a deputation consisting of the gentlemen named in the attached.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

Names of gentlemen who will give evidence on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association before the Bonus Disputes Enquiry Committee.

1. S. D. Saklatvala, Esq. (*Chairman.*)
2. J. A Kay, Esq., M.L.A.,
3. H. P. Mody, Esq.,
4. Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.,
5. Munmohandas Ramji, Esq.,
6. H. H. Sawyer, Esq.,
7. F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E.,
8. C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.,

} *Members of the Committee.*

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th February*, 1924.

Memorandum.

In compiling the evidence to be tendered by them before the Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee on the question of the operatives' claim to the bonus, whether on legal, equitable or customary grounds, the Committee of the Association have throughout their enquiries and researches been confronted with the difficulty that on only one previous occasion does any claim appear to have been submitted either by or on behalf of the operatives. Moreover, after the announcement made in December, 1919, of the Committee's decision, after careful consideration, to sanction the payment of a bonus to all operatives on the muster-rolls on the 31st December, 1919, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Bombay Millhands' first Conference held on the 14th December under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha :—

> " (21) That the millhands in the City of Bombay are grateful to their employers for the bonus promised to them this year and pray that workers in the blow-room, ring throstle, side piecers, doffer boys and half-timers will beequally dealt with in a liberal spirit so that each adult may receive a minimum of Rs. 20 and half-timers, Rs. 10 each."

In this connection it may also be noted in passing that the Committee of the Association had already amended their original notice in the sense of the last part of the resolution before its terms were conveyed to them and subsequently by applying the minimum in the case of all adults on fixed wages gratuitously extended its scope.

The previous occasion on which anything in the nature of the present claim was submitted on behalf of the operatives arose during the course of the 1920 strike when the President of the Labour Settlement Committee laid before the Association certain demands which his Committee had formulated on behalf of the operatives.

The demands made with reference to the bonus was expressed in the following terms :—

> " (4) That annually bonus be paid on the following scales :—
>
> Rs. 20 to every workman earning Rs. 20 and below it and those earning more than Rs. 20 should get one month's pay as bonus. That this bonus be paid within eight days of the resumption of work."

The Committee's reply to this attempt to establish a claim formed part of a notice posted at their request on all mill premises on the 24th January, 1920, and expressed their views on the point in the clearest and most definite manner :—

> " (4) The Committee can make no definite announcement as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given."

It may also be noted in this connection that His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Lloyd, took a prominent part in the negotiations which preceded the publication of the notice in question and authorised the Committee to state that the terms of the notice had previously been examined by him and that he considered them fair and equitable.

The closest possible examination of the various notices issued by their predecessors in office, both before and since the payment of a bonus was first authorised by the Association in January, 1919, yields, in the Committee's opinion, the same negative results, but in order that the Bonus Disputes Enquiry Committee may be in possession of the actual evidence on which the Committee's conclusions have been based, they have attached to this memorandum a series of chronological statements showing the action taken by the Committee of the Association in all matters connected with the subject in question from January, 1918, to the beginning of the present dispute.

Every effort has been made to render the record as comprehensive and complete as possible, for which purpose reference has been made not only to the Association's files and minute books but also to the Police Administration Reports for the years in question and other official documents and publications. Actual copies of the various notices mentioned in the statement attached to this memorandum will, if required, be forwarded to the Bonus Disputes Committee of Enquiry.

Bonus for 1918-19.

23-1-1918. Circular to members announcing increase of war bonus granted in July, 1917, from 10% to 15% with effect from 1st January, 1918.

29-12-1918. Strike of operatives at the Century Mills began.

8-1-1919. Strike spread to other mills and eventually became general.

13-1-1919. General meeting of all millowners in Bombay empowered Committee of Association to settle the strike in a conciliatory spirit and upon equitable terms, and agreed in the meantime not to take any individual action.

13-1-1919. Notice posted on all mills to above effect and intimation given that mills would be open for work on 15-1-19.

16-1-1919. Committee in a letter to the Press announcing terms of resolution of 13-1-1919, stated that wages had been increased by 35 to 40 per cent. since 1914 and quoted the lowest rates of wages paid, namely, Rs. 17 to 18 per month to card-room and blow-room workers.

17-1-1919. Committee resolved to leave the settlement of dispute to Government provided that only the actual parties to the dispute should be heard. The terms of the resolution were conveyed to His Excellency at an informal interview.

20-1-1919. In consultation with His Excellency, the Committee decided to offer the following terms in a notice to be posted on the mill premises on the 22-1-1919 :—

(*a*) War bonus to be increased from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. and termed a special allowance on account of high prices of foodstuffs.

(*b*) As it was recognised that the past year had been a hard one for all employees owing to epidemics and other causes, the wages for the month of January to be augmented as follows :—

(1) All operatives on the muster-roll on the 31st December, 1918, with 12 months' service or over to receive a bonus of Rs. 20.

(2) All operatives on the muster-roll for 9 months or over but less than 12 months to receive a bonus of Rs. 15.

(3) All operatives on the muster-roll for less than 9 months to receive a bonus of Rs. 10.

(*c*) No pay to be given to any operative for the days or part of a day that the mill had been stopped.

21-1-1919. His Excellency advised of above terms and circular issued to all members to foregoing effect.

28-1-1919. Committee resolved to leave the question of the actual date of payment of wages to the discretion of individual mills and all mills were advised accordingly.

4-2-1919. Notice over signature of Agents that the bonus sanctioned would be paid with the January wages on the usual payment day in February, but no strike pay would be paid.

Bonus for 1919-20.

24-11-1919. At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider a letter from the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., regarding the payment of a bonus to the operatives, it was resolved to refer the question for consideration and report to a Special Sub-Committee.

1 12-1919. Committee sanctioned the payment of the following bonus to all mill operatives on the muster-rolls on the 31st December, 1919:—

(*a*) Fixed wage earners on following *pro rata* scale :—

One month's wages for		9 to 12	months' service.
75% of	do.	6 to 9	do.
50% of	do.	3 to 6	do.
25% of	do.	1 to 3	do.

(*b*) Piece-workers on the basis of their average monthly earnings on specified scales and *pro rata.*

In circularising members to the above effect, the Committee requested that the notice should be posted on the mill premises on the 4th December, 1919, and should contain an intimation to the effect that the bonus would be paid on or about the 7th February, 1920.

The following Sub-Committee, namely, Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala, Mathradas Goculdas, A. Geddis, and C. N. Wadia were appointed to deal with all points arising in connection with the payment of the bonus.

5-12-1919. The Sub-Committee issued the following notice to all members in connection with the payment of the bonus :—

" In calculating the monthly wages the war bonus and any other bonus must be excluded from payment and only the nett salary paid as a bonus.

" For piece-workers the average wages earned, including war bonus, was taken into consideration and the bonus in their case should therefore be given exactly in accordance with the scales laid down in the notice."

22-1-1919. The Committee notified the following alterations in and additions to the notice issued on the 1st December, 1919, in the case of fixed wage earners and half-timers only :—

(1) *Fixed wage earners.*

A minimum payment of Rs. 16 in the case of all adults with services of 9 months or over with the exception of—

(*a*) Blow-room men.
(*b*) Ring side boys.
(*c*) Folders in the folding department, in whose case a minimum of Rs. 20 was sanctioned.

(2) *Half-timers.*

A minimum payment of Rs. 10 for service of 9 months and over.

2-1-1920. "Operatives of weaving department of Jacob Sassoon Mill ceased work, and by the end of the day practically every mill had suspended work owing to intimidation. No definite demands were formulated by the strikers for over a week (*v.s.*) when a mushroom society that had sprung up into existence only a fortnight before the strike began, formulated on behalf of the millhands a series of extravagant demands." (*Vide* Police Administration Report for 1920, pp. 21, 22.)

5-1-1920. Special meeting of all Bombay millowners was held in the Association's rooms and the following resolutions adopted :—

1. That no individual action shall be taken by millowners in connection with the present strike movement and that all present at this meeting undertake to carry out the directions resolved upon and sent to them by the Committee of the Association.

2. That every millowner present shall make it clear to his employees that no strike pay shall in any circumstances be given for the days the operatives are on strike and a notice to that effect posted on all mill premises.

3. That owing to the strike among certain operatives the Committee of the Association shall consider the question of cancellation of the bonus recently sanctioned and all millowners shall abide by their decision in the matter.

13-1-1920. A copy of the following resolutions, among others, adopted at a conference of millhands held on the 14th December, 1919, was forwarded to the Association by the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, under whose auspices the conference was held :—

"(2) That the present system of 12 hours' work be reduced to 9 as the strain of continuous 12 hours' work tells upon the health of mill workers; that one hour's recess be given instead of one half hour."

"(5) That payment of wages be made on one fixed date, the 15th of every month, and the authorities be requested to close liquor shops in the afternoon of that day."

"(21) That millhands in the city of Bombay are grateful to their employers for the bonus promised to them this year, and pray that workers in the blow-room, ring, throstle, side piecers, doffer boys and half-timers will be equally dealt with in a liberal spirit so that each adult may receive a minimum of Rs. 20 and half-timers, Rs. 10 each."

14-1-1920. Letter received from Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, President, Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, submitting a representation setting forth certain demands on behalf of the operatives as a result of a series of meetings held by his Committee in various centres during the previous few days, and requesting that a meeting between the Committee of the Association and 18 named representatives elected by his Committee and by the representatives of the millhands, might be arranged for the purpose of discussing the demands in question.

15-1-1920. Committee replied to the effect that while they were grateful for his courtesy in stating a case on behalf of the mill operatives they had unanimously decided that the demands of the mill workers could not be considered until they had returned to work, and for that reason the Committee did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by meeting the Labour Settlement Committee at that stage. They added, however, that they were prepared to consider the demands of the workpeople immediately after the resumption of work. Copies of the correspondence were forwarded to the Press for publication.

17-1-1920. In a further letter received from the President of the Labour Settlement Committee, the Committee of the Association were urged to reconsider their decision in view of the fact that the operatives, to whom their decision had been conveyed, were not prepared to go back to work until and unless a settlement was arrived at in regard to their demands. The President added that his Committee presumed that the main grounds on which the decision was based, were the facts that the operatives, for the second time within a year, had gone on strike without a proper representation of their grievances, that concessions made to them on the occasion of the last strike as a condition precedent to resumption of work would seem to have encouraged them to strike again without notice, and that if similar concessions were again granted they would only serve as an inducement to such action on future occasions. On the other hand, it was stated that the operatives had been led to believe that the general issue arising from the last strike in regard to the conditions of mill labour would not be allowed to rest and drift and that steps would be taken to improve the conditions in order to win their confidence and generally to assure them that machinery would be devised for discerning their grievances and affording them reasonable redress without driving them to the necessity of going on strike. It was further alleged that the omission to provide such machinery had given rise to the present one, and therefore urged that whatever error of judgment the operatives might have committed in ignorance, their main demands should be reasonably met as on the last occasion.

19-1-1920. The Committee of the Association, in reply, reiterated their previous statements, namely, that they were ready and willing to make such alterations or concessions as the economic position might demand provided the operatives first returned to work and that it was at the same time understood that in no circumstances would strike pay be given for the period of the strike. The foregoing provisions were, the Committee submitted, the essential conditions precedent to a settlement of the dispute. As regards certain of the statements contained in the letter under reply, the Committee observed that they were generally misleading and in many cases quite inaccurate, but without incurring the risk of increasing the present tension it was impossible to refute them within the compass of an ordinary letter.

21-1-1920. After an interview with His Excellency the Governor, the Committee decided to reply *seriatim* to the demands formulated by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee on behalf of the mill operatives and a copy of the proposed replies, together with the text of the demands in question, were forwarded to His Excellency.

22-1-1920. At a further interview with His Excellency, the following draft notice was submitted for His Excellency's approval :—

> "After an interview with His Excellency and on his strong recommendation, the Committee have decided that the operatives' December wages shall be paid four days after the men return to work and, further, that the bonus that is to be paid on the 7th February will be paid on that date provided the men return to work immediately.

We beg to announce that this Committee have had the advantage of a full discussion with His Excellency regarding the demands formulated by the operatives through the Labour Settlement Committee, and His Excellency has authorised the Committee to announce that the terms which they are willing to grant regarding increase of percentage of wages, working hours, etc., have been examined by him and he considers them fair and equitable. Those terms will be posted upon the mill premises 24 hours after the operatives return to work."

23-1-1920. At a subsequent interview with His Excellency, the Committee submitted the following resolution which had been passed at their meeting on the same day :—

"In the event of His Excellency not being in favour of the proposal submitted to him yesterday by the General Committee and should he express a strong desire that the notices announcing the full concessions to the operatives should be posted on all mill premises, the General Committee undertake to have the said notices posted on all mill premises as soon as possible."

24-1-1920. His Excellency having intimated his desire that the notices should be posted immediately, the following notice was posted on the premises of all mills in Bombay on the 24th January, 1920 :—

1. The Committee have already done their best from time to time to induce Government to take steps to lower prices of foodstuffs, cloth and other necessaries of life.

2. The Committee, bearing in mind the fact that piece-workers will lose by a reduction in the hours of work while fixed workers will not, make the following announcements :—

   (*a*) That fixed pay workers and winders and reelers receive an extra allowance of 55 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. as hitherto.

   (*b*) That piece-workers receive an extra allowance of 75 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. as hitherto.

3. The Committee have decided to reduce the working hours to 10 hours a day from 1st February next. The Committee will request the Government to amend the Factory Act accordingly.

4. The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given.

5. The Committee consider the number of holidays allowed at present sufficient and cannot see their way to add to the list.

6. As regards dismissal, notice is always given except in cases of negligence or wilful disobedience.

7. The Committee will arrange that wages shall be paid not later than the 15th of each month.

8. The Committee will arrange for the certificate of service asked for to be given to the operatives.

9. That men meeting with accidents shall be paid full wages for the time they are absent, and in case of total disablement they shall be employed on lighter work or compensated. In case of death, suitable compensation should be paid to relatives.

10. Regarding grain shops in mill compounds: much is already being done on the lines suggested and the Committee will recommend the mills to do all that is possible.

11. Under no circumstances can strike pay be granted.

12. The Committee will, as far as possible, arrange for medical aid to be provided in each mill during certain specified hours.

13. The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months continuous' attendance at work.

14. A start has been made in the direction of providing cheap and sanitary housing accommodation by individual members, and Government have a large scheme in hand for which land is being acquired.

15. Full wages for days of sickness cannot be granted, as it is impossible to ascertain the number of days an operative is absent from work owing to sickness.

N.B.—The General Committee announce that the wages due to operatives for December will be paid 4 days after resumption of work.

The bonus will be paid on the 7th February next as already promised.

2-2-1920. In cancellation of the notice dated the 22nd December, 1919, notifying certain alterations in the payment of the bonus, mill agents were advised that the following amendments to the original notice dated 4th December, 1919, had been sanctioned :—

(*a*) All adults on fixed wages to receive a minimum bonus of Rs. 20 for service of 9 months or over, and for service of under 9 months in accordance with the *pro rata* scale.

(*b*) Half-timers to receive a minimum bonus of Rs. 10 for service of 9 months or over *pro rata*.

Bonus, 1920-1921.

20-10-1920. At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider the unsettled outlook in regard to the labour situation, the Committee decided—

(1) to recommend the adoption of the following increases in the pay of the mill operatives with effect from 1st November, 1920 :—

(*a*) Fixed pay workers to receive an extra allowance of 70 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. as hitherto.

(*b*) Piece-workers to receive an extra allowance of 80 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. as hitherto.

(2) to recommend the payment of a bonus of one month's pay on the same scale as in the previousyear, payment to be made on the 15th January, 1921.

Further consideration was also devoted to the question of closing the mills on Sundays which had formed the subject of one of the operatives' demand on the occasion of the last strike, and the Committee ultimately decided that they could not see their way to recommend to members any extension of the number of holidays at present allowed.

In fulfilment of the promise made in their announcement of the 23rd January, 1920, the Committee again considered the desirability of granting some privilege leave for eleven months' continuous attendance at work, and it was decided that the Committee could not recommend the adoption of any such procedure.

30-10-1920. The following notice was posted on all mill premises over the agents' signatures :—

"Finding from experience that the present wages of the fixed pay workers compare unfavourably with those of piece-workers and further as the former have no scope of earning more, the Agents, at the recommendation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, have decided to increase the pay of all operatives on the muster-roll of this mill as under :—

(*a*) Fixed pay workers and winders and reelers will receive an extra allowance of 70 per cent. instead of 55 per cent. as at present.

(*b*) Piece-workers will receive an extra allowance of 80 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. as at present.

N.B.—The November wages will include the above increases and will be paid, as usual, on or about the 15th December, 1920.

The Agents have also decided, at the recommendation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to pay one month's pay as bonus on the same basis as last year to all those operatives on the muster-roll of the mill on the 30th November, 1920. Payment of the bonus will be made on or about the 15th January, 1921."

10-12-1920. In a notice dated 10th December, 1920, the Committee announced, with reference to the notice of the 30th October, 1920, that they had decided to sanction the payment of the following bonus to all operatives on the muster-rolls on the 30th November, 1920 :—

(1) All men, women and children on fixed wages on the same scale as in the previous year, except that—

(*e*) all allowances, percentages, awarded to date were to be included in the monthly wages and the wages earned in November were suggested as a guide ;

(*f*) the minimum amount in the case of adults to be not less than Rs. 20 *pro rata* and in the case of half-timers not less than Rs. 14 *pro rata*.

(2) Piece-workers on the same basis as in the previous year, but on an enhanced scale with a maximum of Rs. 100 in the case of weaving head jobbers and others whose earnings amounted to Rs. 85 or over, instead of Rs. 70.

27-1-1921. In view of the prevalence of industrial unrest throughout the intervening period and the tendency on the part of the operatives of other mills to continue to demand large increases in wages, a special general meeting of the members of the Association was held to consider the situation and it was unanimously decided that a reply to the following effect should be sent by those mills who had received such notices from their operatives :—

As the millhands at some mills have asked for large increases it is necessary to inform them—

1. That since the war they have received an increase of 100 per cent. in pay.

2. Their hours of work have been reduced from 12 to 10 without any sacrifice in pay.

3. They receive an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills do well.

4. Steps are being taken to build dwellings for them. Some of the dwellings are already completed.

5. That cheap grain, cloth and other necessaries of life have been or are offered to them below market rate, and have not been generally taken advantage of.

6. That prices of foodstuffs have gone down much and are still going down.

Further, it is necessary to remind the operatives that the godowns at the docks are full of English piece-goods. The trade throughout the world is bad and in Bombay trade is declining. The operatives are also reminded that for the last two or three months the Lancashire mills have only worked half time and the workmen have only received half wages. If the mill operatives in Bombay strike, the millowners may have to close down the mills for two or three months. This intimation is meant in good part and asks the millhands to consider well before they act. For these reasons their requests for increase of wages cannot be complied with.

The operatives of the Kohinoor Mills returned to work early in February and the situation eventually became normal.

Bonus, 1921–22.

24-10-1921. The Committee considered and approved a suggestion from the Chairman that the payment of a bonus to the operatives on the same scale as the previous year be made and a Sub-Committee were appointed to consider the nature of the objections raised in connection with the scale previously adopted and to report upon any modifications thereof which they might consider desirable in the light of their enquiries.

10-11-1921. The Sub-Committee's report in the shape of a draft notice was considered at a special meeting held on the 10th November, 1921, and adopted, a proposal made at the same time to consolidate the basic rates of pay and percentage increases being negatived.

It was further resolved that the notice should be printed both in English and Marathi and copies distributed to members in time, if possible, to permit of it being posted on the mill premises on the 22nd November, 1921.

The notice which sanctioned the payment of the bonus on the same scale as the previous year in the case of all operatives on the muster-rolls on the 30th November, 1921, was identical, in case of fixed wage workers, with that issued on the 10th December, 1920, except that the maximum amount payable in the case of any one operative was fixed at Rs. 175 and the minimum service fixed at three months.

The provisions of the notice in regard to piece-workers were as follows :—

" 2. All piece-workers shall receive a bonus upon the above *pro rata* scale according to the nature of their occupations (as detailed below) provided that the bonus shall only be paid to employees with three full months' service and over."

The maximum amount payable in the case of piece-workers was similarly fixed at Rs. 175.

The bonus was to be paid on or about the 14th January, 1922.

Bonus, 1922-23.

30-10-1922. At the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Committee it was resolved that the question of the payment of the annual bonus to millhands for the year 1922 should be considered at a special meeting of the Committee on 8th November, 1922.

8-11-1922. At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider the question of the payment of a bonus to mill operatives the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated the first point for consideration was the question whether, having regard to the attendant circumstances and the conditions prevailing in the industry, the Committee were prepared to recommend the payment of any bonus to the operatives in respect of the past year's work. The Chairman stated that the estimated net profits were 35 per cent. less than in the case of the previous year's working and about 65 per cent. less than the 1920 figures. The cost of living index, exclusive of house rents, moreover, showed a drop of about 30 points compared with that prevailing in October, 1920, when it reached its maximum.

During the course of the discussion which followed, a member stated that the agents of the mills which he represented were opposed to the idea of the payment of the bonus that year as they considered that the conditions and prospects of the industry did not warrant it. It was, however, agreed, one member dissenting, that the payment of a bonus to the operatives in respect of the year 1922 should be sanctioned. It was also decided that in future years the question should be considered at an earlier period in the year, *e.g.*, June, or as soon as the prospects of the year could be gauged with reasonable accuracy, and that the operatives should be notified at that stage, in the event of its being decided to discontinue the payment of the bonus or to effect any reduction in the rates.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the form which the bonus should take and various modifications of the existing basis were proposed, several members being of the opinion that the full bonus should only be paid in the case of 11 months' continuous service and over and not 9 months, as in the previous year. Two other members submitted and endorsed, respectively, a proposal to

the effect that for three months' service 3/12ths of the monthly wage should be paid on *pro rata* the full month's wage or 12/12ths only being allowed in the case of 12 months' continuous service.

After discussion, however, it was decided by a majority that the bonus should be on the same scale as the previous year, subject to such minor modifications in matters of detail as might thereafter be determined upon the recommendation of a special Sub-Committee composed of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Messrs. F. Stones, O.B.E., and C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., to whom it was decided to remit the question for consideration in the light of the experience gained on the occasion of the payment of the previous bonus. It was also decided that the bonus should be paid by all mills on the same day in January, about 15 days after the ordinary pay day which should also be fixed for a definite date, and the Sub-Committee should be asked to recommend the two dates which in their opinion were most suitable for adoption in that connection.

13-11-1922. 22-11-1922. After a meeting of the Bonus Sub-Committee on 13th November, 1922, a notice was posted on all mills on 22-11-1922 sanctioning the payment of a bonus to all operatives on the muster-rolls of mills on 15th December, 1922, on the following scale :—

Fixed wage workers.—All men, women and children on the following *pro rata* scale :—

(*a*) One full month's wages for service of nine months and over.

(*b*) 75 per cent. of one full month's wages for service of six months but under nine months.

(*c*) 50 per cent. of one full month's wages for service of three months but under 6 months.

The bonus to be based on all wages together with the percentages of increases sanctioned from time to time and the November wages to be taken as the basis of payment.

Piece-workers.—All piece-workers to receive a bonus on a *pro rata* scale in accordance with the nature of their occupations, the bonus to be paid by all mills on 27th January, 1923.

Bonus for 1923-24.

28-12-1923. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Committee the serious situation developing in the Bombay mill industry at that time owing to the absence of demand for yarn and cloth was discussed and it was decided to ask for a return from all members whose mills were located in the City showing the total number of bales of yarn and cloth in stock on 31st December, 1922, and also the number of such bales in respect of which contracts had been made but delivery of which had not been taken, and that these figures should be considered at a special meeting of the Committee.

5-1-1923. At this special meeting a discussion on the question of short time, in view of the heavy stocks and the general position in all its aspects, followed, as the outcome of which it was decided to take no action at that time but to bring up the matter for reconsideration in a few weeks' time ; and the Chairman was authorised to call a general meeting of the members of the Association and other millowners in Bombay about the end of January for the purpose of discussing the general situation if the position of the piece-goods and yarn markets had not improved by that time.

Considerable discussion then took place on the question of the payment of the bonus in future years, the general opinion of the meeting on this matter being that this question should be deferred for a few months, and it was unanimously decided that the matter should again be brought before the Committee in a few months' time.

27-3-1923. At a meeting on the 27th March, 1923, the Committee of the Association considered a letter received from one of its members in which it was stated that, owing to the adverse times through which the mill industry was passing, it was thought that the Millowners' Association should take the necessary measures for reducing the dearness allowances which were given in the days of large profits, and it was decided to refer the question to a special meeting of the Committee.

31-3-1923. At about this time the Ahmedabad millowners had notified their operatives that wages would be reduced by 20 per cent., and on the 31st March, 1923, a copy of a resolution (quoted below) passed at a meeting of workmen held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha was forwarded to the Association :—

Resolution.

"This meeting views with alarm the proposed reduction in the wages of mill workers in Ahmedabad and prays that the Bombay millowners will not adopt a similar proposal as it would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction among the mill workers of Bombay."

6-4-1923. At a special meeting of the Committee convened to deal with the question of reducing production cost in the cotton mill industry, the proposal to reduce wages was fully discussed and it was decided by a majority that no reduction of wages should be advocated at that juncture.

The serious position with which the industry was confronted was also discussed, and there were considerable differences of opinion as to the advisability of running the mills on short time, but it was eventually decided that the advisability of short-time working should be brought forward again in the near future if the position became more acute.

In order that the position could be reviewed with greater accuracy it was decided to call for a return of stocks of yarn and cloth held by all mills, members of the Association.

30-4-1923. After circulation of the figures of cloth and yarn stocks held by mills at the end of March, a member wrote to the Association suggesting that the time was opportune to decide immediately upon short time or a reduction in wages, and suggested that a stoppage of work from Friday to Sunday inclusive would be a correct step at the moment, and that the question of a reduction in wages might be considered after short time had had a fair trial. The Committee decided that the position as regards stocks was not sufficiently serious to warrant organised short-time working, but agreed that the position should be reviewed again after a return of the stocks held on 31st May had been submitted. The decision of the Committee was communicated to the public in a Press Note which was issued as a result of a resolution passed at this meeting and which is quoted below :—

3-5-1923. "Bombay Chronicle." "At a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Monday, the 30th ultimo, the question of organised short time was discussed.

The Committee were generally of the opinion that the quantity of stocks held did not at the present juncture warrant combined action on the question of short time. The position will be reviewed again in June."

4-5-1923. "Bombay Chronicle." "The *Bombay Chronicle* estimated the total value of the stocks of cloth and yarn held by Bombay mills on the 31st March, 1923, as Rs. 5,61,60,000 and Rs. 1,06,40,000 respectively, basing their figures on the stock figures which had been considered by the Committee of the Association at their meeting on 30th April, 1923."

11-6-1923. The Committee dealt with the figures of stocks held by Bombay mills on 31st May, 1923, and resolved that no concerted action should be taken in the direction of short-time working at that time.

A letter from a member advocating a curtailment of production up to 20 per cent. without delay was considered and the decision of the Committee was communicated to him.

The advisability of posting notices with reference to the payment of a bonus to millhands for the year 1923 was also discussed and it was decided to bring this question forward for consideration early in July.

9-7-1923. The Committee discussed the advisability of posting notices in mills with reference to the payment of bonus to millhands for 1923 and it was decided that the under-quoted notice be posted by all mills of the Association on 23rd July, 1923 :—

"Owing to bad trade the Millowners regret that they will be unable to pay a bonus for 1923."

23-7-1923. The notice notifying the non-payment of a bonus was posted by all mills.

23-7-1923. A letter from a member was considered which stated that they did not agree as to the advisability of posting the notice intimating the non-payment of a bonus, as every millhand knew that the industry was passing through very bad times, and suggested that the Committee ought to consider a reduction of wages equivalent to the 30 per cent. added to wages as the last quota, or alternatively a system of short-time working. In reply to this letter, the member was informed that the posting of a notice had been unanimously agreed to by the Committee after the fullest consideration and that the other suggestions had for some time past been receiving the Committee's most serious attention but that the general consensus of opinion was that the stocks position showed signs of improvement and that after the stocks figures for the 31st July had been received all members of the Association should be asked to give their views on the whole question of stocks, short time, etc.

7-1-1924. The Committee considered a letter received from a member of the Association in the latter half of December in which the opinion was expressed that the time had arrived when the industry ought to contemplate short time or a reduction of the dearness of living allowance from 80 per cent. to 60 per cent. on in the case of piece-work wages and from 70 per cent. to 50 per cent. on in the case of fixed wages.

In reply the member was informed that the Committee had resolved that the wages of all millhands should not be reduced at present and that the question of short-time working would be considered in March.

12-1-1924. In response to a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, the Chairman of the Association granted an interview to a small Committee which had been appointed to discuss the question of the annual bonus on the 12th January, 1924.

After thanking the deputation, which consisted of S. K. Bole, Esq., J.P.; H. A Talcherkar, Esq.; and Dr. Sathye, for consenting to meet him upon such very short notice, the Chairman went on to explain that personally he was in favour of trade unions if properly organized and truly representative of the workers and could say that the Millowners' Committee were of a similar opinion and would welcome their formation. The Chairman then proceeded to give instances of disastrous strikes concerned with petty grievances which had occurred and which might have been avoided if the grievances had been brought to the notice of the Agents or the Millowners' Association in good time by responsible representatives of the operatives. The attitude of the millowners to their workpeople had changed materially during the last five years, and he emphatically maintained that the individual millowner in Bombay and the Bombay Millowners' Association had the welfare of the workers at heart as had been instanced during the years succeeding the war when large increases in wages had been given, in many cases before any demand had been formulated by the operatives, and more recently when, in spite of a very large fall in the cost of living, a long spell of bad trade and dwindling profits, wages had been retained at the level reached during the boom years of 1920 and 1921. He had recently noticed in the Press a plea that 12 months' notice should have been given of the withdrawal of the bonus and in this connection wished to point out that, strictly speaking, no notice whatever was necessary as the bonus was a free gift out of profits and was not a right. He himself was partially responsible for the decision to post a notice in July last intimating that no bonus would be paid. It had not been possible to estimate, until that time, whether the profits of the year would allow of the payment of a bonus, but by the end of June it was abundantly evident that the payment of a bonus would be impossible, and the first opportunity was taken to give the workpeople information as to the state of affairs.

He understood that the deputation desired to put forward a case for the payment of a partial bonus for 1923 and if that was so, he had no hesitation in saying that it would be a more charitable action on the part of the Sabha to explain to the workpeople that even a partial bonus was impossible. The bonus question was definitely settled and even sterner facts now had to be faced.

In the near future, unless prospects improved unexpectedly, short-time working was almost inevitable ; at present prices millowners stood to lose from two to three annas on every pound of cloth they made, and unless this deficiency were made good it shortly would become impossible to run many of the mills and though every effort would be made to avoid the possibility, a reduction in wage rates might eventually be necessary to enable the mills to carry on.

The Indian cotton operative had been singularly fortunate as compared to his confrére in Lancashire, where since 1921 wage rates had been reduced by mutual consent by nearly 50 per cent. and where, in addition, short time had been worked almost universally for the past 18 months. These facts ought to be brought to the notice of the workers. The deputation ought also to bear in mind the fact that the average stocks of cloth held by Bombay mills was equivalent to between 2 and 3 months' production, and looked at from a purely selfish point of view it would probably pay the mills to close down for an extended period in order that these stocks might be disposed of. The millowners realised, however, that they had a duty to perform to the 150,000 workpeople whom they employed, and had for the past twelve months made very great sacrifices

in order to keep the mills running and were prepared to do their utmost to keep them running in the future. The Chairman then proceeded to give a very clear account of the difficulties which millowners now had to contend with in the form of heavy taxation, the high prices of cotton and the precarious financial position of up-country dealers.

The deputation was apparently impressed by the Chairman's exposition of the true state of affairs, and put forward no claims in respect of either bonus or wages apart from a statement that short time rather than a wage reduction would be preferred by the operatives.

After thanking the Chairman for receiving them, the deputation then withdrew.

17-1-1924. On the 17th January the present strike commenced in the Standard Mills. A proportion of the operatives in the Spinning Department quitted work without notice. Later an attempt was made to intimidate the operatives of the Century and the Textile Mills to cease work but this was not immediately successful. Subsequently the operatives of the Crown Mill became restless and struck work. Then in succession other mills were visited by crowds of strikers and one by one the whole of the mills had to close down.

The subsequent history of the strike is well known and it only remains to draw attention to the notices issued from time to time by the Association and their agreement to the present Committee of Enquiry.

No. 10 of 1924.

HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, *29th February*, 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I write to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter dated the 28th February, 1924, and for the written evidence of your Association in regard to part 1 of the terms of reference to my Committee. I note that the written evidence in respect of part 2 of the terms of reference is now in the course of preparation. I would again invite your attention to the need for the early submission of this evidence.

2. As I have already verbally informed you, the representatives of your Association will be examined by the Committee at 11 a.m. to-morrow, the 1st March, on the 2nd floor of the High Court.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. HERRIDGE,
Secretary,
Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.

No. 244/43 of 1924.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE BONUS DISPUTE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10, dated the 29th February, 1924, and in reply thereto, and in continuation of my letter dated the 28th of February, 1924,

beg to submit herewith, in triplicate, the written evidence which the Bombay Millowners' Association wish to tender in respect of part 2 of the terms of reference.

The statements now submitted have been prepared by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Auditors, and are explained in their covering letter—a copy of which is also enclosed.

If it is desired that further oral or written evidence should be furnished by the Association with reference to part 2 of the terms of reference, I am to request that the necessary instructions be sent as early as possible.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY,
Asstt. Secretary.

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
BOMBAY, *5th March*, 1924.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with your instructions, we have prepared and beg to enclose herewith the following statements:—

(*a*) giving total figures of Capital, Block, Profits, Dividends, Wages, etc., from 1917 to 1923;

(*b*) showing Percentages as stated thereon;

(*c*) a skeleton Profit and Loss Account for 1923 compiled from information supplied;

(*d*) number of Mills showing Loss or Profit respectively in 1923.

2. As explained to you, it is obviously impossible to prepare absolutely accurate figures for each calendar year in view of the fact that some mills close their accounts in December, others in March or June. Further, several mills altered their closing date during the period under review.

3. Subject to this explanation and the notes made on the statements, we certify that the figures recorded therein are to the best of our belief correct and have been compiled from the printed accounts of the mill companies and from statistics supplied.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.

(A) *The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry.*

Year.	Capital including Reserves.	Capital including Reserves and Debentures.	Block Original Cost.	Block after Deduction of Depreciation.	Net Profit.	Dividends to Shareholders.	Depreciation.	Wages including Bonus.	Bonus.	No. of Mills.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1917 ..	10,02,03,100	11,79,87,100	17,98,21,456	12,12,46,916	3,02,06,860	1,69,62,045	85,65,934	2,58,98,604	*Nil.*	66
1918 ..	11,60,05,492	13,37,55,492	19,52,73,733	12,76,21,853	2,28,07,546	1,91,95,613	87,87,908	3,70,05,234	*Nil.*	63
1919 ..	13,18,87,588	15,11,37,588	20,94,82,990	12,89,11,504	6,15,66,648	3,77,20,074	1,44,39,246	3,98,20,523	16,09,976	66
1920 ..	23,51,91,708	25,93,41,708	33,50,48,254	23,70,93,186	10,10,63,174	5,98,15,856	1,63,75,066	6,54,92,436	30,41,841	77
1921 ..	27,64,05,917	29,80,55,917	38,48,54,759	26,23,30,072	8,46,44,605	5,34,78,623	1,81,78,738	7,31,17,170	41,72,348	77
1922 ..	30,40,74,086	32,61,24,086	42,94,89,978	29,54,90,301	3,87,51,591	2,94,44,344	1,38,41,139	7,65,20,534	47,59,950	77
1923 ..	31,33,17,941	33,53,67,941	42,94,89,978	29,54,90,301	**1,17,82,968**	(Not known)	**1,70,82,537**	7,06,36,722	48,58,124	75

Notes :—

Block figures not known for 1923 and therefore taken at same figure as 1922.

Net Profit figures in heavy type indicate loss.

Depreciation in heave type represents amounts usually allocated.

Wages figures include bonus.

Net Profit is after providing all charges, including depreciation and taxation.

(B) *Percentage Statement for Bombay Cotton Mill Industry.*

Year.	Net Profit on				Dividends on Capital (including Reserves).	Depreciation on Block Cost.
	Block Cost.	Block Depreciated	Capital including Reserves.	Capital including Reserves and Debentures.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917 ..	16.8	24.9	30.1	25.6	17.0	4.8
1918 ..	11.7	17.9	19.7	17.0	16.6	4.5
1919 ..	29.4	47.7	46.7	40.7	28.6	6.9
1920 ..	30.2	42.7	43.0	39.0	25.4	4.9
1921 ..	22.2	32.3	30.6	28.4	19.3	4.8
1922 ..	9.0	13.1	12.7	11.9	9.7	3.2
1923 ..	**2.7**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.5**	(Not known)	3.9

Note :—Figures in heavy type indicate loss.

(C) *The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry.*

Skeleton Profit and Loss Account for year to 31st December, 1923.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Profit after deducting all charges except :	....	8,68,38,590
1. Wages to Millhands	6,77,59,426	
2. Bonus paid by Mills whose accounts closed in December, 1922	28,77,296	
3. Agents' Commission	31,00,164	
		7,37,36,886
Net Profit before providing for :	....	1,31,01,704
4. Usual Depreciation	1,70,82,537	
5. Income and Super Tax on 1922 profits paid in Government year 1923-24	78,02,135	
		2,48,84,672
Deficit	....	1,17,82,968

Note .—Assuming that (5) is payable out of Reserves or has been provided for in 1922 accounts, the amount of income-tax payable in Government year 1924-25 by those mills which have made profits in 1923 is approximately Rs. 12,22,469, and the resulting Deficit would be reduced to Rs. 52,03,302.

Percentage calculations have been based on the larger deficit.

(D) *Cotton Mill Industry in* 1923.

The figures given in other statements represents 75 out of a total of 82 mills as shown in the official list.

Of these 75 mills—

43 make a loss on the year's working ;
26 make a profit on the year's working ; and
6 make a profit of less than Rs. 50,000 on the year's working.

These results are after deduction of all charges and the usual depreciation.

No. 17 of 1924.

HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, *6th March,* 1924.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I write to acknowledge and thank you for your letter No. 244/43 dated the 5th March, 1924, and for the enclosures thereto. These have now been placed before my Committee.

2. If my Committee desire any explanation as to the method of arriving at the figures contained in the statements forwarded with your letter above quoted, I shall again communicate with you.

3. The next public meeting of the Committee will be held at 11 a.m. on Saturday, March 8th, in the High Court, and I would suggest that your Chairman and you should be present at this meeting.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. HERRIDGE,
Secretary,
Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Report of the Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry.

We were appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council by Home Department Notification No. 355-Poll., dated the 22nd February, 1924, as a Committee to enquire into the dispute between the cotton millowners and workers.

The terms of reference remitted to us were :—

(1) To consider the nature and basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable.

(2) To enquire into the profits made in each year since 1917 with a view to comparing these profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and to report on the contention of the millowners that the grant of a bonus such as has been given in previous years is not justified by the profits of the mill industry as a whole in 1923. Such report shall not set forth the profits or losses or financial position of any individual concern save in so far as such profits or losses or financial position shall be disclosed in any statement of account published in the ordinary course of business or in any statement or information which may be submitted

before the Committee of Enquiry with express permission to publish or refer to the same individually. The Committee shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action, but shall merely record findings of facts.

The constitution of the Committee was as follows :—

Chairman :

The Honourable Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay.

Members :

1. Mr. R. P. Masani.
2. Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey.

Mr. W. J. Herridge, Labour Office, Bombay (*Secretary*).

The Committee held three meetings, the first on February the 25th, the second on the 1st of March and the third on the 8th of March, 1924. All three meetings were held in the High Court, Bombay. The Committee examined a number of witnesses representing both employers and workers in the cotton mill industry of Bombay, the Director of the Labour Office and a number of actual mill operatives. Written evidence was obtained from most of these witnesses and this is appended to our report.

REPORT.

1. In regard to the first term of reference, the words "enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" are neither precise nor free from ambiguity. "Enforceable," we presume, means enforceable in a Court of Law, so that what we have really been asked to do is to express an opinion whether if a suit were filed by a worker to recover the bonus from his employer, he would have any chance of success. Such a suit would be based on contract. The plaintiff would have to prove that at the commencement of his service or later his employer had agreed to pay the bonus on certain terms and conditions. There could be no occasion in such a suit for the application of the principles of equity in the strict sense of the term, for the decision would depend on evidence regarding the terms of the contract. Nor could there be an enforceable customary claim unless it were proved that there was a custom in the mill industry recognised by both parties that as soon as a worker was taken on he came within the scope of the conditions on which the bonus was to be paid by the employer. We have not been asked to state whether, in our opinion, the claim is one which should be acceded to on purely equitable grounds apart from the question whether the claim is enforceable.

2. We have heard the members of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the members of the Strike Settlement Committee, Mr. S. K. Bole, General Secretary of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, the Director of the Labour Office, Mr. N. N. Wadia, and Mr. J. A. Wadia, and we have examined some of the mill workers themselves. To all of these we tender our thanks for the information they have given us.

3. We can now set out the history relating to the increase of wages and the payments of bonus since 1917, in order to ascertain what foundation there is for the various contentions of the millowners and the employees respectively. In July, 1917, an increase of 10 per cent. in wages was granted owing to war conditions. We have not seen any notice or circular of that date setting out the increase and the reasons therefor, but on the 23rd January, 1918, a circular was issued to the members of the Millowners' Association announcing that the war bonus of 10 per cent. granted in July, 1917, should be increased to 15 per cent. as from the 1st January, 1918. At the end of the year a strike commenced at the Century Mill and soon became general. On the 22nd January, 1919, the following terms were offered by the employers :—

(*a*) The war bonus to be increased from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. and termed a special allowance on account of the high price of foodstuffs.

(*b*) The wages for January to be augmented by the payment of a *Bonus* varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per worker.

These terms were accepted and the men went back to work. On the 1st December, 1919, the employers sanctioned the payment of a bonus to all operatives on the muster-roll on the 31st December, 1919, at rates varying according to the length of service. On the 22nd December, 1919, alterations were made in the terms offered, but in spite of this another strike commenced on the 2nd January, 1920. At a conference of millhands held on the 14th December, 1919, resolutions were passed, *inter alia*, (1) that the hours of work should be reduced from 12 to 9 hours, (2) that wages should be paid on the 15th of the month, (3) that the millhands were grateful to the employers for the bonus promised and requested that for certain workers more liberal terms might be offered. These resolutions were forwarded to the Millowners' Association by the President of the Millhands' First Conference on the 13th January, 1920. Eventually a notice was posted at all the mills on the 24th January, 1920, in answer to the various demands put forward on behalf of the workers by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, and some 2,000 handbills were also distributed. As far as we can ascertain, a copy of the notice was not sent to the President of the Labour Settlement Committee. We need only refer to two of the clauses. Clause 4 contained the answer to the fourth demand—that a bonus should be paid annually—in the following words :—

> " The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given."

Clause 13 gave the answer to the demand for privilege leave as follows :—

> " The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months' continuous attendance at work."

On the 20th October, 1920, the Committee of the Millowners' Association decided :—

(1) To recommend certain increases in pay.

(2) To recommend the payment of a bonus of one month's pay on the same scale as in the previous years, payment to be made on the 15th January, 1921. This bonus, however, was based on all wages together with percentages of increase sanctioned from time to time.

The Committee again considered the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months' continuous attendance at work, and it was decided that the Committee could not recommend the adoption of any such procedure.

In spite of the increase of pay and the payment of a bonus, the workers in some of the mills demanded further increases so that on the 27th January, 1921, there was a general meeting of the Millowners' Association when it was decided that a reply should be sent by those mills which had received such demands to the effect that their pay had been increased by 100 per cent., their hours of work reduced, and that they received an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills did well.

In November, 1921, a notice was posted that a bonus would be paid to all workers on the muster-roll on the 30th November, 1921. In November, 1922, a notice was posted on all the mills declaring that a bonus would be paid to all operatives on the muster-roll on 15th December, 1922, on a certain scale.

4. It is necessary to point out that at the time when the payment of the bonus was made in each of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 no warning was given to the millhands that such payments depended entirely upon the results of the past year's working, and that it could not be continued if it could not be justified by the profits earned. We may also observe that after the first payment of bonus in the year 1919, which was styled an augmentation of the wages for January, the bonus declared was based on the monthly wage earned by each of the workers.

5. By the end of 1922 the absence of demand for yarn and cloth was causing much anxiety in the Bombay mill industry. The situation was discussed at various meetings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, until it was decided on the 9th July, 1923, that a notice should be posted on all the mills on the 23rd July, 1923, to the effect that owing to bad trade the millowners regretted that they would be unable to pay a bonus for 1923. From the millhands whom we have examined we gather that they did not consider this notice very seriously and still remained under the impression that the bonus would be paid at the end of the year.

6. On the 12th of January, 1924, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association granted an interview to a deputation consisting of the Secretary and two members of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha at which the question of the annual bonus was discussed. The seriousness of the situation was placed before the deputation and they had to realise that so far from the payment of a bonus being the real issue, the question of the moment was whether the mills should work short time or reduce the wages.

As the bonus was not paid, the strike became general towards the end of January, 1924.

7. Such being the nature and basis of the payment of the bonus since January, 1919, we are of opinion, and this was not seriously contested before us, even by the members of the Strike Settlement Committee, that the workers have not established an enforceable claim to a bonus. If any one amongst them thought they had, the question could have been decided by this time in a Court of Law.

On the other hand it seems clear, if the evidence of the few workers whom we have examined is to be taken as expressing generally the views of the workers, that owing to the payment of a bonus for five consecutive years the workers consider that they have a just claim against the millowners. They do not stop to consider whether or not it is based on the contract of employment, they cannot say that the employers agreed at the beginning of any one year to pay the bonus at the end, whatever the results might be, and they may or may not be aware in fact that the millowners in each year have paid a bonus on the results of the past year's working, and have never made any promise for the future except that the bonus was dependent on profits. The workers, however, now desire to divorce this demand for an extra payment at the end of the year from the question of profits or the general condition of the mill industry. Their demands are based either on a system of a deferred payment of wages under which a proportion of the worker's wage is deducted each month to be paid to them at the end of the year, or on recognition of one month's privilege leave on full pay being allowed for 11 months' work, or lastly on the fact that the previous payments of a bonus have created an equity in their favour for their being paid something extra at the end of the year whether the employers can afford it or not. It has been suggested to us that because the increase in the wages allowed from the year 1917 owing to war conditions was called a "War Bonus" the mill workers have looked upon the annual bonus as really a part of their wages and it is possible that the majority of the mill workers could not understand the distinction between the increase in the monthly wage which was called at first a "War Bonus" and the extra payment at the end of the year which was also called "Bonus." Moreover, those workers who came to work in the mills after the beginning of 1920 would have heard that a bonus had been paid before, and finding that this was received in the following years without any warning, such as we have referred to above, they have come to look upon it as a payment to which they were entitled as a matter of right according to the period for which they had worked. But we doubt very much whether the workers would seriously consider any system of privilege leave as a substitution for the bonus, since it would exclude all those who had not worked continuously for 11 months, especially those who are in the habit of going to their country in May to cultivate their fields. It has been conceded that workers who left before the date declared for calculating the bonus were not entitled to it, but the expectation of getting a bonus is said to have been the inducement to many to continue working instead of going back to their villages.

8. It is quite possible that by now it will be found that these two ideas of deferred wages and privilege leave have gained ground by a process of induction amongst the workers, but we think that the main idea which exists in all minds is that they are entitled,

at the end of the year, to a further payment in addition to what they have been paid for the time they have actually worked and it makes no difference by what name such further payment is called.

9. That being the real nature of the claim, it is a question of bargaining between the workers and the employers, in which consideration might be given to principles of equity. It is not a question of determining what is the contract between the parties.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Having thus examined the nature and basis of the bonus which has been paid to the mill workers for 5 years since the year 1919, we declare that the mill workers have not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable, to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a Court of Law.

2. We have enquired into the profits made since the year 1917 with a view to comparing these profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and we have to report on the figures presented to us by the Bombay Millowners' Association that, during the year 1923, 32 mills made a profit and 43 mills made a loss, after allowing for the usual depreciation (*see* Appendix D). The figures have not been furnished for 7 mills. Taking the figures for 75 mills as a whole, the profits are not sufficient to provide for the ordinary amount which should be set aside for depreciation.

The total profits on the balance before debiting depreciation amount roughly to Rs. 53 lakhs or Rs. 119 lakhs if the income-tax on the profits for the year 1923 only is debited, and the amount ordinarily required for depreciation amounts to Rs. 170 lakhs. A detailed statement of the accounts of the mill industry as prepared by Messrs. Ferguson & Co., Auditors, is appended herewith.

3. It can be said, therefore, that the results of the working of the mill industry as a whole for the year 1923 are such as to justify the contention of the millowners that the profits do not admit of the payment of a bonus.

In conclusion, we desire to express our warm appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. W. J. Herridge of the Labour Office, who has been of the greatest assistance in carrying out our work and in the preparation of our report.

(Sd). N. C. MACLEOD (*Chairman*).
(Sd). R. P. MASANI,
(Sd). DEVIDAS MADHAVJI THACKERSEY, } *Members.*

(Sd). W. J. HERRIDGE,
Secretary.

HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1924.

During the progress of the strike the following notices were posted in all mills in Bombay under instructions from the Committee of the Association :—

Notice.

In conformity with a resolution passed by the Committee of the Millowners' Association, it is hereby notified that this mill is closed till Monday, 4th February, and unless the operatives resume work unconditionally on the morning of that day, the mills will be closed down for a further fortnight and will re-open only on Monday, 18th February. In no circumstances will a bonus be paid nor strike pay given.

(Sd.)
Agents.

BOMBAY, 29*th January*, 1924.

Notice.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on 11th February, 1924, it is hereby notified :—

1. That the mills will be open to receive workmen and ready to commence work, on Monday, 18th February, as already announced.

2. Wages earned and due for the period worked in the month of January will be paid two days after resumption of work.

3. A feeling seems to prevail in certain quarters that the millowners, in addition to cancelling the bonus, intend to reduce the scale of wages when the workpeople come to claim their wages for January. This is entirely untrue and does not enter into the question of the present dispute nor has it been considered in connection therewith.

(Sd.)

BOMBAY, *12th February*, 1924. *Agents.*

Notice.

At a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Sunday, the 17th February, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

In order to remove any misapprehension that may still exist in the minds of the operatives, it is hereby notified that :—

1. There will be no reduction in the scale of wages unless timely notice is given to the workpeople.

It should be clearly understood in the event of it being necessary to work short time, wages will be paid only for the number of days worked.

2. The millowners are also prepared to submit the present claim for bonus from the workpeople to a special Committee of Enquiry as suggested by Government provided that the terms of reference to the Committee have previously been submitted to and approved by the Association.

S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Chairman,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

BOMBAY, *dated 17th February*, 1924.

Notice.

As certain millowners have been approached by their operatives with a request to open the mills, and as they were prepared to resume work unconditionally, it is hereby notified that this mill will be opened for the resumption of work on Saturday, 8th March, 1924.

Two days after work is resumed the wages due to the operatives, for the days worked in January, will be given to them.

S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Chairman,
Bombay Millowners' Association.

BOMBAY, *7th March*, 1924.

Report for the Year 1924.

Section IV.

SPEECH OF THE FINANCE MEMBER

ON

INTRODUCTION OF BUDGET FOR 1925-26.

Delivered on 28th February, 1925.

SPEECH OF THE FINANCE MEMBER

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1925-26.

Extracts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on 28th February, 1925.

INTRODUCTORY.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL MACHINERY.

Sir: The change introduced last year, in accordance with which the Financial Statement is made in the afternoon of the last day of February instead of on the first day of March, has one disadvantage not unforeseen when the change was made, in that both this year and next the last working day of February falls on a Saturday, and members of this House have to be called upon at a late hour on a Saturday afternoon after a hard week's work to listen to what must necessarily be a lengthy and detailed analysis of the financial position of India. But the new procedure was, I know, appreciated by all concerned, particularly by the commercial community, and no apology is needed for its adoption again this year.

Separation of Railway Finance from General Finance.

2. A still more important change in our procedure has taken effect for the first time this year. The last few days have brought home to all of us the reality of the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance, a subject with which I dealt at some length in my Budget speech a year ago and on which a final agreement was happily reached last September. I cannot pass over in silence this most important reform in the Government of India's financial machinery. Of its ultimate advantages from the point of view of Railway administration, from the standpoint of the commercial and general public, and from that of the Government of India and of this House in dealing with the finances of the Central Government, I have no doubt whatever. Before many years are out, this country will, I feel sure, see its benefits in the practical form of more efficient and cheaper transportation with all that is therein involved for the economic development of a country with the immense potentialities which India possesses. Meanwhile, we are happily relieved of the difficulties and doubts which confronted us in dealing with our General Budget when it incorporated the gross receipts and the working expenses of the Railways and the difference between good and bad trade and a good and bad monsoon meant a difference of several crores of rupees in our Budget figures. The taxpayer is now assured of a regular and growing contribution in relief of taxation from his investments in Railways and the task of maintaining a continuous financial policy and of distinguishing between a temporary and permanent surplus or deficit in our accounts is immensely facilitated.

3. I may, however, be pardoned if I comment on one uncomfortable disability which this change imposes this year on the Finance Member, who has to send his Budget speech out in print to all parts of India almost a week before it is delivered, with the disquieting knowledge that many subjects relevant to the General Budget will have been under active discussion in this Legislature and in the country during the course of that week without his being able to modify one word in his speech in the light of such discussion. My previous predilection in favour of the change of the date of the Railway Budget from March to September is greatly fortified by this experience.

Commercialisation of accounts of Posts and Telegraphs Department.

4. It will be convenient if I pass from this subject to the kindred subject of the introduction of a system of commercial accounting in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In the Financial Statement for the year 1925-26 which I am about to lay before the House, the figures for the Posts and Telegraphs Department will for the first time be set out in a completely commercialised form. I do not think many people beyond those immediately concerned

with the commercialisation of the accounts realise what a very difficult business it has been, and we are greatly indebted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and to the other officers concerned for their unstinted labours. The recasting of accounts into a new form must always involve a certain amount of confusion and possibility of error on first introduction, and many knotty problems of classification arise. It was not until January of this year that various important decisions of principle were finally reached, and both as regards the form of the account itself and the actual method of distributing the charges final orders have still to be issued in certain cases. The statements and estimates prepared represent, therefore, on several points decisions which must be regarded as provisional.

5. It is, however, possible for me to indicate with some completeness what the change of system involves. The Indian Postal and Telegraph Department exists primarily for the purpose of providing the Indian public with easy and rapid means of intercommunication, and in payment for the services rendered in that capacity it obtains revenue from the sale of stamps, money order commission, etc. But in addition to these services, the Department, which is ubiquitous throughout the continent of India and Burma, is naturally called upon to act as the agent of the Government in carrying out other essential services not directly connected with its primary activities. For example, the Department manages the Post Office Savings Bank, issues and discharges Post Office Cash Certificates, collects Customs duty on dutiable articles coming into India by post, manages the Postal Life Insurance Fund, and is the custodian of postal and telegraphic stores held in reserve for purposes of mobilisation of the Army. Hitherto the accounts of the Indian Postal and Telegraph Department have been kept mainly on a cash basis and until 1924-25 no credit was taken in its Budget for the value of services of the kind mentioned. In 1925-26 about 24½ lakhs will be credited to the Department in respect of these services as a deduction from gross working expenses. On the other hand, under the cash system the working expenses included no provision for interest on capital (with certain small exceptions) or for depreciation, and the charge for pensions which was transferred to the Department from the general superannuation vote only a year ago included simply the estimated outgoings of the year which are considerably less than the annual liability. Under the new system the Department will carry a sum of 50 lakhs for pension liability as against a sum of less than 40 lakhs representing the estimated outgoings for pensions in 1925-26. It is further proposed to call upon the Department to find 32 lakhs by way of provision for depreciation of assets. From the net receipts the Department will also pay interest on the block capital value of its assets, the amount required being provisionally taken at 66 lakhs. All these items represent charges which should legitimately be borne by any commercial concern. The block capital value has been provisionally based on the total outlay on capital account as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, after allowing for depreciation. The whole question is now being investigated with a view to discovering to what extent the older assets of the Department may have disappeared without any corresponding adjustment having been made in the accounts, and any mistakes discovered will have to be rectified. In addition to paying interest on the depreciated block account, the Department is also legitimately liable to make good any arrear depreciation within a certain number of years. Ordinarily this charge should be met from its revenues, but as the present position is uncertain, we have provisionally allowed the Department to borrow from general revenues for this purpose and pay interest on the sum so borrowed. The pensionary liability which I have mentioned has also had to be taken at an arbitrary figure pending its calculation on an actuarial basis.

6. In order to enable comparisons to be drawn between the results of two years' figures for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the estimates for the year 1924-25 have been recast in the form in which they would have appeared if the scheme of commercialisation had been given effect to this year. For the year 1925-26, if I may be allowed to anticipate a little the figures for the new Budget, the gross Budget estimate of revenue of the Indian Postal and Telegraph Department is 10.41 crores; the gross expenditure amounts to 9.76 crores; the net receipts are thus 65 lakhs. Out of these net receipts provision has to be made for interest on capital to the amount of 66 lakhs. The final profit and loss account of the Department on this basis shows a loss of Rs. 60,000 for 1925-26. If the figures for 1924-25 were recast on the same basis, the gross receipts would amount to 10.07 crores; the working expenses to 9.44 crores; the net receipts to 63 lakhs; and after making allowance

for interest and other charges, the net outturn would show a loss of a little less than 3 lakhs. I do not wish to lay any particular emphasis on these figures or to draw any particular inference from them at this stage. Minor modifications will be necessary when the outstanding questions have been finally settled, and the actual results of the year's working may show some diminution of expenses or some increase of revenue which will turn the small loss into a small profit, but the margin is in any case narrow. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the Department is not, as at one time I feared, working at a considerable loss, and with the improvement of trade which now seems to be taking place, I am not without hope that a year hence a better showing will be made. An attempt has been made in the detailed statement explaining the Demands for Grants for this Department to allocate the receipts and expenditure among the main branches of its activity, *viz.*, Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones. I should, however, warn the House against the danger of accepting this as an exact measure of the results of working of the different branches and basing any conclusions thereon. The activities of the Department are so closely intermingled, that any allocation is bound to be arbitrary. Moreover, an increase in the receipts of one branch has inevitable reactions on the receipts of other branches. For instance, an increase in telephone receipts may be accompanied by a reduction in postal receipts or, in the case of long-distance telephones, in telegraph receipts. The estimated figures of profit and loss for 1925-26 as calculated by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, are as follows: the Post Office is expected in 1925-26 to work at a net profit of about 29 lakhs and the Telegraphs and Telephones at a net loss of 26 lakhs and 4 lakhs each, these figures being to a large extent accounted for by the amount of interest payable on their capital outlay by the Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones, *viz.*, 8, 48½ and 9½ lakhs respectively.

Changes in Demands for Grants.

7. Before passing on to my actual Budget, I wish to refer briefly to some changes that have been made in the Demands for Grants which, I believe, the House will appreciate. The Public Accounts Committee have this year devoted much attention to the form of these grants and we have, wherever possible, accepted and given effect to their views. We have, for instance, adopted their suggestion of rearranging our territorial grants on a more logical basis and of removing from the High Commissioner's grant large items such as the expenditure on Currency stores. We have indeed gone further in this direction than they recommended. We have, for a different reason, decided to remove all stores from the High Commissioner's grant and to include them in the various departmental grants. The House will remember that one of the objects of the Act which was passed last year making Government stores liable to Customs duty was to encourage purchase of stores in India as far as possible. It is essential for that purpose that the Customs duty shall be actually taken into account by the spending departments in considering the comparative cost of goods imported from abroad and goods bought in India. This is, however, impossible if the cost of the stores is included in one grant and the Customs duty in another, for a transfer of funds from one grant to another is not possible without a fresh vote of the Assembly. The effect of the inclusion of the cost of stores, along with Customs duty, in the departmental grant will be to make the comparison real and enable the spending department to utilise the total provided for purchases in India. The Demands for Grants have also been altered in another direction to which, I know, both the House and the Public Accounts Committee attach much importance. The total number has been increased considerably. Apart from the large increase in the number of grants connected with Railways which we have been discussing this week, we have adopted the suggestion which you, Sir, made last year, that there should be a separate grant for each department of the Government of India instead of one grant for "General Administration." This one grant has now been replaced by thirteen, giving greater facilities, which I have no doubt will be fully utilised, for criticism and review of the administrative activities of the Government.

Accounts of the Year 1923-24.

8. In dealing with the Posts and Telegraphs Department I have been led to anticipate a little the normal order of the Financial Statement. It is now time to turn to the ascertained results of the year 1923-24. The actual figures more than justify my statement a year ago that, although the revised Budget seemed to point to a small deficit of 38 lakhs on ordinary account, it would not be surprising to find that the final figures showed an actual surplus. Owing to the unavoidable uncertainties of a period when drastic retrenchments were being carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, whose

report was received only a few days before the original Budget was presented, both the original and the revised Budgets for 1923-24 were peculiarly difficult to frame. The revised estimates for 1923-24 showed a total revenue of 131.96 crores, and a total expenditure of 129.90 crores, leading to a surplus of 2.06 crores including the extraordinary receipt from profits from the control of enemy ships. The actual figures for the year show the revenue at a total of 133.17 crores, and the expenditure at 130.78 crores, leaving a realised surplus of 2.39 crores.

9. These figures cannot, however, be compared without further explanation with the revised figures presented a year ago. The net Military expenditure given in the revised estimates as 59.74 crores is reduced, now that the actual figures are finally ascertained, to 56.23 crores. About 66 lakhs of this saving of 3.51 crores are due to a reduction in the expenditure in England on payments for surplus officers, purchase of stores, etc. The rest of the saving occurred in India and may be regarded as the cumulative reward of our persistent efforts to secure all-round retrenchment—a result for which we are very greatly indebted to the constant watchfulness of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief assisted by the Financial Adviser, Military Finance. To His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's unfailing co-operation and assistance in the task of reducing the expenditure of the Army I wish to pay a very special tribute of thanks. It is a task which is always an ungrateful one and particularly so when undertaken by a Commander-in-Chief.

10. Our true expenditure for the year 1923-24 for Military services is, however, understated at 56.23 crores, since in addition to the cash expenditure, allowance has to be made for the fact that over 3 crores of surplus stores were utilised by the Army during the year in question and not replaced. This considerable reduction of accumulated stores is a very valuable economy and is in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, but it is necessarily a non-recurrent saving, and for purposes of comparison in future years the net Military expenditure for 1923-24 may be taken at approximately 59¼ crores, of which 56.23 crores were in cash and the remainder was in kind. The House will, of course, appreciate that the year 1923-24, the first year in which the Retrenchment Committee's cuts were brought into force, was in many respects abnormal, and, as I have said, estimating was unusually difficult. The error on this occasion was very emphatically on the right side, but a careful examination is being made into the whole machinery of the preparation of our Military estimates with a view to the prevention of over-budgeting. The estimates for 1925-26, which I shall be presenting shortly, have been very carefully pruned for this purpose.

11. But in spite of this reduction of 3½ crores in Military expenditure as compared with the revised estimate and of larger receipts from Salt duty in March, 1924, than anticipated, the actual surplus shown in the accounts does not differ widely from the figures presented by me a year ago, because we have made two changes in accounting which, while not affecting our Ways and Means position in any way, reduce the apparent amount of the surplus, with great advantage to our financial position in future years. The first of these changes is the adjustment against the revenues of 1923-24 of the whole of the discount charges, amounting to 82 lakhs, on the 1923 loan, which we had originally proposed to spread over a period of years. The second and the more important change is that we have transferred from the Suspense Account and charged against the revenue of the year certain items, aggregating 3.41 crores, consisting of loans and advances to the Persian Government incurred both before and during the Great War. This expenditure was shared by us with the British Government and the practice of the British Treasury is to treat such outgoings at once as expenditure against the revenue of the year instead of keeping them in suspense as has been done in India. From a book-keeping point of view it is unsatisfactory to keep large amounts in suspense for an indefinite period without bringing them finally to account. The Public Accounts Committee has recently drawn attention to this defect in our system with special reference to these particular transactions. We are endeavouring to avoid suspense entries in our accounts in future so far as possible. Meanwhile we have taken advantage of the opportunity offered in 1923-24 to write off all these items against revenue. The fact that this book adjustment has been made does not, of course, in any way affect the liability of the Persian Government with whom negotiations are proceeding for recovery of the debt. A comparative table is being bound up and circulated with the Budget speech, as was done last year, showing the actual outturn for each of the last ten years. The final result of the year 1923-24 is, as I have already said, a realised surplus of 2.39 crores.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1924-25.

12. Our hopes of a steady revival in trade, which were disappointed in 1922-23 and 1923-24, have at last been fulfilled in 1924-25. The characteristic feature of the year has been the movement of a greater bulk of commodities both for export and for home consumption. The first ten months of 1924-25 show once again a considerable expansion in the exports of grain and pulse. The price of tea has been advancing and our exports for the year constitute a record. The cotton trade had been adjusting itself to smaller margins, but an encouraging feature of the year is the steady expansion in the export of Indian-made piece-goods, especially noticeable under the head of grey piece-goods. In the last months of 1924 some of our chief exportable commodities, notably jute, tea and wheat, rose markedly in price. Cotton, on the other hand, was falling in price and has been slow in coming to the market. The hopeful prospects entertained by the cotton industry have not as yet fully materialised, but with a large crop in sight and indications of a steady internal demand, there are legitimate grounds for hoping that the delay in their realisation is only temporary.

13. The total value of the exports of Indian merchandise for the first ten months of the financial year was 297½ crores, which is over 60 crores in excess of the figures of 1922-23 and 24 crores in excess of those of 1923-24. Imports have advanced similarly, and the balance of trade in merchandise in India's favour up to the end of January, 1925, was exactly the same as at the end of January, 1924, namely, 103½ crores. After allowing for a total import of bullion during the first ten months in question of 61½ crores, there remains a net balance of 42 crores in favour of India, as against 63½ crores a year ago.

REVENUE.

Customs.

14. The welcome recovery in trade is clearly visible in the figures of gross Customs receipts. We budgeted for a gross revenue under this head of 46.02 crores and a net revenue of 45.02 crores. The present figures indicate that the gross receipts will be 48.74 crores—an increase of 2.72 crores. There is a falling off in receipts under the heads tobacco, matches, and machinery, but nearly every other head shows an increase, specially the revenue from import duties on cotton piece-goods and sugar; and that from cotton excise duty now estimated to yield 2.10 crores in 1924-25. Metals other than iron and steel, and export duties, also show noticeable increases. The protective duties imposed last June are expected to bring in about 2.25 crores, of which about 1.10 crores may be regarded as additional revenue.

Privy Council decision on appeal regarding stores imported by State Railways worked by Companies.

15. This real improvement in Customs revenue is, however, obscured by the necessity of making a much larger provision for refunds than was estimated to be required. Ordinary refunds are put at 18 lakhs more than the estimate, mainly as the result of an increase in the transit traffic to Afghanistan. But it is under the head of extraordinary refunds that the big disturbing element enters. The House will remember the reference I made a year ago to our appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Bombay High Court that stores imported by Railway Companies working State lines came under the definition of Government stores. The Privy Council has recently decided against us, and as I warned the House, we have in consequence to make large refunds of duty. The amount of these refunds was estimated roughly a year ago at about 2 crores, and an amount of 2 crores was accordingly retained from our extraordinary receipt from enemy ships against this contingent liability. Our latest estimate places the amount to be refunded at 2.80 crores, and this payment has to be shown as a refund under the head Customs. Thus, in spite of an increase in our gross receipts, our net Customs revenue is now estimated at 44.76 crores or about 26 lakhs less than we originally budgeted for.

16. The effect of the Privy Council decision has already formed the subject of discussion when we were dealing with the Railway Budget, but I think it will be convenient to the House if I explain shortly the exact bearing of these refunds on our general financial position. So far as concerns Ways and Means, the net effect is almost negligible, for our loss under Customs appears as a gain under Railways. Out of the total of 2.80 crores, 1.55 crores are attributable to stores consumed for purposes of capital expenditure and go to reduce the

capital expenditure of the year, and the balance of 1.25 crores representing duty on stores consumed on revenue account goes to reduce the working expenses. The net receipts from Railways during 1924-25 are correspondingly increased, and consequently also the surplus profits paid to the Companies working the lines. It is only this last amount which is absolutely a loss to the Government of India in one or other of its capacities. The share of the Companies in the profits is proportionate to the amount of capital contributed by them, and as the capital they have contributed is small, only about 15 lakhs of this special receipt goes to them. The balance of 1.10 crores swells the Railway surplus for the year, and as this is already over 3 crores, two-thirds or 73 lakhs are transferred to the Railway Reserve, and one-third or 37 lakhs added to the contribution payable by the Railways to general revenues. Our revenue position is, however, more seriously affected. We have lost 2.80 crores under Customs and only 37 lakhs of it come back as an addition to the contribution made by the Railways to general revenues. But to meet this loss we have the amount set apart last year from the enemy ships account. The total amount due to India from this account has proved to be somewhat more than 4.69 crores, the amount originally estimated. The sum credited to revenue in the accounts of 1923-24 was 2.41 crores; 25 lakhs have been set apart to meet the claim on account of *ex gratia* grants to private individuals in consideration of losses suffered from enemy action which, it is expected, we shall have to make in 1925-26 instead of in the current year as originally intended. We are taking as an extraordinary receipt in the current year 2.55 crores which compensates for the loss of revenue resulting from the Privy Council decision in regard to stores imported by Railway Companies. In 1925-26 excluding the 25 lakhs already referred to, a further credit of 13 lakhs is expected on account of the profits of working of the enemy ships till finally disposed of. This will, we believe, finally close this account.

Taxes on Income.

17. I referred a year ago to the experimental nature of our estimate of receipts under the head of Taxes on Income. The figure included in our Budget for 1924-25 was 18.22 crores. Our latest estimate is 1.75 crores less. As the House knows, the Income-tax demand is based on the results of the preceding year, but while trade conditions in 1923-24 did not appreciably differ from those of the previous year, the total yield of 18¼ crores in 1923-24 included large arrear collections. The year 1924-25 consequently opened with comparatively lighter arrears and our receipts are reduced accordingly. Thanks to the efforts of the Central Board of Revenue, I have reason to hope that our estimates of income-tax will henceforward contain a smaller element of conjecture. I am also confident that with improving trade and progressive improvement in our machinery of collection there is a considerable margin for increase in future years under this head of revenue.

Evasion of Super-tax.

18. But I desire to take this opportunity of referring publicly to a somewhat serious danger which threatens our Super-tax revenue. There are some among the richer members of the community in India who are constantly engaged in exercising their ingenuity in order to evade by legal devices the payment of the taxation legitimately due from them. I refer in particular to the device of creating what are really bogus companies with a view to escaping individual responsibility for income-tax and super-tax. One such instance of a most glaring kind from Bombay has recently come to my notice which threatened to lose us over Rs. 50,000 in the case of a single individual. It is the bounden duty of the Government to spare no effort in order to put an end to these practices, which can be indulged in only by the rich and only at the expense of the tax-payers of India in general and particularly of the poorer tax-payers. The Government have not yet completed their proposals for amending the Income-tax Act in such a way as will deal effectively with this class of evasion, and legislation on the subject is beset by difficulties, but I know that we can rely on the support of the House in securing that to the best of their abilities they will close up any loophole that may exist in the present Income-tax law, and make certain that the intentions of the Legislature in framing the existing scale of income-tax and super-tax which is graduated according to the capacity of the individual to pay shall not be systematically frustrated of its legitimate purpose.

Salt.

19. Under the head of Salt we expect to receive 1.31 crores less than our Budget estimate of 9.05 crores. This is exactly the amount by which the actual receipts from salt in 1923-24 exceeded our expectations as set out in the revised Budget of that year. Our estimates allowed for a rapid replenishment of stocks following upon the reduction of the duty. But we under-estimated the rapidity. The rush by dealers to replenish stocks took place in such volume during March, 1924, that the receipts in that month exceeded the estimate by 1.31 crores, and the receipts in 1924-25 are correspondingly reduced.

Opium.

20. There is a considerable decline in our estimated receipts from Opium. Our revenue under this head is derived in great part from fixed sales to external Governments both within and outside the British Empire with whom we have definite agreements, but in addition we have for some years been offering 3,000 chests a year for sale by auction at Calcutta. These chests are bought by traders for export to foreign countries with whose Governments we have not concluded any agreement for direct sales. All such exports are dependent on the grant of an import certificate by the Government of the country to which the opium is being exported, and no export is allowed without such a certificate. Recent international discussions regarding opium have introduced much natural uncertainty in the opium trade, and since October last we have sold very few chests by auction; in February we sold none at all. The consequence is that we now expect a reduction in revenue of 65½ lakhs, and it is not improbable that our opium revenue will continue its progressive decline in the next few years.

21. The position will be better understood if I give figures of net revenue instead of gross receipts. Our net revenue from opium since the year 1921-22 has been as follows :—

1921-22	1.27 crores.
1922-23	1.92 ,,
1923-24	1.66 ,,

For 1924-25 we originally estimated for a net receipt of 2.25 crores. Our revised figure is 1.31 crores, the gross receipts being 3.68 crores and expenditure 2.37 crores. In addition to a reduction of 65½ lakhs in our receipts, there is an increase of 28½ lakhs in our opium expenditure due to the high outturn of the crop. In our forecast for the year 1925-26, which it is convenient in this instance for me to anticipate here, our opium expenditure is expected to be reduced by 57 lakhs as the result of a reduction of the price paid to cultivators and restriction of the cultivated area. This has become necessary since our stocks in reserve are growing beyond our requirements and would otherwise have become unduly high particularly in view of the possibility of a progressive reduction in demand. In consequence of this and of the inclusion in our excise opium receipts of a special non-recurring item of about 20 lakhs to which I shall refer later, our net revenue for 1925-26, in spite of a reduction in sales, is expected to be 1.76 crores, which is 45 lakhs higher than the revised figure for 1924-25.

Railways.

22. I need say little at this stage in regard to our Railway receipts and expenditure. The net credit to general revenues anticipated in the Budget was 4.58 crores, a figure arrived at without reference to the prospect of the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance. The fixed contribution to general revenues in accordance with the arrangement approved by this House last September is 5.09 crores; and in addition we are entitled to one-third of the excess over 3 crores of the net balance shown by receipts over expenditure. The figures for 1924-25 can best be summarised as follows :—

	Crores.
Net receipts from Railways after deducting all payments including working expenses, but before adjustment of contribution and transfer to Railway Reserve	9.74
Contribution to general revenues	5.09
Balance	4.65
Central Government's share representing one-third of the excess of this balance over 3 crores	0.55
Net transfer to Railway Reserve	4.10
Net credit to general revenues 5.09 × 0.55=	5.64

23. I have already given the revised estimates for the Posts and Telegraphs Department in dealing with the introduction of the new system of commercial accounting. The actual outturn of the year on the old basis, as now estimated, differs very little from our anticipations at the time when the original Budget was framed. There is a reduction in net receipts amounting to 16 lakhs, which is more than fully accounted for by the fact that we have agreed to increase by 23 lakhs the assignment to Provincial Governments on account of their share of the receipts from unified stamps.

Posts and Telegraphs.

24. The only other variation of importance in the revenue for 1924-25 is under the head of Interest where we expect an improvement of 51 lakhs exclusive of exchange, owing to larger balances.

Other Revenue heads.

EXPENDITURE.

25. On the expenditure side one of the most important variations between the original and revised estimates for 1924-25 occurs under the head of Exchange. The House will remember that our Budget estimates were based on the assumption—for which I was careful to disclaim any prophetic value—that the average rate of exchange of the year would be 16¾*d*. I was accused in more than one quarter of rashness, but the sequel shows that I was unduly cautious, for the average rate of exchange for the year is now put at 17¼*d*. Exclusive of railway transactions which affect our general financial position only indirectly, the resulting net saving in our expenditure amounts to 2.15 crores of which 70 lakhs occur under Military services and 5 lakhs under Posts and Telegraphs.

Exchange.

26. Our estimates provided for a net Military expenditure of 60.25 crores. This estimate was framed on the basis of the Budget of the previous year modified by such information as was available at the time when the original estimate for the current year was prepared regarding the progress of expenditure during 1923-24. We have now before us for our guidance the actual figures for 1923-24 which give us for the first time since the war a basis of calculation which begins to approximate to the normal. Aided by this experience and by the recorded figures of expenditure during 1924-25 up to date, we now find ourselves justified in adopting a net figure of 56·33 crores as the revised estimate for the current year, a figure which is nearly 4 crores better than the original estimate. Shortage in the authorised establishments of the various services and further economies in several directions account for a reduction of 1·70 crores. Exchange accounts, as I have already said, for 70 lakhs. Surplus stores have been consumed or otherwise disposed of to the extent of 1·10 crores, or 45 lakhs above the original estimate, while gratuities to surplus officers and other payments to the War Office for the British forces in India are expected to require 53 lakhs less. There is a saving of 15 lakhs under the head Military Works and various other savings in expenditure amount to 50 lakhs. On the receipt side, arrears from adjustments of war expenditure have brought us in 42 lakhs more than we anticipated. On the other hand, we have had to provide for an increase in the cost of the Army owing to recent rises in the prices of forage and other supplies for which I have allowed 15 lakhs. An addition of 11 lakhs has to be made in our estimate for non-effective charges. The revision of the pay and allowances including free passages to officers of the Army within the current year involves the provision of an additional 29 lakhs in the revised estimate. I shall return later to our Military expenditure in dealing with the figures for 1925-26.

Military services.

27. I have already mentioned the excess of 28½ lakhs under the head of Opium expenditure required for additional payments to cultivators. Under all the other heads of our Civil expenditure taken together, and excluding the saving under the head of Exchange already mentioned, there is a net excess of 29 lakhs. The bounties under the Steel Protection Act have cost us 37 lakhs, and the additional bounties recently assented to by this House will cost us a further 25 lakhs, making 62 lakhs in all. In addition we have to meet the cost of improvements, following the Lee Commission's recommendations, in the pay, pensions and allowances of the Superior Services under the Central Government amounting to about 25 lakhs. Of this figure, however, about 5 lakhs fall to be paid out of the Railway Budget, and 2 lakhs have already been included in the figures for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It is satisfactory to observe that, in spite of these additional charges, the net excess in the revised estimate for other Civil expenditure over the original Budget amounts to 29 lakhs only.

Civil Expenditure.

28. The above variations in revenue and expenditure are summarised below :-

[In lakhs.]

	+Better.	—Worse.
Railways (net, including exchange)	+106	
Military Services (net, including exchange)	+392	
Posts and Telegraphs (net, including exchange)		—27
Total Civil revenue (excluding exchange)		—172
Total Civil expenditure (excluding exchange)		—57
Exchange on Civil transactions (net)	+140	
	+638	—256
Net	+82	
Original Budget surplus	+318	
	+400	

Details :—

Civil revenue (excluding exchange)—		
Customs		—25
Taxes on Income		—174
Salt		—131
Opium		—65
Interest	+51	
Extraordinary receipts	+169	
Other revenue heads	+3	
	+223	—395
	—172	
Civil expenditure (excluding exchange)—		
Opium expenditure		—28
Other ,,		—29
		—57

29. The House will observe from these figures that in place of a modest surplus of 18 lakhs allowed for in the original Budget, we now hope to end the year with a surplus of just under 4 crores. This improvement is mainly attributable to the substantial savings in Military expenditure, to the savings in Exchange, to improved Customs receipts, and to the increase in the contribution from Railways to general revenues. The improvement under these items is more than enough to counterbalance the reductions in our revenue ; the refunds of Customs duties to Company-managed Railways are covered by the amount set aside in Suspense from last year's windfall ; and the savings under general Civil expenditure, for which as well as for the reduction in Military expenditure the steady vigilance of the Finance Department may claim some credit, haveall butmet the extra charges, not anticipated in the Budget, for bounties in connection with the iron and steel industry, and the cost of the Lee Commission's recommendations.

Public Debt.

30. I devoted a considerable portion of my last year's speech to an analysis of our Public Debt and a sketch of a progamme for systematising our provision for Reduction and Avoidance of Debt. As the subject of our Public Debt was discussed at considerable length in this House on February the 17th, there is no need to-day to repeat at length the statement which I then made to the House. It will, however, be convenient, I think, to include in this speech some of the more important figures. They show some slight variations from the figures previously given being based, in certain cases, on later information.

Statement showing the Debt of India outstanding on the 31st March, 1914, the 31st March, 1924, and the 31st March, 1925.

(Figures in crores of rupees.)

	31st March, 1914.	31st March, 1924.	31st March, 1925.
In India ·			
Loans	145.69	358.81	370.18
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	....	2.12	....
Currency Treasury Bills in the Paper Reserve	....	49.65	49.65
Other Obligations :—			
Post Office Savings Banks	23.17	24.79	25.92
Cash Certificates	....	8.42	13.02
Provident Funds, etc.	10.93	39.20	43.16
Total Loans, etc. ..	145.69	410.58	419.23
Total Other Obligations ..	34.10	72.41	82.10
Total in India ..	179.79	482.99	501.93
In England (at Rs. 15 to the £) :			
Loans	265.60	366.80	395.33
War Contribution	....	28.90	28.20
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	105.90 (=£70,600,893)	90.14 (=£60,095,487)	88.25 (=£58,836,487)
Total in England ..	371.50	485.84	511.78
Total Debt ..	551.29	968.83	1,013.71

31. The above figures include the debt due by the Provincial Governments to the Government of India amounting to 97.56 crores on the 31st March, 1924, and 106.95 crores on the 31st March, 1925. The productive debt was 673.59 crores on the 31st March, 1924, and will be 725.15 crores on the 31st March, 1925. The unproductive debt was 295.24 crores on the 31st March, 1924, and will be 288.56 crores on the 31st March, 1925. Exclusive of Provincial Governments' debt, which may also be regarded as almost entirely productive, the increase in the productive debt during the current financial year amounts to 42.17 crores. It is almost entirely accounted for by capital expenditure on Railway development and includes not only the new capital expended during the year, but also the amount of £18½ millions of the East Indian Railway Company's debentures taken over by the Government of India on the termination of the Company's contract. This latter figure, while it represents an addition to the direct obligations of the Government, does not, of course, represent any addition to the indebtedness of India as a whole, being merely a transfer from the Railway Company to the Government of the liability to meet the same interest charge out of the earnings of the same Railway. Unproductive debt decreased during 1924-25 by 6.68 crores, but the real decrease was larger since to the extent of 1½ crores the nominal total of the debt has been increased by the conversion of 7 per cent. Government of India sterling loan into 3 per cent. stock, a conversion which, while coupling the nominal amount, has the effect of reducing the interest charge on the nominal total from 7 per cent. to 3 per cent. and represents an annual saving in interest.

32. Our internal debt (again excluding Provincial Governments' debts to the Government of India) on the 31st March, 1924, was 385.43 crores and on the 31st March, 1925, will be 394.98 crores. Our external debt was 485.84 crores on the 31st March, 1924, and 511.78 crores on the 31st March, 1925. (For the purposes of calculation of our external debt I convert sterling at Rs. 15 to the £ in order to facilitate comparison with previous years. I may, however, add that at the present rate of exchange of 18*d.* the external debt amounts only to 454.92 crores). The increase in our external debt is, however, purely nominal and the explanation of it is the same as that already given in another connection, namely, that the later figure includes 27.75 crores or £18½ millions of East Indian Railway Company's debentures which are not really an increase in the debt of India at all, while a further 1½

crores represent the increase due to conversion of the 7 per cent. loan into 3 per cent. stock. Apart from these nominal changes, we have reduced our external debt during 1924-25 by nearly £2¼ millions.

Provision for reduction or avoidance of debt.

33. The method which I outlined last year for the regularisation of the provision for the reduction or avoidance of debt has been adopted substantially in the form then proposed in the scheme recently announced by the Government of India. The scheme is fully explained in the Government of India Resolution dated the 9th December, 1924. Under that scheme, for a period of five years in the first instance, the annual provision for reduction or avoidance of debt to be charged against annual revenues is fixed at 4 crores a year *plus* 1/80th of the excess of the debt outstanding at the end of each year over that outstanding on the 31st March, 1923. The provision required under this arrangement for 1925-26 is 4.78 crores, the increase being due partly to the considerable addition to our Permanent Debt as a Government involved in the taking over of £18½ millions of the debenture stock of the East Indian Railway. When it is remembered that the gross amount of the debt owed by the Government of India to its various creditors exceeds 1,000 crores of rupees, a provision of 4.78 crores cannot be regarded as other than modest, amounting as it does to less than half of 1 per cent. of the gross amount. This figure of 4.78 crores compares with the provision of 4.52 crores in the original estimates for 1923-24 which was not based on any regular programme but represented the aggregate amount of the specific sinking funds then in operation for specific loans. There is a further item which appears under the same head for 1924-25 and for 1925-26, namely, the equivalent of the amount of Customs duty on capital stores imported for State-managed Railway lines. Such Customs duty represents an addition to our revenue arrived at by an addition to our Capital expenditure, and as explained in my Budget speech last year we have earmarked it as a special contribution from Revenue to Capital.

34. In view of the debate which took place on this subject a fortnight ago, I need not enlarge again on the importance of a regular and systematised provision being made in our annual Budget for reduction or avoidance of debt. The most extravagant thing a Government with large commitments and a big programme of new borrowing can do is to provide an insufficient sinking fund. Any apparent saving that may be effected in the Budget for one year by a reduction of the amount provided will be more than offset in the next year or two by the additional interest that will have to be paid on new loans including conversions. We have a large volume of short-term bonds maturing during the next decade, and arrangements have to be made for re-borrowing the amounts which fall due. We have also a heavy programme of new capital expenditure which we have to finance mainly out of borrowed funds. It is essential that we should maintain our credit both internally and externally unimpaired, if we are to carry through successfully the business of renewing maturing debt and raising the new capital which we require. Our provision for reduction or avoidance of debt assists us in this task in two ways, for it not only reduces the amount that we have to borrow, but it also gives confidence to our creditors and to those whom we may want to induce to become our creditors in the security which we have to offer them, and thereby serves to keep down the rate of interest on our new borrowings. Nor must the value of such a provision as an emergency reserve be overlooked. I have received evidence from many quarters to the effect that the regularisation of our provision for reduction or avoidance of debt has greatly strengthened the confidence of investors both inside and outside India in the soundness of India's financial position and methods, and in the desirability of her Government loans as investments for their savings.

Provincial Loans Fund.

35. Before I pass to the figures for the year 1925-26, let me mention one further innovation in our Public Debt policy which, though not at the moment ripe for introduction, is so far advanced that I have every hope of its introduction as from the beginning of the new financial year. I refer to the proposal for the establishment of a Provincial Loans Fund which has already been twice discussed at the conferences of Finance Members held in Delhi in November, 1923, and November, 1924. The purpose of this proposal is to systematise the arrangements by which advances are made by the Central Government to Provincial Govern-

ments. A central fund is to be established, financed for the present out of Central Government moneys, out of which all advances granted by the Government of India to Provincial Governments will be made—the charges for interest and the terms on which the advances granted for various purposes are to be repaid being fixed for all Provinces alike at such rates as will keep the fund solvent. Hitherto advances have been made direct to the Provincial Governments out of the balances of the Central Government and the terms and conditions, including the rate of interest and the period of amortisation, have been dealt with piecemeal and special orders have been passed by the Government of India on each occasion as it arose.

36. There is, I am sure, much to be gained by the recognition of definite principles regulating such borrowings. The arrangements proposed are now under the final consideration of Local Governments all of whom have accepted the proposals in principle. They are of a simple character in themselves, but besides emphasising general principles, the scheme contains within itself the germs of development, and I look forward to the day when the fund may be administered by an Indian body corresponding to the National Debt Commissioners or the Public Works Loan Commissioners in England, and the money required for advances from the fund raised in the open market by the controlling body on the security of the assets of the fund. It is too early yet to say when such a development, though it may already be foreseen, will materialise. I am confident, however, that considerable benefits will accrue to the finances of India when the day comes on which the advances made by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments will be excluded from the Public Debt of the Government of India in the same way as advances made on the guarantee of the British Treasury to public bodies in the United Kingdom are excluded from the British Public Debt. Not only these advances to the Provincial Governments but also the Railway debt of the Government of India may ultimately be separated from the ordinary debt, and raised, subject perhaps to a Government of India guarantee, not on the general credit of the revenues of India but on the security of the assets of the Provincial Loans Fund and of the Railway undertakings of the State respectively. The true facts regarding the Public Debt of India would be less obscure than they are to-day, and the facilities for raising new capital would be widened, if so large a portion of the money required for capital development of all kinds in India had not to be raised by a single borrower, namely, the Government of India, on the sole security of the revenues of India.

Budget Estimate for 1925-26.

Exchange.

37. The way is now clear for the presentation of the Budget estimates for the coming year. I will deal first with the subject of Exchange. For 1924-25 the rate of exchange is expected to work out at an average of 17½*d.* and for nearly half the year exchange has been fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 18*d.* I have no intention this year, any more than a year ago, of prophesying or promising any particular rate, but, as I said last year, we are compelled to adopt some definite figure for Budget purposes, although the actual figure must be subject to events entirely or mainly beyond our control. The House is already aware from our discussions in connection with the Railway Budget that I have taken for Budget purposes for 1925-26 a figure of 18*d.* In view of the debates which have already taken place in this House during the current session on the exchange question I should have been content to leave the matter at that and not take up the time of the House by devoting a part of my Budget speech to a further examination of the subject of Exchange. Moreover, I am anxious neither to argue nor to be thought to be arguing for or against the ultimate fixation of the rupee at any particular figure.

38. But there is one aspect of the question which I had hoped to deal with on the debate on Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's Bills to fix the ratio of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* gold forthwith. Those Bills cannot now come up for discussion much before the end of the session, and consequently I feel compelled to say something on the subject to-day. I am compelled to do this because it has been brought home to me that the old fallacy that a high exchange benefits the importer of goods from abroad and a low exchange benefits the primary producer and the exporter, is still prevalent in some parts of India, and that the absence of any reasoned refutation of this doctrine from the spokesmen of the Government has been

taken to imply that it cannot be refuted. The explanation, so far as I am concerned, of the absence of any refutation is a simple one. It was not until quite recently that it dawned on me that any one could seriously believe it to be true.

39. This hoary old fallacy has long ago been given up in most countries of the world. Why should it still have a semblance of life in India? The reason is partly perhaps that it is founded on one partial truth from which it is a wholly and entirely unjustifiable generalisation. I will return to this in a moment. But the main reason is, I fear, a less tangible one. If a view is sincerely held and is based on reasoning, it is possible to meet it in argument, but it does not appear to be so in this case. There is a deep-rooted suspicion in some quarters, due I think to want of clear understanding of a difficult subject, and for that reason all the more difficult to eradicate, that the policy of the Government of India in regard to Currency and Exchange is consciously dictated solely or mainly by a consideration of interests other than those of India or even—so sinister is the suspicion—is directly calculated to keep Indian business and commerce from availing themselves of their natural opportunities and from growing to their full stature. There is no knowledge for which I wish more ardently than knowledge and understanding how to combat this suspicion which I know is absolutely unfounded. I am sure that everyone in this House recognises that neither I nor the Government of India have any interests whatsoever other than the interests of India in our minds in the policy which we are following in regard to Currency and Exchange. Some members may disagree with our policy, but they do not doubt our motives. Outside the House it seems to be otherwise. When an increase of world competition—inevitable in present world conditions—creates difficulties or reduces profits, at once voice is given to the suspicion that in some obscure way the Government of India, whose interests as representatives of the tax-payer are necessarily identical with those of Indian trade, are deliberately trying to damage Indian trade. All sorts of motives which have never entered into the head of the Government are attributed to them and the tragedy of the position is heightened by the fact that the existence of such suspicions and the attribution of such motives are themselves a bar to effective co-operation between the Government and the people of India and add enormously to the difficulties of arriving at and carrying through the policy most truly beneficial to India.

40. The partial truth to which I referred just now is that in a period of rapidly rising exchange there may be some temporary tendency for exports to be checked and imports stimulated. But when, as has been happening in the last 12 months, world prices have been moving up outside India and a natural stimulus has thus been given to the world's demand for India's produce, the effect of a rising rupee exchange has been in the main to keep rupee prices from rising in sympathy with world prices. During the last year or so prices of goods imported into India have gone up considerably in terms of sterling, while remaining fairly steady in terms of rupees. Similarly prices of goods exported from India have remained fairly constant in terms of rupees, but have gone up in terms of sterling. I take sterling as the most suitable currency for the purposes of comparison because exports from India tend to be paid for in sterling to whatever country they may be consigned. The exporter, that is to say, has been getting a larger amount of sterling for his exports, but when his sterling has been converted into rupees, the amount of rupees has proved to be much what it was before.

41. Let me give a few figures in illustration comparing the prices of Indian exported produce in August, 1923, and October, 1924.

	August, 1923.	October, 1924.
Rice	13/6	18/-
Wheat	40/-	63/6
Linseed	£18-10-0	£25-0-0
Ground-nuts	£20-10-0	£28-10-0
Copra	£27-5-0	£33-0-0
Cotton-seed oil	£34-0-0	£44-0-0
Ground-nut cake	£11-10-0	£13-10-0
Jute	£22-5-0	£42-10-0
Cotton	11.20*d.*	12.30*d.*
Wool	12*d.*—14½*d.*	19*d.*—26*d.*
Hemp	£20—£35	£38—£55
Hides	1/9*d.*	2/1*d.*
Skins	5/9*d.*	6/10*d.*
Manganese	1/9*d.*	1/10*d.*
Tea	1/2*d.*	2/-
Coffee	126/-	190/-
Shellac	60/-	330/-

I take the figures for October, 1924, because these figures relate to the moment when the Government of India intervened last autumn to make large purchases of sterling in order to check the rise in exchange for the time being—an action which I may observe proves conclusively, if proof were needed, that there is no foundation for the charge which I have more than once denied categorically that the Government of India's policy has been to push exchange up. But I think I am correct in saying that in most cases (tea is an important exception) the sterling prices of the commodities in question are now as high as or higher than they were in October. The lesson of these figures is that the rise of approximately 12½ per cent. in exchange which has been taking place during the period in question has been reflected not in a reduction of the rupee prices obtained by the exporter, but in an increase of the sterling prices paid by the importer who has been forced by India to pay the increased price represented by the increase in the sterling value of the rupee. The result has therefore been that during the period under consideration the rise in the rupee has had very little effect, if any, in the direction either of discouraging Indian exports or of encouraging imports into India. Indeed, if it had had this effect, the result would very quickly have been to bring the value of the rupee down again.

42. It is clear then that the producer for export has not been getting a lower value in terms of rupees than he was getting before the rise in exchange. But, it may be said, he would have been getting higher rupee prices but for that rise. Let me examine this claim from another angle. It is a truism that exports can be paid for only by imports. This is subject to one apparent exception when the imports take the form of securities, and for a country with a considerable external debt such as India has, there are considerable advantages in taking payment for exports in this form of imports. But it is clear that there is nothing disadvantageous for India in the fact that a given amount of rupees produces a larger amount of sterling and will go further therefore in redeeming India's sterling indebtedness. I need not pause further to deal with this exception. In so far as India produces for export, she must in some form or other take payment in imports, not of course necessarily from the country to which she exports, but from some external source or other. It follows that any effect which a rise in exchange may have in preventing a rise in the rupee prices of exported goods is balanced by a corresponding reduction in the number of rupees required by India in paying for the things which she has imported in exchange. In other words, the producer's rupees have gone further than they would otherwise have gone.

43. Let me illustrate this truth by one striking example which is indeed connected with a particular exception to the general statement I have just made that the effect of the recent rise in exchange has not been to increase imports. The result of recent exchange movements has certainly been to encourage one particular kind of import into India, namely, the import of gold. The price of gold has come down so much in terms of rupees as well as in terms of sterling that gold has looked very cheap. In so far as India takes gold in payment for her exports, therefore, a man who has had a given quantity of cotton or of wheat for export has been able to get in exchange a larger amount of gold than previously. In terms of gold India has been getting very much better value for her exports. I do not regard gold as the ideal form in which India should take payment for her exports, but when the producer is getting a considerably larger amount of gold for his produce how can it be maintained that the rise in exchange has been robbing the producer to the extent of 40 crores of rupees a year or some equally fantastic figure?

44. But my opponent will say, a little less confidently I trust by now but still tender towards his pet fallacy, the producer does not produce entirely or even mainly for export, and surely he would have been better off if he got more rupees for his produce; they would have gone further in the bazar in his purchases of articles other than imported articles, the price of which is not affected by the enhanced price of imported articles which the lower exchange would have caused. I note in passing that many Indian producers for export do in fact take payment in gold imported in exchange. But my reply to this argument is that internal prices are very far from being unaffected by the level of external prices. Consider, for example, the present price of wheat. In some cases the effect of a change in that level may be delayed, but in the long run there always tends to be a constant equilibrium between prices of the various bazar commodities whether imported or not, and if the producer is getting

rather more rupees for his produce, the consumer —in this case, be it noted, necessarily the Indian consumer—must be paying more rupees for his purchases whether produced in India or not. So, whatever the producer gains, if he does gain (and his gain would in any case be only a temporary one), is at the expense of the consumer who is in any case an Indian and may be the producer himself in his capacity as a consumer. Where is the gain to India in this ? Moreover, to a very large extent the producer in India is also the consumer of his own produce, and it is obvious that in so far as this is the case he is unaffected by a rise or fall in the price of what he produces.

45. But now the final trump card is played against me and I am told triumphantly that the raising of the exchange is a method of indirectly raising taxation. Let us examine this point. The amount of taxation that has to be raised year by year depends, as this House well knows and as the previous Assembly knew perhaps even better when it was faced year by year with the need for raising additional revenue, entirely on the amount which the Government spends. It is well known that until the Budget for the year 1924-25 the Central Government had been compelled, in order to make ends meet, to increase taxation continually for a considerable number of years. In 1924-25 we were able to present a Budget offering the alternative of a reduction of the salt tax or a reduction of the Provincial contributions. Why were we in a position to offer such a reduction ? Partly because the amount of rupees required from the Indian tax-payer to meet external payments was lower owing to the higher average rate of exchange, and partly also because owing to the Exchange policy of the Government the level of prices in India had not risen in such a way as to increase the rupee expenditure of the Government. The House, in a somewhat enigmatic manner no doubt, decided against the reduction of Provincial contributions and in favour of the reduction of the salt tax. If by the fiat of this Legislature exchange were now suddenly put back to 1*s.* 4*d.* as some people desire, not only would a heinous injustice be done to many innocent people who have entered into contracts at prevailing rates, but at best the Government could not offer the country this year an opportunity of reducing the existing scale of taxation or of reducing the Provincial contributions by as much as they might wish, and at worst the question of increasing the salt tax or the imposition of some other form of additional taxation would again have to be faced. It was partly the higher exchange which enabled us to reduce the salt tax a year ago, and it may be—one day or another, I will not prophesy—that the same cause may assist us in reducing the Provincial contributions. I ask the House then : is it the tax-payer's interests which are in the minds of those who want to reduce the ratio to 1*s.* 4*d.* forthwith ? The answer, Sir, is in the negative, or perhaps I should say that the question does not arise in their minds : there has been no question of considering the tax-payer's interests.

46. I say, therefore, that neither the producer nor the consumer nor the tax-payer has anything to gain by legislative intervention to reduce the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 4*d.* gold from its present level of 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which for the moment is practically the same as 1*s.* 6*d.* gold. I would admit at once that a sudden fall in exchange from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* would put money into the pockets of individuals in Bombay and elsewhere : it would also no doubt for the moment enable the Bombay cotton mills to charge higher prices for their produce at the expense of the consumer. But it would certainly not benefit the consumer nor the wage-earner nor the producer generally, nor would the benefit to the millowner be more than an ephemeral one. The truth is that rapid changes in the rate of exchange may for the moment help this or that section of the community and that arbitrary intervention by the authorities in order either to raise or to lower the rate always needs very strong justification. But what the country as a whole wants is stability—stability first and foremost in internal prices, and next in importance stability of exchange—and after a certain interval it makes little difference either to the exporter or to the importer, either to the producer or to the consumer, what the precise ratio may be at which exchange may stabilise itself provided that it remains fixed at that ratio for a reasonable length of time. On the other hand, it is a considerable disadvantage to the tax-payer in a country which has large payments to make abroad if the rate of exchange is deliberately and artificially depressed. It means that, among other things, the existing taxes and imposts provide a smaller amount of the external currency in which the external payments have to be made. In other words, more taxes have to be imposed or the date of reduction of taxation has to be postponed. Natural causes connected with world movements of exchange and prices have recently tended to raise the exchange value of the rupee ; why should the tax-payer be arbitrarily deprived of this advantage which has

come to him from natural causes? Is it not far better to let natural causes continue to operate as the Government of India propose and leave the final decision of the ratio to be determined by the Currency Committee in the light of the further experience which a few more months will give us, when, in addition to dealing with the wider questions which must come before them, the Committee can finally fix the ratio at whatever figure may be most truly in the interests, not of this or that section, not of the producer or the consumer, or the tax-payer, considered in isolation, but in the best interests of India as a whole?

EXPENDITURE.

Military services.

47. I will now deal with the estimated expenditure for the year 1925-26 and begin with the largest item, Military expenditure. We are providing in our Budget for a gross Military expenditure of 60.26 crores, and a net Military expenditure of 56.25 crores. The House will not fail to observe the close approximation between the figures for our net Military expenditure in the last three years which have come under review to-day, namely, the actual expenditure for 1923-24, the revised Budget for 1924-25, and the Budget estimate for 1925-26.

48. But in order to bring out the continuous and substantial reduction which has taken place in our expenditure on Military services, I propose to go back for a moment to 1920-21. Our net Military expenditure in 1920-21 was 87.38 crores; in 1921-22 69.80 crores; in 1922-23 65.27 crores; and in 1923-24 56.23 crores, a figure, it will be observed, well below the figure proposed for that year by the Retrenchment Committee. These are the actual ascertained figures. The expenditure in 1920-21 was inflated by heavy outgoings in connection with the special operations in Waziristan and the North-West Frontier, while in 1921-22 similar abnormal conditions continued but on a reduced scale. The Budget estimate for Military expenditure in 1922-23, which formed the basis for the examination conducted by the Retrenchment Committee, amounted to 67.75 crores. After an exhaustive examination of all the various branches of Military administration, that Committee recommended that the net Budget estimate for 1923-24 should be fixed at 57¾ crores, subject to such addition as might be necessary on account of delay in carrying out the proposed changes and of any special expenditure that might be necessary over and above the established charges. The Committee recognised that in the near future there would be a considerable falling off in expenditure in consequence of the liquidation of liabilities arising out of the war, such as gratuities to demobilised officers. They expressed the opinion that the adoption of their recommendations would enable the estimates in subsequent years to be reduced to about 57 crores, and ultimately, should a further fall in prices take place, to 50 crores. But, as stated by the Committee, the Commander-in-Chief was unable to subscribe to this latter expression of opinion.

49. I have already explained to the House that the actual expenditure in 1923-24 proved to be 56¼ crores. To this there must be added 3 crores representing the utilisation of stocks without replenishment. For 1924-25 the revised figures point, as I have explained to the House, to a total expenditure of 56.33 crores; but here again there is additional expenditure in kind due to the using up of stores without replenishment amounting to 1.10 crores. For the purposes of comparison with the current year, therefore, the true expenditure of 1923-24 should be taken at 59¼ crores and the true expenditure of 1924-25 at 57.43 crores. Once again in 1925-26 we hope to be able to utilise stores without replenishment to a total of 70 lakhs. The estimate of net cash expenditure for the year is 56.25 crores, making a total of 56.95 crores for expenditure in cash and kind taken together.

50. In compiling the Budget for 1925-26 we have to take the actual figures for 1923-24 and the latest revised figures for 1924-25. These give us a basis of compilation which may be regarded as reasonably normal. The estimates for 1925-26 have been under consideration since July last by a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council appointed for this special purpose by His Excellency the Viceroy. As I foreshadowed in my Budget speech a year ago, specially heavy provision is necessary in 1925-26 for terminal charges on account of gratuities to demobilised officers. The amount required for this purpose is 1.71 crores, nearly a crore

more than the revised estimate in the current year. We are, however, approaching the end of these abnormal terminal charges, and we anticipate that in 1926-27 the final balance required to liquidate our total liability will amount to a few lakhs only.

51. If all abnormal items are excluded, the estimates for the established charges of the Army for 1925-26 amount to 55 crores. These estimates include not only 27 lakhs on account of the item introduced for the first time last year in respect of Customs duty on imported stores, but also an entirely new item for charges for stationery and printing for the Army amounting to 13 lakhs transferred from Civil expenditure in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. The provision for anticipated additional charges on account of the revision of pay and passage allowances for the officers of the Army in India in 1925-26 amounts to 45 lakhs. A special provision of 43 lakhs is included for buildings for the Royal Air Force and for the continuation of building schemes in Waziristan now approaching completion. The expenditure on the purchase of army stores in India and in England has been reduced by about 1.70 crores. In spite of the large and continuous reductions which, as I have shown, we have been able to effect in Army expenditure since 1920-21, and of the further appreciable reduction shown in the estimates for 1925-26, I am happy to say that, subject always to our being spared the necessity for expenditure on those active military operations which are the nightmare of every Finance Member, I confidently look forward to a further important reduction in 1926-27.

52. Before leaving the Military estimates I wish to draw attention once more to the stores account of the Army. At the time when the Retrenchment Committee sat, the amount of money locked up in Military stores was estimated at 20½ crores. This figure has now been reduced by 4 crores to 16½ crores on the 31st March, 1925. If our Budget anticipations for 1925-26 are realised, there will be a further reduction by 70 lakhs to approximately 15¾ crores on the 31st March, 1926. This sum represents mainly working and mobilisation reserves, and the actual balance of stores surplus to requirements will not be of any considerable extent.

Civil expenditure.

53. I have already dealt with the provision to be made for 1925-26 for reduction or avoidance of debt and with the reduction of 57 lakhs in Opium expenditure expected to result from restriction of the cultivated area and reduction of the price to be paid to cultivators of opium. The net expenditure on account of interest on debt and other obligations will be less than in 1924-25 by 97 lakhs owing to a large increase in the amount of interest due on Railway investments and on loans to Provincial Governments. A provision of 16 lakhs is being made for new civil works and a somewhat higher scale of expenditure has also been allowed for under the heads of ordinary maintenance and repairs. This head, however, shows a large decrease owing to a reduction in the special expenditure in Waziristan.

Additional expenditure on beneficial services.

54. I feel particular satisfaction in drawing the attention of the House to the fact that we have been able, concurrently with the reduction we have made in Military expenditure, to provide additional sums quite appreciable in aggregate amount, for education, research and other beneficial services both in the General Budget and in the Budgets for the areas directly administered by the Central Government. By way of example, I may mention in particular the restoration of 3 lakhs out of the grant of 5 lakhs for the Indian Research Fund which was suspended two years ago on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee; the provision of increased grants for the Islamia College in Peshawar and other colleges in the North-West Frontier Province; additional expenditure for the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun; increased grants to the Department of Agriculture for erecting a sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore, and a larger provision for the Agricultural Institute at Pusa.

Precautions against over-estimating.

55. In connection with the prevention of over-budgeting I draw attention to the fact that we have for the first time this year adopted, as an experimental measure, the system of making lump reductions in some of the more important heads of expenditure to allow for probable savings. The total cut thus made in the estimates of Civil expenditure amounts to 15 lakhs. A similar cut of 20 lakhs has been made in the Military estimates. We hope that

the system can be so developed as to provide an effective check against the possibility of over-estimating to which the Public Accounts Committee has this year devoted considerable attention. When departmental officers frame their Budgets, they naturally provide for the full sanctioned strength, but small savings invariably occur under individual heads of expenditure due mainly to accidental causes such as a temporary shortage of staff, smaller expenditure on leave salaries and the like. It is impossible to foresee and allow for such savings individually, but in the aggregate they may be considerable. It may be that the particular cuts we have made will not be justified by results, but I have no doubt that on the whole the total reduction will be fully realised. This course is not altogether convenient in that it restricts, and possibly unduly restricts, the opportunity for reappropriation which is frequently necessary in order to meet small casual excesses, and it may have the further inconvenience of forcing us to come before this House for supplementary grants. But the Finance Department will certainly do its best to secure that such supplementary grants shall not be necessary if it can possibly help it, and when they are really necessary, I feel sure that the House will recognise the fact. I believe the principle is a sound one in itself ; it has recently been adopted on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee in England in respect of the British Army Estimates, and I confidently hope that it will in the end lead to more accurate budgeting.

Should expenditure be shown gross or net ?

56. Our total expenditure including the charge for interest on Railway capital for 1925-26 is estimated at 130.44 crores. Excluding Railways altogether, it amounts to 101.78 crores. The question whether we should show our expenditure gross or net is an important one in which the Public Accounts Committee this year took considerable interest, though in the end for lack of time they had to leave the solution of the problem to their successors. I refer those who are interested to Appendix X to Volume I of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, dated the 6th September, 1924. Briefly the position is as follows. Prior to the year 1907 all receipts and charges were shown gross in the accounts, but in 1907 after discussion with the Secretary of State which had been proceeding for a number of years, the system was introduced of showing gross working expenses as a deduct entry in the case of Railways and taking net receipts only into the Budget. This method was extended later to the Irrigation and the Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and the question has now arisen whether we should extend it to all our Commercial Departments or should revert in all cases to the earlier system of showing expenditure gross.

57. I do not wish at the moment to do more than draw attention to a subject on which much may be said on both sides. The subject is particularly important in connection with the control of the Assembly over the expenditure of the Executive. Under the developed theory of Votes in Supply and of Appropriation, the British Parliament is entitled, and indeed required, to vote all expenditure of every kind (except of course such expenditure as is included in the Consolidated Fund charges and is not voted annually). If Parliament does not vote expenditure gross its control over the expenditure of the Government is weakened, in so far as the latter has receipts which it can use for meeting expenditure and can come to Parliament for authority merely for that part of its expenditure which cannot be met from such receipts. For the purpose, therefore, of the voting of Demands for Grants it is desirable that this Assembly should deal with gross expenditure, but when the gross amount of expenditure required is fully explained in the Demands for Grants, there is considerable advantage in dealing mainly with net expenditure in the Budget estimates. The inclusion of the gross working expenses of the Railways, for example, obscures the true facts regarding the real expenditure of the State, and now that the Railway Budget has been separated from the General Budget, there is good reason for excluding all Railway items. The practice of showing our Opium revenue gross has given an exaggerated notion of our dependence on this source of income. If a clear picture is to be given of the true financial position of the country, the receipts from sources other than taxes which are available to meet particular expenditure can with advantage be treated in the Budget statement as a deduct entry. In statement D of the Budget honourable members will find the figures of net expenditure and in the Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum a statement of the amount of gross expenditure divided into voted and non-voted respectively, and I trust they will find these of interest.

REVENUE.

Customs.

58. I now turn to the estimates of our revenue. In 1924-25, if we ignore the non-recurring refund of 2.80 crores, our net Customs revenue is now estimated at 47.56 crores. We cannot count on a repetition in 1925-26 of the unusually high receipts from cotton piece-goods, sugar and cotton excise duty, as well as from protective duties. I accordingly place the estimate for 1925-26 at 46.35 crores, or 1.21 crores less than in the current year.

59. In this figure I have made allowance for the effect of the adoption of some minor proposals for reduction in our Customs tariff. These are in the main on the same lines as the proposals which were made in the Finance Bill as originally introduced a year ago, but fell out when the Finance Bill was revised. They include the abolition of the import duty of 2½ per cent. on grain and pulse, the reduction from 15 per cent. to 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* of the duty on reeds, healds, and various other articles, chiefly used in power looms, and finally the modification of the duties at present imposed on petrol in such a way as to fix the duty to be paid by all petrol alike, whether imported or home produced, at 4 as. a gallon in place of the existing duties of 6 as. a gallon for home-produced petrol and 8½ as. a gallon for imported petrol. These proposals are recommended by the Government in the interests of trade and the House will have an opportunity of considering them in detail when the Finance Bill is taken into consideration. Their effect on our revenues is inconsiderable. I may mention here that we do not propose to invoke the assistance of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act either in order to bring these proposals into effect before the Finance Bill becomes law or for any other purpose in connection with the Finance Bill this year.

Taxes on Income.

60. On the whole the year 1924-25 has been better for trade than the previous year, though the cotton mill industry has continued somewhat stagnant. But, as I have already observed, our original estimate of revenue from Taxes on Income for 1924-25 proved unduly sanguine. For 1925-26 I put the total yield at 17.35 crores, which is 88 lakhs higher than the revised estimate for the current year, but still 87 lakhs below the original Budget estimate of that year and, I trust, considerably below the figure which our receipts from Taxes on Income will reach in a year following a period of really good trade.

Salt.

61. In my Budget speech last year I spoke of a prospective reduction of 2.16 crores in 1925-26 under the head of Salt as compared with the figure of 1924-25. We are justified in assuming that the yield of the salt duty will be a normal one in the coming year, and I now put the revenue at 6.95 crores. This is less by 79 lakhs than the revised figure for 1924-25 which was swollen by collections at the higher rate of duty in force in 1923-24 under the system of credit sales. The fact that the reduction amounts to 79 lakhs only is due to the circumstance, which I have already explained, that 1.31 crores of salt revenue originally expected to accrue in 1924-25 were thrown back into 1923-24.

Opium.

62. I have already dealt with our estimates of Opium revenue which amounts to 3.56 crores gross and 1.76 crores net. Our receipts include a non-recurring amount of about 20 lakhs under excise opium resulting from a change in procedure under which Local Governments will take over from us, on payment, the stocks of excise opium held in treasuries on the 1st April, 1925, and will in future make payment to us on receipt instead of, as at present, only at the time of sale to the public.

Railways.

63. The fixed contribution from Railways to general revenues will, as in the present year, be based on the figures of 1923-24 and amounts to 5.09 crores. In addition, as the House is already aware, we expect to receive some 15 lakhs representing one-third of the excess over 3 crores expected to be transferred to the Railway Reserve. Our total receipts from Railways for 1925-26 are therefore put at 5.24 crores as compared with 5.64 crores in 1924-25.

Posts and Telegraphs.

64. I have explained the estimates of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1925-26, but there is one important consequence of the change in our accounting procedure in connection with the treatment of postal and telegraphic stores which I must mention here. Hitherto such stores have been paid for from Revenue at the time of original purchase and credited to a Suspense account within our Revenue account which is cleared when the stores are actually issued either for revenue or capital purposes, a corresponding credit being taken to Revenue. This has been found very inconvenient in practice and our Revenue accounts have been affected by considerable fluctuations in the amount of these stores balances. In some years when stores were purchased for special reasons in larger quantities than usual, our expenditure has been inflated. In the last few years when purchases have been restricted and we have lived on accumulated stocks, the large credit to Revenue was taken as a reduction in our expenditure. This made comparisons over a series of years difficult. We have now decided, on the advice of the Auditor-General, to keep these transactions outside the Revenue account. The immediate effect of this procedure will, however, be that there will be a large credit to Revenue in the course of 1925-26, in respect of the value of stocks held on Revenue account on the 31st March, 1925, which is estimated to be 1.24 crores. New stores purchased during the year will, however, no longer be debited to Revenue. The actual addition to Revenue caused by this change of procedure in 1925-26 amounts to about 69 lakhs which represents the estimated value of the net new purchases as we anticipate that the amount of stores in stock and in workshops will be reduced to that figure by the 31st March, 1926. But it is clear that in the first year in which the change is made the result must be a non-recurrent receipt of 1.24 crores which will not re-appear in the following years.

Other Revenue heads.

65. Under other heads of Revenue I have allowed for a reduction in Interest receipts owing to smaller balances being available for temporary investment, but the Currency receipts are expected to exceed those of 1924-25 by 25 lakhs chiefly because of the larger discount on Treasury Bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve during the current year.

Interest on Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserve investments.

66. Our estimates of revenue assume a continuance of the practice of appropriating to revenue the interest on the Paper Currency Reserve and the surplus of the Gold Standard Reserve of over £40 millions. This practice has now been adopted for several years in succession and I should not have thought it necessary to dwell on it if its correctness had not recently been challenged in this House. Both the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve, though they are kept distinct and have different titles, are in essence Currency Reserves. The profits on the issue of currency are in most countries treated as an ordinary and legitimate source of income, as for example in the United Kingdom. But the House will remember that the Babington Smith Committee recommended that so long as *ad hoc* securities in the Paper Currency Reserve remained outstanding, these particular receipts should not be treated as revenue but should be applied to writing down the *ad hoc* securities. The purpose which the Committee had in mind in making this recommendation was to bring about a steady contraction in the then inflated amount of our paper currency and to earmark a specific source from which such contraction could be paid for. Conditions have now entirely changed and there is no reason to take special steps to contract our currency. Indeed, the same honourable members who have challenged the practice of crediting these receipts to Revenue have been the loudest in their objections to any further contraction of the currency. If these receipts are not treated as revenue and are not applied for the purpose of contracting the currency, the only alternative is to treat them as Capital receipts, and this is indeed the effect of the proposal made by one of my critics that they should be applied to the purchase of Government of India rupee securities in order to replace the *ad hoc* securities. So long as the Government of India has a large capital programme of new expenditure, it would obviously be necessary for it to re-borrow in a new form the amount of money spent on purchasing blocks of securities representing its existing debt for the Paper Currency Reserve. The procedure proposed amounts simply to the substitution of securities purchased in the market for *ad hoc* securities, and as I explained at some length on a previous occasion, there is in essence no difference between the two forms when held as cover for paper currency. Both are in fact

nothing more than I. O. U.'s of the Government of India held as cover for I. O.U.'s payable on demand. The net effect, therefore, of adoptingthis suggestion would simply be to increase the amount of our provision out of Revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt, and I observe with interest that the gentleman who made the proposal has followed it up by complaining that our provision for reduction or avoidance of debt is already too high.

Surplus.

67. We are now in a position to strike a balance. The total estimated revenue for 1925-26 amounts to 133.68 crores as against an estimated expenditure of 130.44 crores, disclosing a surplus of 3.24 crores. But before considering the nature of this surplus and the use to be made of it I must turn to the subject of Ways and Means.

Ways and Means.

68. The following statement summarises the Ways and Means position in India and England taken together during 1924-25 and 1925-26 :—

[In crores.]

	Revised, 1924-25.	Budget, 1925-26
Railway capital outlay	12.9	23.0
Delhi and Posts and Telegraphs capital outlay	3.0	3.7
Discharge of funded debt, debentures, etc.	4.5	11.0
Discharge of Treasury Bills with the public	2.1	..
Loans to, and drawings by, Provincial Governments	12.0	14.0
Miscellaneous outgoings	7.7	...
	42.2	51.7
Revenue surplus	4.0	0.7
Rupee loan	13.2	12.0
Cash Certificates	4.6	4.2
Savings Bank deposits and other unfunded debt	5.1	5.6
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt (including sinking fund payments)	3.8	5.0
Railway Reserve Fund and Railway and Posts and Telegraphs depreciation funds	6.2	4.9
Miscellaneous receipts	..	1.4
Reduction of cash balance	5.3	17.9
	42.2	51.7

69. In 1924-25 our total liabilities are considerably less than the Budget estimate. The reduction is mainly due to the failure of the Railways to spend the sum provided for capital outlay. The continued issue of Cash Certificates on the improved terms introduced in April, 1923, is estimated to give the satisfactory net receipt of 4.60 crores instead of 1.50 crores as estimated, and our revenue surplus for 1924-25 is better by 3.82 crores. The sum raised by our rupee loan was nearly 7 crores less than the figure assumed in the Budget. It was estimated a year ago that we should close the year 1924-25 with a balance of 18.68 crores. We now anticipate that the balance will be 36.19 crores. Though our balance is larger than we originally anticipated, it nonetheless shows a reduction of about 5.3 crores as compared with our opening balance.

70. For 1925-26 Railway capital outlay is estimated, as the House is aware, at 23 crores. We have also to provide during the year for the maturity of about 3½ crores of 1925 War Bonds. Loans to Provincial Governments, mainly for capital development purposes, are put at about 14 crores, and about 1½ crores are required for the new Imperial Capital at Delhi. I may mention that the gross outlay to the end of 1924-25 on new Delhi is estimated to amoun to 11.25 crores, and the net outlay to 10.94 crores. The first step towards the

occupation of the Secretariat was taken in the autumn of 1924 when the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the Taxation Enquiry Committee were given office accommodation there. The work is now well within sight of completion and after a year or two this special form of capital expenditure will disappear finally from our Budget.

Rupee loan.

71. Our position at the end of 1924-25 in regard to balances will be a strong one both in India and in London. In India I anticipate that the maximum amount of new money that we shall require to raise by a rupee loan in the open market will be 12 crores, a figure which is well within the amount of the annual savings of India available for investment in Government securities. But, as I recently explained to the House, the question of beginning operations for the conversion of early maturing bonds is one which is engaging the close attention of the Government of India. I am not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present, but it is not improbable that when we approach the market for our new rupee loan we shall also put before the public a conversion offer.

External borrowing.

72. The last external loan which we issued was in May, 1923, when £20 millions sterling of India 4½ per cent. stock was offered to the public at 90. We were fortunate in our choice of date for this issue, as generally speaking the prices of *gilt*-edged securities on the London market stood at a higher level at that period than they have done at any time since. In 1924-25 we were able to avoid new external borrowing altogether, and I am glad to be able to say that we have every expectation of repeating this happy abstention again in 1925-26. This will be a particularly satisfactory achievement in that we have to provide in the summer of 1925 for paying off about £2½ million of Great Indian Peninsula Railway guaranteed stock when that Railway is taken over by the State. Apart, therefore, from the ordinary sinking funds which are operating to repay the sterling debt, we shall thus be converting this amount of India's capital obligations abroad into an internal liability. The nominal total of our external debt will, however, be increased in 1925-26, in consequence of the taking over of the debenture stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the amount of £3½ million, just as it was increased in 1924-25 by taking over the debenture stock of the East Indian Railway, increases which, as I have already pointed out, do not represent additions to India's external liabilities but simply a change in the form of an existing debt.

Remittances.

73. There has been a strong and continuous demand for rupee exchange throughout the year, and we anticipate that our total remittances during 1924-25 will amount to £42 millions. We have already remitted about £40 millions of which about £33 millions have been obtained by the purchase of sterling in India. It has been necessary, in view of the general cash position in India, to transfer the equivalent of £6 millions from the Paper Currency Reserve in India to our treasury balances against a corresponding transfer in London, and for the purposes of the Ways and Means statement we are assuming that the total of such transfers during 1924-25 will amount to £6 millions. For 1925-26 we have taken a figure of £31½ millions for remittances from India.

Final Proposals.

74. I remarked in my Budget speech a year ago—and subsequent events fully justified me—that although a Finance Member always desires above all a Budget surplus, he frequently finds it the cause of more embarrassment to him than any other part of his Budget. Once again in 1925-26 we have a surplus to dispose of amounting, as I have already said, to 3.24 crores. The first necessity is to examine the nature of this surplus carefully and see how far it can be regarded as a true recurrent surplus. Thanks to the separation of Railway Finances from General Finances, we are no longer in doubt regarding the permanence of that part of our revenue which represents the contribution from the Railways to the general tax-payer. We have made a satisfactory provision out of revenue for a regular programme of reduction or avoidance of debt, and though there is, as always, much new expenditure which might be regarded as desirable or even urgently necessary out of Central revenues, we have at any rate been able to provide this year for some of the most valuable of the beneficial items of expenditure which had to be dropped during the period of special stress. On the other hand,

if it is urged, as it well might be, that an unfavourable monsoon cannot be regarded as an improbable event in this year or next, I can reply that the separation of Railway Finance reduces the influence of the monsoon on our General Budget figures, that our estimates are not dependent for their realisation on the monsoon's proving an exceptionally good one, and that, if we take a reasonably wide view of the general prospects, we are entitled to hold that India is not altogether without a reservoir of financial power stored against a rainless day.

75. But there are three items on the receipt side of our account which are definitely of a non-recurrent character. I refer to the 1.24 crores credit to Revenue from the issues of postal and telegraphic stores, the final credit of 13 lakhs from enemy ships and about 20 lakhs non-recurrent Opium revenue, to all of which I drew attention earlier in the evening. In our Military Budget also we have to make allowance for the fact that the process of eating down our stores is still continuing during 1925-26 and that approximately 70 lakhs of such stores are expected to be consumed during the year without replacement. To the extent of 2.27 crores, therefore, the surplus as shown above is swollen by receipts of a non-recurrent character. But, on the other hand, we have in our Military Budget 1.71 crores of expenditure in connection with the disbandment of surplus officers, which represents a non-recurrent item of expenditure, and to this extent our normal surplus is made to appear less than it otherwise would be. Taking all these items together, we are justified in concluding that in any case 2.68 crores of the surplus represents a true recurring surplus. I shall no doubt be reminded that the position in regard to exchange introduces a further doubt. The House must, however, remember that now that the Railway Budget is separated from General Finances, exchange transactions in regard to Railways do not affect our General Budget to any appreciable degree. To that extent exchange fluctuations are of less moment to our finances than previously. Moreover, we do not overlook the possibility—I hope the probability—of a continued reduction in our Military expenditure, and we are justified also in looking forward hopefully to a considerable improvement, as time goes on, in our receipts from Taxes on Income. The Government of India have therefore come to the conclusion that they are justified in making proposals for giving up 2½ crores out of the surplus in favour of whatever claimant or claimants may be held to be deserving.

76. Are there any such claimants, and who are they? It is too late, I fear, for me as Finance Member to put in a claim on behalf of the tax-payer of the future and ask that the sum should be devoted to the reduction of debt. But there are many members I know who would like to see the charges for letters and postcards reduced. I sympathise entirely with the importance which is attached to the cheapening of communications of all kinds, but are we in a position this year to do anything in regard to postal rates? The dictum that taxation of communications is bad taxation applies to the Posts and Telegraphs Department quite as much as to Railways. The Department undertakes some tasks which in many countries are undertaken by private enterprise paying taxes and royalties to the State in return for the concessions granted. There may therefore be some justification for claiming a small contribution to general revenues from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but it should in no circumstances be more than a small one. The converse, however, is also true. I see no justification for making the general tax-payer pay heavily for the cost of facilitating private correspondence. The Posts and Telegraphs Department is emphatically a business concern which should pay its way. If once we depart from this principle, there is no end to the possible burden which might be imposed on the tax-payer and the task of keeping working expenses down and securing economical and efficient management is made immensely more difficult. The figures which I have given to the House show that both in the current year and in the next, the revenue of the Department does not quite balance the expenditure under the system of commercial accounting. It may be that better trade and further improvement in the direction of economical and efficient management within the Department may enable us to take a different view a year or two hence, but it is clearly impossible to-day to contemplate any reduction in postal charges.

77. Moreover, any such reduction could only be made at the expense of our general revenue surplus, that is, at the expense of the other claimants, and whatever else may be said, it is clearly unjust that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should be subsidised at the expense not of the general tax-payer but of the tax-payers of particular Provinces. And

this is what is involved in 1925-26, if we devote any part of our surplus to a reduction of postal charges, since such action would limit our capacity to reduce the Provincial contributions.

Provincial contributions.

78. This brings me to the one claimant whose claim by common consent must come first. There is really no room for uncertainty in regard to the position. The Government of India have repeatedly said that their financial policy has been, is being, and will be, directed to the reduction and eventual extinction of the Provincial contributions at the earliest possible date. So long as any of the Provincial contributions are outstanding, we cannot devote our surplus to reduction of postal charges (unless this can be done out of the surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department's Budget itself) or to the reduction of Central taxation, without failing to live up to this promise which has been given to the Provinces without qualification. The Provinces were disappointed a year ago. We cannot disappoint them again.

Bengal contributions.

79. At this point I must refer to an item of 63 lakhs representing the contribution from the Government of Bengal which automatically falls due to be paid from 1925-26 onwards, unless the three years' moratorium previously granted is now extended. I have not included this item in the figure of 3.24 crores given as the amount of the surplus. My reason for omitting this is that it could hardly be regarded as part of our normal revenue in 1925-26 by any one who is familiar with its previous history. If the Government of India were still in the position in which they were in 1921 of being unable to balance their Budget without extra taxation, or even if their Budget just balanced but left no surplus over for the reduction of the contributions of other Provinces, the claim of Bengal to an extension of the period of remission of its contribution might not perhaps have been a very strong one. But in view of Bengal's special claim for consideration emphasised by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, and in view of the fact that we are now in a position to begin the reduction of the contributions of other Provinces, the Government of India after a careful and detailed study of the case have come to the conclusion that Bengal must be given some further respite before being brought into line again with the other Provinces.

80. The Government of India therefore propose that 74 lakhs out of the surplus of 3.24 crores should be kept in hand as a margin against possible disappointments or misadventures during 1925-26, and by way of security against any deterioration in the position of Central finances in 1926-27; that the remainder of the surplus, namely, 2½ crores, should be devoted to the reduction of Provincial contributions and should be applied in accordance with the order of priority between the Provinces definitely established under the Devolution Rules; and that in addition the contribution of 63 lakhs due from Bengal should be remitted for a further period of three years. The provinces entitled to a share in the 2½ crores in accordance with the Devolution Rules are—

Madras, whose contribution of 348 lakhs will be reduced by 126 lakhs,

United Provinces, whose contribution of 240 lakhs will be reduced by 56 lakhs,

Punjab, whose contribution of 175 lakhs will be reduced by 61 lakhs, and

Burma, whose contribution of 64 lakhs will be reduced by 7 lakhs.

81. It is desirable that I should mention a minor point arising in connection with the proposed reduction of the Provincial contributions. When a year ago we passed the Act abolishing the proviso to Section 20 of the Sea Customs Act and Government stores ceased to be imported free of duty, we entered into a temporary arrangement, partly because we were pressed for time, under which in 1924-25 we are repaying to the Provincial Governments the duty on Government stores imported by them. This arrangement is admittedly unsatisfactory. Considerable administrative inconvenience is involved in this system, and it is open to the grave objection that it defeats an essential purpose of Indian policy which was one of the main justifications for the passing of the recent Act, in that, whatever procedure is adopt-

ed, it still pays a Provincial Government to buy stores in England and get the duty refunded by the Central Government rather than to buy them in India at the import price *plus* duty. This is unavoidable so long as any refund of duty is permitted. The Government of India are not bound by any promise to continue such refunds, and they propose simultaneously with the reduction or remission of the contributions in the case of the five Provinces concerned to discontinue the refund of duty in their case as from the 1st April, 1925. The amount involved is trifling, and does not amount to more than about 20 lakhs for all the nine Provinces together. The only Province where the arrangement is of real importance is Bombay to whom about two-thirds of the 20 lakhs falls to be paid. It might be thought inequitable in present circumstances to refuse to continue the refund of duty in the case of Bombay, but the Government of India propose to take the question up with the Bombay Government as well as with the other Governments to whom refunds will still be payable, with a view to arriving at some solution which will obviate the objections to the existing arrangement.

82. In order to give the House a convenient opportunity of considering the important subject of the reduction of the Provincial contributions, the Government of India propose to bring forward a resolution inviting the concurrence of the Assembly in the proposals set out in paragraph 80 above. This resolution will be taken directly after the Finance Bill has been considered and passed.

Conclusion.

83. Those whose memory carries them back to the Budgets introduced in the first Assembly in March, 1921, and March, 1922, and those who have as vivid a recollection as I have of the Budget discussions of March, 1923, cannot fail to be impressed by the contrast between then and now. The members of the first Assembly co-operated unhesitatingly with the Government in the unpopular task of making heavy additions to our taxation in 1921 and 1922. Two years ago when the Budget for 1923-24 was introduced, not only had we to contemplate the picture of five successive years of deficits aggregating nearly 100 crores, but we had still to face a serious gap on the revenue side of the account between our revenue and our expenditure in the year then ahead of us. In spite of drastic retrenchment involving the sacrifice of many useful and desirable objects of expenditure ; in spite of the postponement of many items ultimately unavoidable with the certainty that the necessity of meeting them would add to the difficulties of succeeding years ; and in spite of the heavy increases in taxation in 1921-22 and 1922-23 we found ourselves once again compelled to ask for the imposition of a further burden. Last year in presenting the Revised estimates for 1923-24, I was able to assure the House that our sacrifices had not been without reward, but it was still not possible to say with certainty that the year would end with an actual surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. Meanwhile in all the nine Provinces financial difficulties were beclouding the bright hopes of those who had been responsible for the initiation of the Reforms. The Provincial Governments, and particularly the Ministers on whose shoulders the Reforms have placed the duty of fostering the spread of education and sanitation among the masses of the Indian people and of assisting the agricultural and industrial development of the country, found themselves without the financial resources required even to maintain those beneficial services at the level at which they found them.

84. To-day we are in a happier position and we can look back with quiet satisfaction on realised surpluses of substantial amounts both in 1923-24 and in 1924-25, the latter secured in spite of the reduction of the salt tax to the figure at which it stood before the increase made the year before. Better still, for the year now ahead of us we have not merely the prospect of securing a realised surplus once again, but we are also taking a real and substantial step forward towards the eventual extinction of the Provincial contributions, and are thereby giving new hope to those who are working the Reformed Constitution of India in the Provinces, and fresh encouragement to devote their energies to the task of building up a new India without the exasperating restrictions imposed by financial penury. For this result we must pay the tribute of thanks which is so justly due to those who went before us. We are now able to appreciate in better perspective the value of the achievements of those who carried the burden in the dark and difficult years immediately succeeding the war. We are reaping to-day some of the fruits of the labours of the first Assembly, of Sir Malcolm Hailey,

my predecessor in the office of Finance Member, and of the members of the Retrenchment Committee. I am sure that all of them will feel, on seeing our position to-day, that if the realisation of their hopes has been long deferred, their labours have not been in vain.

85. But if by contrast with the past our position now seems a brighter one, we cannot be blind to the vastness of the work still to be done. Apart from the Bengal contribution, there are still 6¾ crores of Provincial contributions between us and the day when the Central Government's Budget can be balanced without assistance from Provincial sources, and the task of reducing the level of Central taxation actively begun. In all countries of the world the war and its aftermath have raised the level of taxation high. Few countries have escaped as lightly as India, but the level of taxation here is nevertheless much above the pre-war figure. Our disposable surplus in 1925-26 takes us only a step towards our immediate goal. The steep hill which we have painfully climbed has but brought us within distant view of the higher peaks towards which we aspire. We have grounds to-day for sober satisfaction : we have none for premature elation or for any slackening in our endeavour. I can offer India no better motto to-day than my own old family device : *nous travaillerons en esperance*, " we will work in hope."

The 28th February, 1925. BASIL P. BLACKETT.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government (Imperial Revenue and Expenditure before the Reforms) with the Revised Estimates for each year from 1914-15 *to* 1923-24.

(*See* paragraph 57 of speech.)

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Revised Estimate.			Actuals.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus(+) Deficit (—)	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus(+) Deficit (—)
1914-15	74,89,38	79,07,25	—4,17,87	76,15,35	78,83,14	—2,67,79
1915-16	78,89,08	81,58,21	—2,69,13	80,00,96	81,79,26	—1,78,30
1916-17	97,25,67	88,27,37	+8,98,30	98,53,10	87,31,37	+11,21,73
1917-18	1,14,84,48	1,06,27,74	+8,56,74	1,18,70,58	1,06,57,52	+12,13,06
1918-19	1,27,94,65	1,34,79,88	—6,85,23	1,30,40,66	1,36,13,72	—5,73,06
1919-20	1,44,07,56	1,59,18,67	—15,11,11	1,37,13,98	1,60,79,27	—23,65,29
1920-21	1,35,10,35	1,48,03,61	—12,93,26	1,35,63,32	1,61,64,17	—26,00,85
1921-22	1,13,15,32	1,41,94,52	—28,79,20	1,15,21,50	1,42,86,52	—27,65,02
1922-23	1,20,70,17	1,37,95,52	—17,25,35	1,21,41,29	1,36,43.05	—15,01,76
1923-24	1,31,96,04	1,29,89,97	+2,06,07	1,33,16,63	1,30,77,63	+2,39,00

Report for the year 1924.

Section V.

DOCUMENTS AND STATISTICS

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1857 to 1924, both inclusive.

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1857.....	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858.....	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859.....	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860.....	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861.....	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862.....	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863.....	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864.....	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865.....	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866.....	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867.....	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868.....	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869.....	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870.....	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871.....	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872.....	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873.....	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874.....	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875.....	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876.....	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877.....	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878.....	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879.....	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880.....	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881.....	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,454,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882.....	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883.....	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884.....	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885.....	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886.....	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887.....	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888.....	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889.....	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890.....	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891.....	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892.....	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893.....	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894.....	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895.....	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896.....	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897.....	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898.....	557,597,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899.....	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900.....	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901.....	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902.....	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903.....	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904.....	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905.....	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906.....	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907.....	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908.....	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909.....	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910.....	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911.....	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912.....	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913.....	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914.....	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915.....	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916.....	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020
1917.....	851,853,300	898,872,200	78,886,500	5,185,900	5,646,600	6,295,900
1918.....	429,754,300	449,044,800	33,046,000	2,054,500	2,211,400	3,490,800
1919.....	275,575,100	423,299,200	37,684,300	3,217,300	2,401,100	3,201,100
1920.....	569,054,700	656,277,100	69,872,000	10,850,000	5,096,900	6,011,600
1921.....	265,737,000	744,049,100	50,486,100	18,383,900	7,573,200	7,257,800
1922.....	410,565,000	854,974,300	77,837,700	21,204,800	7,284,200	7,471,600
1923.....	476,873,200	707,622,700	89,096,800	9,024,500	5,154,800	5,978,300
1924.....	553,405,800	938,652,800	91,324,300	9,281,600	4,280,600	5,613,800

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE DURING THE YEARS 1915 TO 1924.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1923.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1924.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings all weights	Pcs. 1,57,376	Pcs. 1,58,976	Pcs. 76,891	Pcs. 38,548	Pcs. 1,34,477	Pcs. 5,35,201	Pcs. 2,24,640	Pcs. 3,14,176	Pcs. 3,46,210	Pcs. 4,22,058
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under	„ 250	„ 560	„ 301	„ 720	„ 8,070	„ 5,282	„ 3,000	„ 9,166	„ 7,493	„ 9,001
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do.	„ 4,049	„ 3,004	„ 10,082	„ 8,971	„ 33,180	„ 42,361	„ 69,300	„ 32,405	„ 20,308	„ 10,087
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do.	„ 27,605	„ 29,612	„ 18,736	„ 24,844	„ 27,183	„ 32,162	„ 44,350	„ 40,121	„ 20,635	„ 23,735
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do.	„ 21,960	„ 5,090	„ 9,082	„ 6,007	„ 46,635	„ 42,703	„ 60,459	„ 49,508	„ 23,026	„ 23,948
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do.	„ 2,90,824	„ 1,38,901	„ 20,693	„ 20,646	„ 1,10,215	„ 95,401	„ 87,649	„ 1,17,557	„ 53,757	„ 49,850
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do.	„ 63,606	„ 31,900	„ 6,680	„ 8,745	„ 65,271	„ 1,26,227	„ 56,055	„ 55,629	„ 27,530	„ 39,539
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 1,85,506	„ 59,362	„ 39,002	„ 32,972	„ 86,364	„ 1,34,627	„ 72,788	„ 56,043	„ 49,415	„ 56,534
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under	„ 22,914	„ 46,117	„ 18,944	„ 2,590	„ 23,353	„ 6,991	„ 1,700	„ 26,925	„ 16,450	„ 31,785
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do	„ 8,958	„ 14,629	„ 10,030	„ 6,309	„ 35,202	„ 18,347	„ 42,398	„ 84,817	„ 47,673	„ 73,815
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do.	„ 36,139	„ 15,550	„ 30,157	„ 19,831	„ 1,31,125	„ 53,063	„ 87,447	„ 1,52,181	„ 80,902	„ 95,344
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do.	„ 1,46,003	„ 66,170	„ 39,172	„ 38,532	„ 1,75,945	„ 93,144	„ 91,911	„ 1,56,902	„ 77,974	„ 1,21,309
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 4,44,943	„ 1,34,094	„ 24,224	„ 32,476	„ 2,21,312	„ 2,47,940	„ 1,16,417	„ 2,35,309	„ 1,77,358	„ 2,09,270
46/9 „ do. do. all weights	„ 1,09,456	„ 56,694	„ 16,492	„ 6,619	„ 22,289	„ 65,306	„ 37,513	„ 1,01,704	„ 31,218	„ 48,273
50/52 „ do. do. do.	„ 60,839	„ 31,777	„ 15,276	„ 9,489	„ 11,581	„ 40,269	„ 19,291	„ 65,540	„ 34,087	„ 54,299
53/60 „ do. do. do.	„ 35,260	„ 15,482	„ 6,156	„ 7,471	„ 7,030	„ 7,447	....	„ 3,329	„ 4,834	„ 4,739
All widths × 28/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under	....	....	....	„ 80	„ 60	„ 2	....	....	„ 63	„ 2,519
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do.	....	....	....	„ 8	....	„ 7,136	....	„ 1,530	„ 1,870	....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do.	....	„ 11	....	„ 130	„ 1,800	„ 18,544	....	„ 200	„ 12	....
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do.	„ 857	....	„ 213	„ 211	„ 1,250	„ 19,600	....	„ 1,498	„ 1,161	....
„ do. do. above 7 lbs. do.	„ 1,200	....	„ 500	„ 342	„ 1,660	„ 38,002	....	„ 1,950	„ 120	....
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under	„ 10,936	„ 33,611	„ 11,321	„ 15,111	„ 2,497	„ 7,031	„ 5,796	„ 14,912	„ 757	„ 10,052
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	....	....	„ 2,508	„ 2,559	„ 3,532	„ 2,555	„ 1,007	....	....	....
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under	....	....	„ 207	....	„ 1,494	„ 9,169	„ 2,259	....	....	....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over	„ 5,481	„ 12,671	„ 1,250	....	60	„ 2,499	„ 2,250	....	....	....
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs.	„	„ 1,230	„ 4,200	„ 4,760	....	....	....	....	....	....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs.	„ 25,333	„ 30,104	„ 10,111	„ 3,499	„ 1,466	„ 16,978	„ 5,104	....	....	....
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs.	„ 1,531	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Above 24 in. X do. do. above 3 lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	„ 1,902	....	....	....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 40,290	„ 91,223	„ 2,11,493	„ 2,28,457	„ 1,76,006	„ 1,14,377	„ 1,90,367	„ 1,47,708	„ 1,36,849	„ 1,75,571
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 5,19,235	„ 4,21,354	„ 4,95,801	„ 4,37,781	„ 2,45,335	„ 2,46,312	„ 3,26,182	„ 7,07,063	„ 4,30,819	„ 5,06,263
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 1,38,381	„ 89,410	„ 64,828	„ 71,624	„ 59,872	„ 55,878	„ 46,666	„ 1,15,115	„ 18,243	„ 33,954
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 1,14,096	„ 2,01,738	„ 1,38,178	„ 81,510	„ 80,395	„ 1,07,869	„ 1,11,850	„ 1,34,744	„ 48,963	„ 64,567
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	....	„ 18,172	„ 14,488	„ 25,182	„ 12,106	„ 7,974	„ 14,718	„ 8,854	„ 5,902	„ 13,330
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 57,782	„ 50,715	„ 57,608	„ 1,82,585	„ 93,401	„ 31,363	„ 1,93,772	„ 1,80,361	„ 1,37,062	„ 1,92,504
Twills and Drills	„ 1,64,876	„ 2,15,822	„ 55,820	....	„ 1,52,915	„ 3,06,006	„ 1,98,343	„ 1,09,162	„ 2,13,402	„ 2,64,412
Total for 12 Months	Pcs. 26,95,681	Pcs. 19,73,979	Pcs. 14,10,444	Pcs. 12,98,609	Pcs. 19,73,081	Pcs. 25,37,766	Pcs. 21,15,134	Pcs. 28,90,989	Pcs. 20,14,093	Pcs. 23,36,748

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yds. a piece, and similarly with T.-Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards into 24 yards a piece.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1923.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1924.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850	Pcs. 8,31,953	Pcs. 3,95,555	Pcs. 3,51,186	Pcs. 7,31,207	Pcs. 2,47,268	Pcs. 2,53,813	Pcs. 4,18,410	Pcs. 5,30,278
18/40 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 98,156	„ 1,54,292	„ 67,864	„ 37,396	„ 55,787	„ 1,76,809	„ 17,027	„ 47,271	„ 69,816	„ 42,353
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 17,26,336	„ 23,19,782	„ 22,78,066	„ 9,54,072	„ 5,81,664	„ 18,54,827	„ 8,30,125	„ 7,12,565	„ 11,17,653	„ 13,08,035
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 4,88,846	„ 4,87,266	„ 4,18,296	„ 4,14,425	„ 2,90,008	„ 2,75,932	„ 1,61,264	„ 3,26,661	„ 2,67,650	„ 4,20,306
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 10,85,643	„ 11,85,766	„ 7,74,422	„ 10,31,893	„ 9,56,073	„ 9,69,292	„ 5,61,933	„ 11,74,130	„ 10,83,137	„ 10,49,643
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 10,404	„ 20,339	„ 10,573	„ 13,857	„ 24,040	„ 18,958	„ 284	„ 9,775	„ 15,215	„ 16,297
Twills and Drills	„ 82,305	„ 1,33,166	„ 64,355	„ 19,618	„ 35,198	„ 1,53,112	„ 26,360	„ 18,416	„ 64,827	„ 96,247
Total for 12 months	Pcs. 43,78,066	Pcs. 51,79,461	Pcs. 44,45,529	Pcs. 28,66,816	Pcs. 22,93,956	Pcs. 41,80,137	Pcs. 18,44,261	Pcs. 25,12,631	Pcs. 30,36,708	Pcs. 34,63,159
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
All widths and lengths, Cambrics	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 67,992	Pcs. 1,13,201	Pcs. 90,197	Pcs. 5,384	Pcs. 76,050	Pcs. 30,575	Pcs. 71,514	Pcs. 1,47,477	Pcs. 85,430
Do. do. Shirtings	„ 1,61,039	„ 1,61,221	„ 2,45,209	„ 1,13,758	„ 58,533	„ 1,67,563	„ 59,332	„ 1,86,306	„ 1,87,461	„ 1,55,712
Red T. cloth 27 to 28 in. X 24 to 25 yds.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	„ 22,468
30 in. and over X 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 7,886	„ 8,245	„ 6,478	„ 8,932	„ 2,872	„ 3,162	....	„ 1,668	„ 13,805	„ 4,172
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 8,403	„	„ 2,861	„ 5,135	„ 1,889	„ 3,600	„ 2,386	„ 16,033	„ 9,541	„ 6,858
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 9,064	„ 8,390	„ 14,122	„ 4,921	„ 4,302	„ 12,023	„ 8,036	„ 9,371	„ 4,605	„ 5,988
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 2,99,316	„ 1,97,708	„ 3,21,744	„ 2,85,452	„ 1,25,079	„ 1,69,452	„ 53,149	„ 1,14,918	„ 1,60,930	„ 1,42,350
30 in. and over X 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,52,931	„ 1,88,382	„ 2,24,555	„ 1,45,172	„ 86,270	„ 1,14,386	„ 22,884	„ 22,289	„ 38,997	„ 58,596
Scarfs and Saries	„ 8,06,987	„ 3,14,326	„ 3,91,547	„ 4,02,521	„ 2,32,383	„ 8,96,507	„ 3,05,424	„ 3,35,650	„ 4,39,877	„ 5,90,213
Handkerchiefs.	„ 1,41,665	„ 4,85,191	„ 3,12,516	„ 2,32,510	„ 92,114	„ 3,87,313	„ 88,701	„ 77,590	„ 76,799	„ 1,64,782
Total for 12 months.	Pcs. 17,51,515	Pcs. 14,21,455	Pcs. 16,32,233	Pcs. 12,88,598	Pcs. 6,08,826	Pcs. 18,30,056	Pcs. 5,70,487	Pcs. 8,64,339	Pcs. 10,79,492	Pcs. 12,36,569
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329	Yds. 82,504	Yds. 23,754	Yds. 16,747	Yds. 40,880	Yds. 5,299	Yds. 11,491	Yds. 21,071	Yds. 36,325
Spanish Stripes and Ladies' Cloth	„ 2,115	„	„ 5,629	„	....	„ 6,711	„ 276	....	....	„ 1,489
Flannels	„ 6,68,844	„ 21,75,520	„ 40,18,724	„ 16,77,673	„ 7,94,548	„ 18,94,653	„ 3,46,836	„ 3,73,157	„ 8,54,461	„ 17,73,606
Broad Cloth	„ 39,571	„ 25,196	„ 31,835	„ 16,088	„ 19,424	„ 66,958	„ 17,741	„ 11,404	„ 17,678	„ 53,257
Alpaca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 3,39,460	„ 5,62,178	„ 4,42,091	„ 2,88,430	„ 3,86,749	„ 9,60,144	„ 3,44,507	„ 1,13,534	„ 4,19,650	„ 6,60,271
Union Cloth	„ 26,912	„ 12,508	„ 9,257	„ 3,393	„ 17,572	„ 64,690	„ 4,917	„ 4,072	„ 26,806	„ 28,486
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 4,27,734	„ 6,35,440	„ 7,44,812	„ 7,05,826	„ 5,79,033	„ 18,38,837	„ 5,48,209	„ 2,43,495	„ 5,55,909	„ 13,61,461
All other Sorts.	„ 6,64,587	„ 7,72,338	„ 10,91,732	„ 6,42,119	„ 3,32,571	„ 14,08,539	„ 3,75,904	„ 3,41,200	„ 7,53,225	„ 20,71,287
Total for 12 months.	Yds. 22,09,334	Yds. 42,67,509	Yds. 64,26,584	Yds. 33,57,283	Yds. 21,46,644	Yds. 62,81,412	Yds. 16,43,689	Yds. 10,93,353	Yds. 26,44,030	Yds. 59,86,182

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE DURING THE YEARS 1915 TO 1924.—(*contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1923.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1924.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,321	Pcs. 1,21,212	Pcs. 64,793	Pcs. 32,891	Pcs. 1,15,285	Pcs. 1,15,797	Pcs. 1,25,618	Pcs. 1,20,663	Pcs. 1,71,179
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 35,279	„ 97,160	„ 26,867	„ 6,982	„ 2,519	„ 5,049	„ 11,357	„ 41,988	„ 32,288	„ 17,856
„ Jacconets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	„ 257
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625	„ 15,99,604	„ 10,29,953	„ 4,42,944	„ 18,81,245	„ 5,19,687	„ 5,80,597	„ 11,84,244	„ 11,89,051
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885	„ 3,73,445	„ 1,91,629	„ 2,11,586	„ 4,47,427	„ 1,33,124	„ 2,29,327	„ 2,48,005	„ 3,51,245
Lappets, White	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175	„ 80,015	„ 30,336	„ 28,244	„ 71,701	„ 12,116	„ 35,243	„ 40,927	„ 47,830
„ Coloured	„ 17,417	„ 18,379	„ 5,021	„ 2,000	„ 2,891	„ 9,180	....	„ 795	„ 2,247	„ 1,744
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 5,078	„ 9,431	„ 7,290	„ 1,970	„ 4,182	„ 9,288	„ 2,744	„ 8,095	„ 2,166	„ 1,944
Dhoties, Grey	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243	„ 7,06,845	„ 7,54,954	„ 8,57,506	„ 7,16,192	„ 2,30,719	„ 7,17,066	„ 9,00,341	„ 8,85,686
„ Bleached	„ 10,53,365	„ 10,76,404	„ 10,75,806	„ 7,87,009	„ 12,81,239	„ 6,84,248	„ 2,69,158	„ 7,47,587	„ 7,79,111	„ 9,73,886
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 34,927	„ 27,645	„ 24,613	„ 3,523	„ 5,335	„ 17,453	....	„ 16,537	„ 31,099	„ 57,061
„ „ Bleached	„ 72,029	„ 1,03,680	„ 86,185	„ 43,265	„ 15,822	„ 53,018	„ 7,660	„ 25,220	„ 18,898	„ 22,685
„ „ Coloured and Printed	„ 10,98,306	„ 12,99,904	„ 9,67,855	„ 5,33,314	„ 2,33,089	„ 10,52,469	„ 3,69,985	„ 3,24,917	„ 8,54,779	„ 10,00,403
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,23,649	„ 2,92,102	„ 1,86,652	„ 2,85,120	„ 2,83,525	„ 63,479	„ 1,41,157	„ 1,76,066	„ 83,847
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035	„ 3,66,173	„ 2,32,681	„ 13,910	„ 34,520	„ 19,996	„ 70,533	„ 53,601	„ 79,651
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496	„ 2,66,010	„ 89,912	„ 88,416	„ 3,14,435	„ 30,562	„ 70,787	„ 1,64,455	„ 1,15,812
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 2,915	„ 2,403	„ 536	„ 834	„ 270	„ 3,084	„ 864	„ 323	„ 1,070	„ 295
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,47,663	„ 2,08,029	„ 1,52,978	„ 86,363	„ 53,731	„ 1,41,318	„ 63,812	„ 67,174	„ 81,994	„ 1,10,471
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries.	„ 16,431	„ 23,224	„ 12,144	„ 11,182	„ 3,140	„ 8,783	„ 1,176	„ 16,478	„ 7,167	„ 5,978
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets and Scarfs (White)	„ 1,63,835	„ 1,39,459	„ 55,293	„ 2,456	„ 24,798	„ 1,97,901	„ 8,632	„ 24,136	„ 1,02,674	„ 1,97,038
Nainsooks, Coloured, 12 yds.	„ 1,387	„ 446	„ 12	....	....	1,952	....	....	„	....
Trouserings and Washing Checks.	„ 68,399	„ 48,029	„ 44,675	„ 15,362	„ 13,480	„ 84,877	„ 29,773	„ 9,981	„ 30,412	„ 75,040
Merod. Tussore Suitings	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441	„ 1,40,745	„ 19,464	„ 14,223	„ 1,72,681	„ 25,794	„ 5,235	„ 27,637	„ 51,954
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 74,989	„ 1,32,136	„ 68,584	„ 18,262	„ 28,836	„ 2,44,175	„ 25,996	„ 23,223	„ 69,243	„ 1,02,465
Satin	„ 69,778	„ 60,610	„ 52,927	„ 29,415	„ 14,301	„ 1,18,789	„ 24,834	„ 32,712	„ 1,36,118	„ 2,81,767
Coatings and Tweeds and Cotton and Art Silk Voile and Crepe	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294	„ 1,74,332	„ 96,649	„ 98,987	„ 2,68,139	„ 58,268	„ 60,215	„ 1,54,734	„ 2,14,202
Italians and Poplins.	„ 68,073	„ 1,22,528	„ 1,05,847	„ 34,307	„ 49,595	„ 1,43,810	„ 31,463	„ 16,583	„ 49,226	„ 78,584
Dimities, Brocades and Brilliants	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,423	„ 1,09,573	„ 45,885	„ 40,791	„ 1,12,421	„ 40,434	„ 41,827	„ 1,53,411	„ 1,49,139
Velvets, Cotton	„ 5,962	„ 19,809	„ 20,231	„ 17,489	„ 12,820	„ 25,512	„ 13,301	„ 10,727	„ 18,744	„ 23,233
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)	„ 34,557	„ 49,595	„ 29,726	„ 4,702	„ 12,273	„ 30,830	„ 12,425	„ 18,611	„ 31,787	„ 24,291
Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece-goods.	*	*	„ †8,085	„ 2,854	„ 29,228	„ 89,494	„ 12,885	„ 10,317	„ 72,301	„ 1,44,446
Total for 12 months.	Pcs. 73,50,060	Pcs. 84,84,458	Pcs. 69,74,731	Pcs. 43,43,997	Pcs. 39,02,167	Pcs. 73,38,851	Pcs. 21,36,041	Pcs. 34,76,369	Pcs. 55,45,241	Pcs. 64,67,040
Flannels, Cotton Total for 12 months.	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137	yds. 19,67,545	yds. 4,52,210	yds. 1,46,095	yds. 24,04,798	yds. 1,31,197	yds. 1,10,472	yds. 6,43,012	yds. 15,01,995
Nets Do.	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481	„ 22,45,886	„ 24,625	„ 8,49,316	„ 4,81,075	„ 1,39,050	„ 4,79,384	„ 8,54,376	„ 14,25,394
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 3,04,100	doz. 3,74,761	doz. 1,07,542	doz. 1,30,396	doz. 1,94,330	doz. 1,42,813	doz. 22,654	doz. 69,060	doz. 1,37,037	doz. 70,283
„ Printed Do.	„ 1,33,987	„ 2,51,744	„ 1,22,750	„ 90,759	„ 84,930	„ 2,84,257	„ 80,943	„ 3,278	„ 33,994	„ 45,211
Blankets, Cotton Do.	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795	Pcs. 48,380	Pcs. 16,311	Pcs. 60,023	Pcs. 2,30,369	Pcs. 2,48,566	Pcs. 66,615	Pcs. 1,28,288	Pcs. 1,56,330
Grey Sheetings	....	....	....	....	„ 8,68,865	„ 8,13,404	„ 4,92,779	„ 1,56,602	„ 2,19,835	„ 3,47,805

* Not recorded. † From 1st May.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1923.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1924.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600	lbs. 4,383	lbs. 150	lbs. 13,55,708	lbs. 43,11,110	lbs. 40,27,92)	lbs. 73,72,287	lbs. 53,41,310	lbs. 31,16,566
" " 26 32's " 30's	" 11,82,396	" 1,31,582	" 48,915	" 54,081	" 12,71,658	" 34,56,623	" 45,44,712	" 95,61,516	" 42,17,294	" 38,60,429
" " 34 42's " 40's	" 24,29,053	" 14,39,944	" 403,315	" 2,83,134	" 14,09,586	" 61,61,363	" 79,16,633	" 94,83,063	" 85,73,347	" 93,47,491
" " 44 52's " 50's	" 9,07,738	" 8,42,809	" 2,23,576	" 1,45,737	" 7,45,132	" 8,31,992	" 14,70,532	" 14,74,480	" 11,86,267	" 11,75,666
" " 54 60's " 60's	" 4,12,512	" 3,01,245	" 1,50,490	" 96,561	" 6,27,481	" 13,76,410	" 8,02,542	" 9,62,002	" 5,53,938	" 8,56,855
" " above 60's	" 6,86,139	" 6,38,764	" 3,12,383	" 2,11,050	" 5,66,396	" 7,43,963	" 12,58,864	" 13,03,339	" 11,59,084	" 12,85,757
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 18,750	" 287	" 3,000	....	....	" 6,014	....	" 3,853	...	....
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 30,75,268	" 9,28,844	" 5,67,300	" 65,700	" 1,69,800	" 7,95,100	" 12,88,650	" 14,47,400	" 1,54,200	" 1,41,950
" " 40's "	" 14,55,927	" 3,11,173	" 1,10,400	" 16,500	" 73,800	" 2,14,900	" 3,40,050	" 5,37,700	" 1,78,500	" 93,500
" " above 40's "	" 1,59,877	" 32,405	....	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 3,600	" 50,959	" 20,419	" 12,100	....
Total for 12 months, Grey Yarns	lbs. 1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653	lbs. 18,23,762	lbs. 8,74,913	lbs. 62,21,561	lbs. 1,79,01,075	lbs. 2,17,00,862	lbs. 3,26,89,059	lbs. 2,13,76,040	lbs. 1,98,78,214
Bleached	lbs. 14,53,836	lbs. 10,25,457	lbs. 4,48,131	lbs. 3,10,914	lbs. 2,14,821	lbs. 13,73,073	lbs. 13,63,498	lbs. 13,40,418	lbs. 15,36,313	lbs. 18,01,205
Turkey Red	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,039	lbs. 9,60,463	lbs. 5,63,136	lbs. 2,68,070	lbs. 11,72,364	lbs. 7,56,373	lbs. 5,31,718	lbs. 4,01,585	lbs. 7,23,657
Orange and Yellow	" 6,13,893	" 7,04,171	" 65,200	" 31,540	" 1,13,200	" 4,07,948	" 3,00,000	" 2,30,600	" 3,88,979	" 3,10,758
Green	" 1,18,400	" 2,13,400	....	" 18,472	" 83,200	" 82,000	" 45,999	" 52,400	" 39,600	" 86,400
Other Colours	" *9,46,142	" *7,17,504	" *4,43 419	" *1,56,872	" *5,75,847	" *15,29,278	" *14,63,915	" *15,89,235	" *17,57,278	" *26,40,875
Total for 12 months, Coloured Yarns	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,05,114	lbs. 14,69,082	lbs. 7,70,020	lbs. 10,40,317	lbs. 31,91,590	lbs. 25,66,287	lbs. 24,53,983	lbs. 25,87,442	lbs. 37,61,690
Total, all Yarns...	lbs. 1,48,58,396	lbs. 82,58,224	lbs. 37,40,975	lbs. 19,55,847	lbs. 74,76,699	lbs. 2,24,65,733	lbs. 2,56,30,647	lbs. 3,64,63,460	lbs. 2,54,99,795	lbs. 2,54,41,109
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384	lbs. 9,551	Tons 1,230	Tons 3,134	Tons 6,146	Tons 2,27,680	Tons 2,45,920	Tons 1,10,476	Tons 70,848
" (" Japan) Do.	" 10,739	....	" 191	" 613	" 700	" 3,297	" 18,320	" 48,154	" 1,483	" 2,197
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	" 47,783	" 14,120	" 12,371	" 35,788	" 33,489	" 14,892	" 1,46,228	" 1,85,028	" 2,94,776	" 2,11,639
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 1,77,695	" 1,444	....	....	" 9,065	" 2,94,972	" 4,32,076	" 70,452	" 96,515	" 2,11,176
Coke (" Europe) Do.	" 913	" 987	....	....	....	....	" 2,018	" 7,033	" 2,316	" 1,074
" (" Natal) Do.	....	....	....	....	....	" 188	" 711	" 3,269	" 1,204	484
" (" Bengal) Do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	" 1,109	....	" 196	" ....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) By Railways	....	....	....	....	....	....	" 2,01,319	" 3,00,850	" 9,000	" ....
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	" 46,528	....	....	....	....	....	" 2,54,880	" 7,440	....	" ....
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 52,966	....	....	....	....	....	" 53,687	....	....	" ....

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1924.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-goods.			Coloured Piece-goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	79,911	15,13,56,004	3,19,83,085	9,305	1,52,84,269	89,216	16,66,40,273	23,538	92,94,392
Bengal-other Ports	19	34,150	6,830	6	8,640	25	42,790	....	....
Madras	84	1,17,975	24,970	35	63,680	119	1,81,655	2,227	8,78,900
Malabar and C. Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, &c.)	1,358	24,52,949	5,92,107	2,588	49,68,050	3,946	74,20,999	16,708	63,13,995
Kutch-Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	2,462	46,23,243	12,79,683	1,976	37,86,738	4,438	84,09,981	12,958	51,00,695
British Concan and Gujerat (Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	349	5,87,450	1,28,932	1,153	16,10,938	1,502	21,98,388	549	1,71,179
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.	3	9,200	1,940	19	52,580	22	61,780	3	750
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu	147	2,76,245	69,105	151	3,04,660	298	5,80,905	568	2,09,557
Sind (Karachi)	57,331	10,87,79,316	2,98,02,393	24,223	3,93,32,018	81,554	14,81,11,334	14,612	57,97,393
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	4,226	61,23,929	13,47,318	9,770	1,51,38,131	13,996	2,12,62,060	26,016	95,11,665
Ceylon (Colombo)	176	2,96,275	70,983	1,097	21,44,221	1,273	24,40,496	297	92,720
China (Hongkong)	....	....	....	2	2,560	2	2,560	31,155	1,24,62,000
China (Shanghai)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China (Tientsin, Amoy)	....	....	....	4	7,875	4	7,875	6	2,400
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore)	39	1,08,200	27,925	178	3,88,574	217	4,96,774	1,789	7,07,800
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.)	3,579	61,41,730	11,59,012	14,388	2,16,56,023	17,967	2,77,97,753	8,110	29,67,035
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.)	1,245	23,98,835	4,75,171	5,074	1,10,59,448	6,319	1,34,58,283	1,094	4,26,910
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	11,200
Mesopotamia — Busreh and Bagdad	11,389	1,46,29,944	31,73,042	21,887	3,32,65,216	33,276	4,78,95,160	2,090	8,09,200
Syria — Alexandretta, Caifa, Beyrout, &c.	35	50,650	12,450	467	7,12,320	502	7,62,970	5,327	21,30,500
Palestine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smyrna	2	2,200	537	....	....	2	2,200	675	2,70,000
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhar, &c.)	7	15,840	2,025	24	38,560	31	54,400	....	....
Aden	848	16,11,701	3,99,225	1,823	36,70 348	2,671	52,82,049	7,231	27,28,800
Africa—Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion	546	11,04,129	2,42,392	584	11,17,439	1,130	22,21,568	4	1,600
Do. Zanzibar and Pemba	1,195	16,58,967	4,34,195	1,014	14,91,437	2,209	31,50,404	125	49,600
Do. Kenya Colony (Mombasa, Lamoo, &c.)	4,302	49,19,766	12,98,896	1,463	20,85,254	5,765	70,05,020	100	38,510
Do. Tanganyika Territory (Dar-es-salam, Tanga, &c.)	3,283	41,25,029	10,76,362	1,461	19,90,583	4,744	61,15,812	6	2,400
Do. Portuguese East (Beira, Mozambique, &c.)	3,759	60,61,006	14,28,020	1,718	26,31,626	5,477	86,92,635	....	....
Do. Natal (Durban)	276	4,63,495	1,08,628	261	4,66,311	537	9,29,806	....	....
Do. Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town, East London)	19	15,960	4,550	3	2,340	22	18,300	....	....
Do. Somaliland (Magdisha, Djibouti, &c.)	238	4,74,790	1,06,388	117	2,58,695	355	7,33,485	103	34,700
Do. Abyssinia (Massawah)	26	47,150	12,300	145	2,16,040	171	2,63,190	200	66,800
Do. Suakim and Port Sudan	715	9,76,047	2,22,045	1,430	21,67,125	2,145	31,43,172	....	....
Do. Egypt (Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, &c.)	10	24,000	6,000	900	13,09,630	910	13,33,630	11,586	46,34,275
Do. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	259	1,03,900
Do. Madagascar (Nossibe, Majunga, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sumatra and Borneo (Padang, Palembang, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port—Swettenham	2	6,000	2,000	....	....	2	6,000	....	....
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.)	....	....	....	4	6,240	4	6,240	368	1,28,800
Siam (Bangkok)	153	2,84,585	76,262	631	16,48,830	784	19,33,415	2,838	11,35,200
Philippine Islands (Maccassar, Manilla, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	380	1,07,000
Turkey in Europe	....	....	....	28	37,380	28	37,380	736	2,94,400
Europe	212	3,04,608	81,362	38	68,252	250	3,72,860	2,721	10,76,313
Australia	....	....	....	2	2,600	2	2,600	18	7,200
Cyprus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	738	2,94,240
Fiji Islands (Suva)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Socotra	4	6,400	1,280	30	60,600	34	67,000	12	4,800
America	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December, 1924	1,77,950	32,00,87,971	7,56,57,413	1,03,999	16,90,55,231	2,81,949	48,91,43,202	1,75,175	6,78,61,329
Do. do. 1923	1,73,381	30,44,97,408	6,94,52,982	1,10,242	18,09,90,710	2,83,624	48,54,88,118	2,15,036	8,36,57,151
Exported same time, 1922	1,38,769	25,42,92,354	6,59,28,239	1,00,581	17,64,11,422	2,39,350	43,07,06,776	2,67,711	10,51,22,885
Do. do. 1921	1,20,739	21,25,63,435	5,35,77,720	99,518	15,95,72,347	2,20,257	37,21,35,782	3,14,330	12,43,10,163
Do. do. 1920	1,49,552	24,12,30,910	6,14,82,863	1,57,042	12,03,32,112	3,06,594	36,15,63,022	2,88,778	11,33,51,962
Do. do. 1919	1,32,112	21,93,43,388	5,65,36,165	1,16,313	20,22,86,577	2,48,425	42,16,29,965	3,72,212	14,68,32,081
Do. do. 1918	94,071	15,34,63,774	4,00,25,958	71,424	12,60,63,308	1,65,495	27,95,27,082	1,93,275	7,55,99,059
Do. do. 1917	1,14,845	17,69,34,869	4,61,19,953	86,909	14,82,90,803	1,98,754	32,52,25,672	3,73,187	14,71,67,250
Do. do. 1916	1,75,923	24,93,26,445	7,09,56,464	82,818	13,96,16,532	2,58,741	38,79,42,967	4,10,872	16,26,27,300
Do. do. 1915	1,08,956	19,99,68,079	5,83,50,926	61,045	10,30,38,333	1,70,001	30,30,06,412	4,71,895	18,65,85,698

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1924.
As per Export General Manifest.

TO	PIECE-GOODS.								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Coloured and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	239	4,40,600	8	16,000	31	61,922	..	..	278	5,18,522	149	45,600
Madras	30	35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	35,000	32	9,400
Malabar and C. Coasts	6,339	1,21,37,762	1,684	33,90,800	713	15,66,534	..	..	8,736	1,70,95,096	2,036	7,22,780
Kutch and Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	2,439	44,37,150	554	10,33,727	989	21,42,732	..	..	3,982	76,13,609	75	24,000
British Concan and Gujerat Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.).	760	14,07,261	196	4,34,440	14	28,313	..	..	970	18,70,014	54	16,500
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	300
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu	669	12,63,945	138	2,67,777	136	2,53,951	..	..	943	17,85,673	54	15,605
Sind, (Karachi)	5,234	90,57,730	494	8,32,566	3,105	57,85,847	..	..	8,833	1,56,26,143	798	2,63,654
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein &c.).	43	67,840	27	64,380	147	2,56,470	..	..	217	3,88,690	116	42,400
Ceylon (Colombo)	618	5,47,999	377	6,42,970	352	3,86,563	..	..	1,347	15,77,532	13	3,700
China (Hongkong)	..	..	..	..	8	5,969	..	..	8	5,969	..	..
Do. (Shanghai)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Tientsin)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore)	9	24,890	10	26,445	12	20,116	..	..	31	71,451	..	..
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c)	1,096	12,54,202	438	9,02,261	896	13,00,022	168	3,24,360	2,598	37,80,845	1,804	6,99,040
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.)	6,554	59,15,466	853	26,58,185	787	18,58,563	714	26,51,665	8,908	1,30,83,879	345	1,34,531
Turkey—Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia—Busreh and Bagdad.	7,311	66,58,100	121	1,42,294	156	2,23,330	..	..	7,588	70,23,724	93	28,100
Syria—Alexandretta, Beyrout, Caifa, &c.	173	1,59,000	..	..	1	1,250	..	..	174	1,60,250	6	2,400
Smyrna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhar, &c.)	623	5,73,300	..	..	90	1,38,585	..	..	713	7,11,885	..	..
Aden	5,745	57,26,717	264	6,70,900	552	8,86,979	116	2,79,840	6,677	75,64,436	362	1,16,669
Africa—Mauritius	107	1,30,755	39	84,596	78	1,25,132	..	..	224	3,40,483	..	..
Do. Zanzibar and Pemba	1,695	14,73,250	115	2,06,688	202	2,76,515	63	1,13,000	2,075	20,69,453	4	1,200
Do. Kenya Colony (Mombasa, Lamoo, &c.)	4,584	41,07,280	45	58,667	1,274	16,38,147	7	12,701	5,910	58,16,795	23	7,500
Do. Tanganyika Territory (Dar es-salam, Tanga, &c.)	1,921	17,36,802	25	36,351	213	1,57,852	4	4,000	2,163	19,35,005	..	..
Do. Portuguese East (Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, &c.)	838	7,73,670	20	31,351	85	2,28,084	200	3,32,060	1,143	13,65,165	2	900
Do. Natal (Durban)	21	19,440	7	15,477	6	9,900	..	..	34	44,817	10	2,000
Do. Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town, East London, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Somaliland (Magdisha, Djibouti, Berbera, &c.)	309	2,57,400	1	2,000	1	1,500	..	..	311	2,60,900	61	19,000
Do. Abyssinia (Massowah)	483	4,34,700	..	..	2	3,920	..	..	485	4,38,620	..	..
Do. Suakim and Port Sudan	1,882	17,04,550	5	17,520	21	25,560	..	..	1,908	17,47,630	..	..
Do. Egypt (Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, &c.)	963	8,77,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	963	8,77,700	10	4,000
Do. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, &c.	50	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	45,000	7	2,600
Do. Madagascar (Nossibe, Majunga, &c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra and Borneo (Padang, Palembang, &c.).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port—Swettenham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam (Bangkok)	..	..	..	..	5	10,730	1	1,350	6	12,080	..	..
Europe	517	4,65,300	..	..	6	6,977	..	..	523	4,72,277	10	2,955
East India and Philippine Islands (Maccassar, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey in Europe	791	6,91,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	6,91,900	..	..
Socotra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1924.	52,044	6,24,25,709	5,421	1,15,35,395	9,882	1,73,51,463	1,273	37,18,976	68,620	9,50,31,543	6,065	21,64,834
Do. do. 1923	70,155	7,93,90,305	5,232	1,13,21,792	9,771	1,72,04,157	1,054	27,07,158	86,213	11,06,23,412	6,819	24,98,448
Exported same time 1922	70,850	7,06,91,373	5,095	1,14,05,152	11,106	1,95,82,470	778	20,30,689	87,829	10,37,09,684	6,427	22,39,696
Do. do. 1921	66,084	7,38,08,056	5,345	1,22,08,974	14,975	1,55,01,403	1,783	36,82,053	88,187	10,52,00,486	3,781	13,55,970
Do. do. 1920	43,616	5,19,46,756	5,669	1,36,72,707	12,699	2,48,12,354	1,584	37,30,372	63,568	9,41,62,189	2,016	6,87,337
Do. do. 1919	44,148	7,14,40,148	11,416	3,13,53,684	22,601	4,80,61,253	2,826	59,44,754	80,991	15,67,99,839	12,739	49,05,903
Do. do. 1918	64,337	7,03,59,002	8,644	2,30,95,519	19,934	3,60,89,844	3,945	80,95,583	96,860	13,76,39,948	3,548	12,93,395
Do. do. 1917	16,338	2,82,59,190	10,418	2,59,55,594	21,527	4,21,93,267	7,413	1,36,85,587	55,696	11,00,93,638	3,281	9,12,019
Do. do. 1916	25,760	4,16,83,336	12,217	2,73,98,995	20,555	4,08,29,296	12,720	2,28,87,406	71,252	13,27,99,033	5,891	16,76,876
Do. do. 1915	11,754	2,40,92,000	10,905	2,43,68,466	20,863	4,39,20,266	6,850	1,30,89,431	50,372	10,54,70,163	4,616	14,14,995

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK ROAD, EXCLUDING NASIK ROAD	599	11	84	
NASIK ROAD	1,478	4	1,177	
NASIK ROAD TO MANMAD	993	12	4,000	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	2,084	140	1,524	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	1,406	97	320	
AKOLA	2,187	124	487	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	362	30	141	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	448	20	51	
WARDHA	790	49	3	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	1,216	225	8,329	
NAGPUR	1,144	88	108	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	1,400	60	1,498	
KHANDWA	1,056	72	169	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	1,345	122	444	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	444	9	506	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	646	42	362	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	937	76	272	
JUBBULPORE	2,400	264	809	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	938	3	523	
AHMEDNAGAR	1,407	36	1,683	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	423	41	358	
JALGAON-AMALNER LINE	534	6	861	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	954	27	99	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	1,629	130	138	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	364	23	155	
WARORA	293	19	58	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	..	..	..	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	866	63	130	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	648	103	345	
BHOPAL TO BINA	535	15	64	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	20,178	166	3,645	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	558	34	320	
BINA TO JHANSI	407	12	126	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	11	1	9	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	64,200	794	3,020	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	1,695	30	1,734	
CAWNPORE-BANDA SECTION	..	..	..	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	..	..	..	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	759	21	219	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	105	..	..	
AGRA AND VIA	441	5	29	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	..	..	..	
ALIGARH	44	4	53	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	93	2	66	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	23	2	10	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	..	..	..	
DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	..	..	..	
AMRITSAR	..	..	..	
LAHORE	..	..	..	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	12	..	..	
STATIONS ON DHOLPUR-BARI RAILWAY	..	..	..	
Carried forward	1,18,052	2,982	33,869	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ..	1,18,052	2,982	33,869	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	..	..	..	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	2,176	9	24	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD	..	..	..	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ..	..	..	..	
CALCUTTA	29	9	6	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	16	..	..	
ALLAHABAD	4	2	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	..	..	..	
LUCKNOW	..	..	..	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	27	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	65	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	..	..	..	
HATHRAS	268	3	53	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	37	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	..	..	..	
MUTTRA	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	..	..	..	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR ..	3,369	283	354	
PULGAON-ARVI RAILWAY	107	3	30	
PACHORA-JAMNER RAILWAY	156	4	8	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	1,364	126	297	
RAIPUR	682	2	118	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR	35	..	..	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT, HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)	8,038	44	511	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	20	..	..	
ARMENIAN GHAT	105	3	..	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	6	..	5	
KATNI AND via	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE	217	8	162	
Do. do. do. via ITWARI	381	8	148	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND via, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	3,846	551	5003	
AURANGABAD	558	31	102	
JALNA	886	116	781	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA ..	37	3	..	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER	4	..	..	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	755	9	499	
POONA	1,541	89	710	
POONA TO DHOND	105	..	27	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	213	25	365	
KURDUWADI	18	2	100	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	16	1	23	
SHOLAPUR	1,647	197	1,526	
HOTGI TO WADI	1,112	99	449	
WADI TO RAICHUR	607	75	452	
STATIONS ON DHOND-BARAMATI RAILWAY via DHOND ..	89	12	70	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	1,291	246	624	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL ..	3	..	..	
Carried forward ..	1,47,882	4,942	46,316	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward ..	1,47,882	4,942	46,316	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	82	21	500	
HYDERABAD	170	80	15	
SECUNDERABAD	3,944	984	1,888	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	254	64	1,279	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	23	2	..	
BEZWADA AND VIA	7,724	310	22,950	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	7	1	..	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	269	21	1,576	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	517	29	1,294	
MADRAS	4,156	1,454	2,262	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE ..	1,311	181	589	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	459	14	97	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	698	32	612	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	158	25	2,122	
POONA TO MIRAJ	2,447	181	1,908	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	1,468	81	1,097	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	1,027	57	2,356	
BELGAUM	983	106	695	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	..	..	..	
LONDA TO MARMAGOA	..	..	1	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	399	32	49	
HUBLI	705	89	315	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	1,422	128	374	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	233	2	7	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	191	12	22	
BANGALORE	4,264	386	677	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	938	56	19	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	1	..	59	
GADAG	751	146	623	
GADAG TO BELLARY	201	8	148	
BELLARY	606	92	262	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	..	..	1	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZWADA AND BEYOND	398	44	609	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	419	3	22	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	317	11	35	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	432	6	41	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1924 ..	1,84,856	9,600	90,820	
Do. do. do. 1923 ..	1,90,399	7,634	1,08,193	
Do. do. do. 1922 ..	1,93,445	3,698	1,21,533	
Do. do. do. 1921 ..	2,06,658	2,012	1,11,289	
Do. do. do. 1920 ..	1,73,134	5,414	93,076	
Do. do. do. 1919 ..	2,16,971	1,484	61,191	
Do. do. do. 1918 ..	68,007	2,502	45,973	
Do. do. do. 1917 ..	26,370	390	19,223	
Do. do. do. 1916 ..	25,663	448	19,479	
Do. do. do. 1915 ..	19,322	644	15,672	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Indian Piece-goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,866	112	1,168	
SURAT	1,665	141	2,521	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	317	27	170	
BROACH	404	107	208	
STATIONS ON THE BROACH-JAMBUSAR RAILWAY	165	1	80	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	89	2	8	
BARODA	385	18	779	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	38	..	81	
ANAND	18	..	90	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	351	1	50	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA ..	71	..	7	
GODHRA	389	5	35	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD	224	24	1,368	
AHMEDABAD	10,109	448	8,077	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	210	..	479	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	1,172	4	855	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	442	7	393	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	2,276	14	862	
STATIONS ON THE AGRA BAYANA CHORD, EXCLUDING AGRA	..	..	..	
AGRA	3,915	32	53	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	100	..	17	
„ UDHNA	1,170	2	507	
„ KOSAMBA	8	..	2	
„ ANKLESVAR	105	1	27	
„ MIYAGAM, VISHVAMITRI, SAMLAYA AND TIMBA ROAD	664	32	623	
„ CHAMPANER	43	..	..	
„ GODHRA	87	2	59	
„ NADIAD	58	5	19	
„ ANAND	219	2	4,810	
„ AHMEDABAD	323	1	72	
„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	25	..	51	
„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	16	1	..	
„ KOTAH	116	..	754	
„ SIWAI MADHOPUR	133	5	..	
„ AGRA	6	..	35	
„ BILIMORA	42	..	20	
„ MUTTRA, EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	..	..	..	
„ MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	37,476	1,207	1,482	
„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	1,667	16	114	
Carried forward ..	66,364	2,217	25,876	

	TO		Indian Piece-goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
			Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
	Brought forward ..		66,364	2,217	25,876	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.					
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA		2,092	57	1,533	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH		2,084	19	753	
	VIA CHITORGARH		1,491	13	230	
	CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI		1,123	7	164	
VIA SABARMATI	AJMER		888	7	91	
	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION.		718	14	1,626	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER		582	14	765	
	AJMER TO PHULERA		118	..	9	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD		32	..	5	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE		524	..	13	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR		2,386	3	158	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI		77	..	7	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA		332	..	30	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA		..	..	..	
	AGRA *VIA* BAYANA		..	..	..	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE		2,441	1	67	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI		271	..	545	
	DELHI		..	..	..	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND		46,338	332	9,149	
	VIA KALOL		28	..	16	
	,, MEHSANA		820	9	2,824	
	,, PALANPUR		..	..	..	
	,, MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION		3,816	17	1,694	
	,, KUCHAMAN ROAD		268	..	39	
	,, REENGUS		358	1	14	
	,, DELHI		..	..	..	
	,, JAIPUR WEST		..	..	..	
	,, AGRA EAST BANK		..	..	..	
	,, SANGANER		..	..	..	
	,, MUTTRA		..	..	..	
	,, HATHRAS		23	1	96	
	,, KASGANJ		270	..	137	
VIA BHARATPUR.	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE		9,810	2	605	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA		..	..	..	
	VIA HATHRAS		482	5	44	
	,, KASGANJ		1,425	1	218	
	,, CAWNPORE		..	..	..	
VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN			3	..	2	
VIA WADHWAN (B.S. and MORVI DHARANGADHRA RYS.) ..			1,900	30	309	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN. ..		1924	1,47,064	2,750	47,019	
Do.	**do.** ..	1923	1,61,305	2,808	69,914	
Do.	**do.** ..	1922	1,36,533	651	56,710	
Do.	**do.** ..	1921	1,17,311	243	53,725	
Do.	**do.** ..	1920	75,569	160	37,648	
Do.	**do.** ..	1919	20,070	7	30,363	
Do.	**do.** ..	1918	12,980	21	43,888	
Do.	**do.** ..	1917	8,006	137	30,818	
Do.	**do.** ..	1916	4,924	104	20,418	
Do.	**do.** ..	1915	3,856	181	29,720	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	1,84,856	9,600	90,820	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY)	1,47,064	2,750	47,019	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1924 ..	3,31,920	12,350	1,37,839	
Do. do. 1923 ..	3,51,704	10,442	1,78,107	
Do. do. 1922 ..	3,29,978	4,349	1,78,243	
Do. do. 1921 ..	3,23,969	2,255	1,65,124	
Do. do. 1920 ..	2,48,703	5,574	1,30,724	
Do. do. 1919 ..	2,37,041	1,491	91,554	
Do. do. 1918 ..	80,987	2,523	89,861	
Do. do. 1917 ..	34,376	527	50,041	
Do. do. 1916 ..	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ..	23,178	825	45,392	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1870	4,771	1887	14,103	1905	28,295
1854	71	1871	5,074	1888	14,576	1906	29,097
1855	169	1872	5,369	1889	15,887	1907	30,010
1856	272	1873	5,697	1890	16,401	1908	30,576
1857	287	1874	6,226	1891	17,308	1909	31,490
1858	427	1875	6,541	1892	17,815	1910	32,099
1859	625	1876	6,860	1893	18,504	1911	32,839
1860	838	1877	7,320	1894	18,900	1912	33,484
1861	1,587	1878	8,217	1895	19,547	1913	34,656
1862	2,333	1879	8,494	1896	20,254	* 1913–14	34,656
1863	2,507	1880	9,162	1897	21,115	* 1914–15	35,285
1864	2,958	1881	9,890	1898	22,040	* 1915–16	35,833
1865	3,363	1882	10,149	1899	23,523	* 1916–17	36,286
1866	3,563	1883	10,458	1900	24,752	* 1917–18	36,333
1867	3,929	1884	11,631	1901	25,363	* 1918–19	36,616
1868	4,008	1885	12,283	1902	25,931	* 1919–20	36,735
1869	4,255	1886	12,892	1903	26,956	* 1920–21	37,029
				1904	27,565	* 1921–22	37,266
						* 1922-23	37,618
						* 1923–24	38,039

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1915 *to* 1924.

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns.				Total (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,10,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,50,769	17,77,65,732	
1917	1,98,754	34,903	2,33,657	3,73,187	14,71,67,250	50,041	1,92,81,504	4,23,228	16,64,48,754	
1918	1,65,495	83,510	2,49,005	1,93,275	7,55,99,059	89,861	3,48,46,025	2,83,136	11,04,45,084	
1919	2,48,425	2,38,532	4,86,957	3,72,212	14,68,32,081	91,554	1,91,92,320	4,63,765	16,60,24,401	
1920	3,06,594	2,54,277	5,60,871	2,88,778	11,33,51,962	1,30,724	4,77,74,427	4,19,502	16,11,26,389	
1921	2,20,257	3,26,224	5,46,481	3,14,330	12,43,10,163	1,65,124	6,14,29,988	4,79,454	18,57,40,151	
1922	2,39,350	3,34,327	5,73,677	2,67,711	10,51,22,885	1,78,243	6,70,17,353	4,45,954	17,21,40,238	
1923	2,83,624	3,62,146	6,45,770	2,15,036	8,36,57,151	1,78,107	6,65,96,379	3,93,143	15,02,53,530	
1924	2,81,949	3,44,270	6,26,219	1,75,175	6,78,61,329	1,37,839	4,93,84,348	3,13,014	11,72,45,677	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1915 *to* 1924.

By	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	15,72,322	12,44,544	19,85,707	19,51,999	11,53,495	20,82,890	22,96,830	17,59,772	23,06,101	19,02,558
B. B. & C. I. Railway	30,28,746	26,35,251	31,06,575	27,91,572	26,17,871	24,59,186	27,81,012	24,92,378	25,84,859	33,180
G. I. P. Railway	67,76,326	60,95,915	39,49,424	32,18,264	51,38,112	63,88,732	55,66,333	57,87,680	42,51,695	5,95,889
B. P. T. Railway (*via* G. I. P.)	1,79,109	6,18,768	*3,52,096	2,40,471	3,73,807	4,91,572	8,34,967	10,65,652	23,69,983	58,57,953
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Railway)	11,571	1,36,615	2,90,227	79,324	36,018	2,43,106	76,787	2,43,712	12,06,310	27,95,768
Total Cwts.	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093	96,84,029	82,81,630	93,19,303	1,16,65,486	1,15,55,929	1,13,49,194	1,27,18,948	1,11,85,348
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	33,05,164	30,66,027	27,66,866	23,66,180	26,62,658	33,32,996	33,01,694	32,42,627	36,33,985	31,95,814

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1915 *to* 1924.

To	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	4,03,322	2,93,876	3,58,378	1,90,529	3,37,043	6,49,736	5,03,215	6,28,674	9,80,710	8,64,204
China	93,735	1,07,453	39,226	18,494	47,630	1,44,827	3,42,142	3,48,753	3,83,776	2,36,287
Japan	15,69,144	15,42,589	14,15,278	7,48,154	11,49,791	11,68,690	14,81,525	13,38,125	15,92,506	13,69,431
America	250	....	....	....	2,235	405	100	2,895	11,392	19,960
Calcutta and other Ports	13,572	12,798	2,254	7,797	12,483	23,135	28,349	53,149	40,818	30,171
Total Bales	20,80,023	19,56,716	18,15,136	9,64,974	15,49,182	19,86,793	23,55,331	23,71,596	30,09,202	25,20,053

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888.....	2,34 071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897.....	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898.....	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899.....	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900.....	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901.....	536,195	....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902.....	555,487	....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903.....	604,044	....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904.....	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905.....	651,870	....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906.....	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907.....	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908.....	441,899	....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909.....	510,746	....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910.....	424,893	....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911.....	275,087	....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912.....	433,989	....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913.....	405,359	....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914.....	324,586	....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915.....	358,777	....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916.....	303,692	....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414
1917.....	286,366	107	286,472	81,445	367,918	48,203	416,121
1918.....	108,568	....	108,568	80,429	188,997	87,115	276,112
1919.....	270,058	389	270,447	96,633	367,080	78,892	445,972
1920.....	175,688	....	175,688	107,692	283,380	119,436	402,816
1921.....	152,911	10	152,921	157,854	310,775	153,574	464,349
1922.....	118,970	....	118,970	143,837	262,807	167,543	430,350
1923.....	58,241	....	58,241	150,901	209,142	166,491	375,633
1924.....	31,161	....	31,161	138,492	169,653	123,461	293,114

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere	Total.		
1859	....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,078	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089
1917	3,103	17	3,120	302	1,321	7	1,630	1,135	2,765
1918	2,279	27	2,306	293	1,213	7	1,513	1,068	2,581
1919	2,525	18	2,543	195	885	11	1,091	1,000	2,091
1920	3,405	22	3,427	629	1,579	24	2,232	957	3,189
1921	2,763	116	2,879	494	1,381	26	1,901	1,061	2,962
1922	3,353	109	3,462	645	1,896	52	2,593	1,074	3,667
1923	3,580	61	3,641	851	2,086	53	2,990	1,060	4,050
1924	3,199	92	3,291	1,104	1,558	53	2,715	821	3,536

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1919-1920.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

IN LAKHS OF LBS. (000's omitted.)

TO	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
BRITISH EMPIRE.					
United Kingdom	6·55	6·47	·63	1·44	8·48
Malta and Gozo	..	..	·08	0·31	·33
Cyprus	·36	2·90	2·32	2·76	1·69
Palestine	..	..	·08	.12	·12
Aden and Dependencies	15·17	25·79	25·91	27.22	22·45
Mesopotamia	..	..	10·23	9·86	8·32
Bahrein Islands	1·76	3·01	1·69	2·63	2·09
Ceylon	·78	1·82	1·39	·87	·82
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	36·80	32·84	25·53	16·02	13·88
Hong Kong	558·94	380·64	434·95	381·47	196·54
Egypt	70·53	33·81	46·74	36·62	45·53
Zanzibar and Pemba	·39	·58	·40	·65	·32
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	·10	·17	·21	·19	·27
Tanganika Territory	..	..	·02	·01	·02
Somaliland Protectorate	..	..	..	·03	..
Anglo-Egyptain Sudan	..	..	·03	·02	·01
Mauritius and Dependencies	..	..	..	·01	·01
Gibraltar	·06	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..
Natal	..	..	·14	..	..
New South Wales	..	·15	·02	..	·08
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					
Germany	·22	·25	..	·06	·08
Belguim	..	..	..	·02	..
France	·12	..	·03	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	·06	·41
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	1·78
Greece	·99	·43	·74	·46	1·49
Roumania	..	..	..	..	·10
Serberoat Slovene State (Jugo Slovia)	..	..	·20	·20	·07
Turkey—European	·38	1·29	..	..	4·44
Turkey, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	·43
Turkey, Asiatic—Levant & Black Sea	26·51	10·79	..	..	..
Do. Red Sea	1·33	·33	..	..	..
Do. Persian Gulf *	20·84	15·32	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	11·50	16·80	21·33
Smyrna	..	..	·37	·20	1·35
Muscat Territory & Trucialoman	·92	1·82	2·07	1·56	1·37
Other Native States in Arabia	·38	·53	1·29	·83	·49
Persia	31·91	26·77	32·49	21·77	23·14
Sumatra	..	·20	..	..	..
Java	2·36	8·08	1·69	·31	·81
Celebes and other Islands	..	..	..	·36	·49
Siam	9·53	7·89	17·57	11·86	12·28
Philippines Islands and Guana	·50	·26	·66	·15	·22
China exclusive of (Hong kong & Macao)	567·63	215·84	160·88	22·13	6·60
Japan	12·16	..	2·54	..	..
Tripoly	..	..	·66	..	..
Portuguese East Africa	·01	..	·03	..	..
Reunion	..	·01	..	..	..
German East Africa †	·02	·02	..	..	..
Italian East Africa (Somaliland & Eritrea)	·17	·79	·57	2·92	1·40
French Somaliland	·27	·28	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	..	..	..	..	.13
Total	1,367·69	779·08	783·66	559·92	379·37
Value Rupees	1,619·47	943·76	745·24	537·76	359·80

* Shown under British Empire as Mesopotamia since 1921-22.

† Do. Do. Tanganika Territory since 1921-22.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1919-1920.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

IN LAKHS OF YARDS (000's omitted.)

TO	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
BRITISH EMPIRE.					
United Kingdom	..	·03	·01	·03	..
Aden and Dependencies	106·28	126·14	32·28	22·90	24·15
Mesopotamia	..	..	16·92	57·66	96·18
Bahrein Islands	8·78	3·10	3·64	8·84	4·77
Ceylon	2·79	3·53	1·14	1·27	1·57
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	13·55	9·86	1·30	·49	·82
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	·19	·60	..	..	·01
Egypt	108·26	26·08	·72	·49	2·35
Natal	2·33	·82	4·93	·51	1·36
Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..
Zanzibar and Pemba	27.31	24·59	14·58	22·52	17·01
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	78·14	66·71	41·42	43·13	29·17
Tanganika Territory	..	..	19·85	23·42	27·80
Somaliland Protectorate	·05	..	..	·19	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	..	14·37	18·23	10·51
Mauritius and Dependencies	6·90	11·19	7·43	7·58	5·82
Seychelles	1·32	1·27	·59	·42	·46
Australia	..	·10	..	..	..
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					
Turkey, European	3·00	·69	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	1·64	..	2·09
Turkey, Asiatic—Levant and Black Sea	·15	·16	..	..	..
Do. Red Sea	16·25	4·30	..	..	..
Do. Persian Gulf †	172·63	61·42	..	..	..
Muscat Territory and Trucialoman	8·67	5·45	3·17	4·94	3·84
Other Native States in Arabia	3·36	2·82	2·42	2·73	3·92
Persia	54·24	26·91	13·84	26·39	29·43
Java	..	·60	·04	·01	·01
Siam	44·37	22·26	16·87	5·91	1·32
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	2·81	..	·08	·01	..
Japan	·10	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa	38·86	32·07	35·98	55·38	60·54
Madagascar	·31	·74	..	..	·01
Re-Union	·91	·29	..	..	..
German East Africa *	12·18	28·41	..	..	..
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea)	6·45	13·02	4·73	2·41	7·46
French Somaliland	4·56	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	..	..	..	..	·28
Total Yards	724·75	473·16	237·95	305·46	330·88
Value Rupees	284·24	216·13	96·20	111·44	106·42

† Shown under British Empire as Mesopotamia since 1921-22.

* Do. Do. Tanganika Territory since 1921-22.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1922-23 AND 1923-24.

TWIST AND YARN.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Grey, Nos. 1 to 30	4,26,32,299	4,19,68,555	2,79,77,891	2,71,39,064
Do. do. 31 to 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	5,300	10,050	5,200	9,200
Ceylon	500	600	2,210	3,518
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	30,000	38,850	11,700	16,800
Hongkong	....	....	....	....
Other British Possessions	450	780	58	100
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	....	....
Levant and Black Sea	....	....	....	....
Persian Gulf	....	....	....	....
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	300	450	....	....
Persia	19,200	28,800	500	700
Siam	800	1,200	30,800	40,050
Philippine Islands and Gaum	....	....	....	....
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1,64,000	2,13,000	2,03,770	2,62,910
Portuguese East Africa	....	....	....	....
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea)	300	900	1,000	1,800
Total ..	2,20,850	2,94,630	2,55,238	3,35,078
Grey above Nos. 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	1,400	3,000	800	1,200
Ceylon	....	....	....	....
Other British Possessions	400	1,120	....	....
Persia	....	....	100	225
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,800	4,120	900	1,425
Grey two folds (doubles)—				
United Kingdom	83,600	63,525	6,79,740	6,04,398
Malta and Gozo	2,400	2,163	7,200	5,669
Cyprus	1,22,000	1,02,941	54,800	47,178
Aden and Dependencies	2,97,900	2,96,166	1,03,000	1,00,579
Mesopotamia *	9,600	8,375	70,400	54,574
Bahrein Islands	....	....	....	....
Ceylon	7,690	8,340	5,495	5,919
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	99,750	1,49,460	70,400	71,025
Hongkong	1,12,97,400	95,72,711	52,50,400	42,92,325
Egypt	4,90,900	4,43,609	....	....
Zanzibar and Pemba	....	....	....	....
New South Wales	....	....	8,000	5,250
Australian Commonwealth (Total) ..	....	....	8,000	5,250
Germany	6,000	3,717	8,000	5,450
Italy	....	....	41,200	34,125
Bulgaria	....	....	1,54,400	1,32,643
Roumania	....	....	6,000	5,650
Greece	....	....	20,000	14,721
Turkey—European	....	....	3,32,800	2,63,061
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	42,800	36,900
Syria	8,000	6,450	1,02,800	98,736
Smyrna	20,000	14,875	83,200	70,294
Persia	18,800	23,325	51,600	57,300
Java	8,000	10,760	20,000	21,562
Philippine Islands and Guam	6,000	7,437	4,000	6,656
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	3,93,200	4,42,515	2,84,800	2,59,368
Egypt †	....	....	13,11,400	10 52,420
Other Foreign Countries	800	800	....	....
Total ..	1,28,72,040	1,11,57,469	87,12,435	72,45,803
White, Bleached—				
Palestine	....	....	....	....
Aden and Dependencies	1,35,800	1,56,050	2,20,090	2,70,100
Mesopotamia *	1,21,600	1,25,650	1,20,336	1,22,762
Ceylon	5,005	6,928	1,380	1,739
Straits Settlements (including Labuan ..	....	....	336	200
Egypt	3,68,000	3,87,743	....	....
Other British Possessions	805	1,405	600	575
Egypt †	....	....	7,48,100	8,03,502

* Included in Turkey—Asiatic prior to 1921-22.

† Shown as a Foreign Country from 1923-24.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1922-23 AND 1923-24—*continued.*

TWIST AND YARN.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
White, Bleached—*contd.*				
Greece	....	....	....	....
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	....	....
Syria	54,000	51,617	46,800	49,100
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	6,400	9,600	3,600	5,400
Other Native States in Arabia	3,100	4,250	....	....
Persia	4,800	9,600	18,600	30,700
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea)	4,500	5,625	9,800	12,250
Siam	....	....	400	400
Total	7,04,010	7,58,468	1,170,042	12,96,728
Orange, Red & other Colours, Nos. 1 to 20—				
Aden and Dependencies	1,14,154	1,63,350	94,600	1,35,423
Mesopotamia *	....	....	....	....
Bahrein Islands	550	950	1,000	1,250
Ceylon	70,650	96,308	63,750	84,571
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	13,600	18,600	7,200	7,200
Egypt	4,100	4,570	....	....
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,200	2,400	2,635	3,737
Kenya Colony	....	....	1,250	2,400
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,100	2,100	300	700
Other British Possessions	10	15	....	....
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	7,800	11,200	15,500	22,750
Other Native States in Arabia	8,000	12,325	3,500	5,200
Persia	28,500	44,800	10,700	16,400
Celebes and other Islands	3,600	4,500	3,000	4,500
Java	....	....	2,650	4,662
Siam	....	....	1,500	2,250
Philippine Islands and Guam	4,000	7,062	....	....
Italian East Africa (Somaliland & Eritrea)	....	....	1,200	2,400
Total	2,57,264	3,68,180	2,08,785	2,93,443
Orange, Red & other Colours, Nos. 21 to 40				
Aden and Dependencies	25,750	44,913	24,650	44,800
Ceylon	65	162	....	....
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,050	2,000	....	....
Other British Possessions	25	40	50	90
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,596	2,800	300	525
Other Native States in Arabia	800	1,600	....	....
Persia	3,000	6,700	8,300	16,200
Celebes and other Islands	2,000	4,000	....	....
Siam	....	....	....	....
Philippine Islands and Guam	....	....	....	....
Italian East Africa (Somaliland & Eritrea)	3,400	7,650	1,100	1,600
Total	37,686	69,865	34,400	63,215
Orange, Red and other Colours, above No. 40—				
British Empire	300	900	....	....
Total	300	900	....	....
Orange, Red and other Colours, two folds (doubles)—				
Aden and Dependencies	800	1,100	....	....
Ceylon	400	700	....	....
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	....	....	77,700	1,29,779
Egypt †	....	....	5,000	7,484
Java	6,750	10,969	16,750	26,597
Philippine Islands and Guam	5,000	8,437	18,000	29,893
Other Foreign Countries	400	600	....	....
Total	13,350	21,806	1,17,450	1,93,753
Unspecified Descriptions of Twist and Yarn—				
United Kingdom	331	2,150	....	....
Ceylon	46,840	58,620	53,107	53,157
Other British Possessions	4,720	1,360	....	....
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	70,000	69,975	1,400	300
Japan	....	....	....	....
Other Foreign Countries	....	....	....	....
Total	1,21,891	1,32,105	54,507	53,457
GRAND TOTAL, TWIST AND YARN	5,68,61,490	5,47,76,098	3,85,31,288	3,66,21,966

* Included in Turkey—Asiatic prior to 1921-22.
† Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1924 to March 1925, compared with the corresponding periods of 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

[NOTE.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.]

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
British India.			
Bombay	497,351,824	398,552,023	474,292,059
Madras	53,425,405	50,938,954	54,221,060
Bengal	28,937,591	26,104,621	25,672,310
United Provinces	41,469,903	51,992,984	56,323,499
Ajmer-Merwara	2,351,619	2,981,474	3,260,241
Punjab	2,717,976	1,264,236	1,760,787
Delhi	3,804,217	5,188,985	6,448,438
Central Provinces and Berar	31,877,488	32,258,371	38,116,287
Burma	....	843,275	1,067,012
TOTAL	661,936,023	570,124,923	661,161,693
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	43,957,576	47,203,709	58,228,301
GRAND TOTAL	705,893,599	617,328,632	719,389,994

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods, and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	318,781,067	307,915,375	347,672,537
	yards.	1,418,168,780	1,364,539,530	1,564,900,621
	dozens.	660,262	500,712	579,884
Madras	pounds.	15,744,175	16,571,154	17,511,836
	yards.	49,524,243	55,147,117	56,750,911
	dozens	108,401	103,810	116,339
Bengal	pounds.	3,869,801	4,738,785	5,389,430
	yards.	17,912,042	21,644,337	24,698,497
	dozens.	16,135	35,912	49,474
United Provinces	pounds.	12,860,208	14,026,011	15,923,436
	yards.	44,754,043	45,702,125	55,616,582
	dozens.	62,839	37,403	40,632
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.	1,902,546	2,031,374	2,287,955
	yards.	7,301,972	7,798,373	8,770,684
	dozens.	59	168	159
Punjab	pounds.	108,158	564,292	512,051
	yards.	392,815	1,646,378	1,816,959
	dozens.	....	....	....
Delhi	pounds.	2,726,232	3,613,654	4,876,011
	yards.	7,977,008	10,296,731	14,510,867
	dozens.	1,024	104	927
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	16,287,887	15,547,116	19,448,463
	yards.	60,837,303	57,016,712	72,630,086
	dozens.	512,780	13,149	19,117
TOTAL	pounds.	372,280,074	365,007,761	413,621,719
	yards.	1,606,868,206	1,563,,791303	1,799,695,207
	dozens.	1,361,500	691,258	806,532
Foreign Territory.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	32,973,665	36,653,197	45,071,681
	yards.	118,415,981	137,783,052	170,751,645
	dozens.	56,905	67,588	81,633
GRAND TOTAL	pounds.	405,253,739	401,660,958	458,693,400
	yards.	1,725,284,187	1,701,574,355	1,970,446,852
	dozens.	1 418,405	758,846	888,165

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2,458,357	3,348,515	5,516,449
2	3,130,118	3,364,685	4,712,547
3	2,676,284	2,640,972	2,470,230
4	3,679,613	4,175,623	5,537,866
5	272,691	253,338	230,810
6	9,513,188	6,593,662	8,028,685
7	12,173,971	11,179,960	11,032,514
8	6,850,882	6,630,241	8,524,103
9	10,455,681	8,719,568	7,862,210
10	29,833,936	16,284,391	15,028,937
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	81,044,721	63,190,955	68,944,351
11	31,482,111	13,007,022	17,504,579
12	28,444,123	19,089,106	20,845,029
13	16,555,202	16,401,547	16,196,585
14	13,286,343	12,358,613	14,952,700
15	8,568,686	7,037,539	7,223,593
16	11,350,600	12,274,196	14,143,092
17	3,966,103	2,822,966	5,827,346
18	15,432,656	12,913,423	15,799,433
19	3,243,410	4,687,451	3,332,509
20	110,232,831	87,451,896	110,417,195
Total Nos. 11 to 20.	242,562,065	188,043,759	226,242,067
21	37,960,861	30,469,424	38,233,475
22	37,314,434	25,502,562	30,634,358
23	1,176,607	2,688,719	3,576,431
24	41,908,046	29,918,151	35,334,898
25	1,431,915	677,052	788,168
26	8,158,472	7,674,940	9,932,308
27	3,818,907	,315,354	3,801,453
28	5,418,946	5,301,873	7,455,957
29	1,726,687	1,927,506	1,809,179
30	20,602,520	23,733,052	27,485,921
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	159,517,395	131,208,633	159,052,148
31	715,471	293,149	606,852
32	6,043,926	6,011,091	6,351,819
33	8,782	37,066	595,511
34	643,182	873,905	867,443
35	29,364	73,184	7,223
36	976 529	8 16,770	826,115
37	1,323	....	38,251
38	816,386	156,925	162,866
39	....	7,561	63,727
40	2,991,227	4,860,004	4,986,884
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	12,226,190	13,129,655	14,506,691
Above 40.	1,891,233	2,799,336	5,351,261
Wastes, etc.	110,220	179,685	195,541
Grand Total ..	497,351,824	398,552,023	474,292,059

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2,364,340	3,269,532	5,241,412
2	2,812,334	2,839,004	3,580,995
3	2,411,947	2,359,231	2,340,678
4	3,277,134	3,510,881	4,225,862
5	264,341	243,718	227,496
6	9,217,887	6,306,809	7,741,278
7	11,331,383	10,059,125	10,155,557
8	6,699,101	6,402,871	8,335,595
9	8,351,484	6,911,042	5,901,454
10	27,496,452	14,220,540	13,413,238
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	74,226,403	56,122,753	61,163,565
11	29,782,044	11,504,231	16,004,873
12	26,181,291	17,045,964	18,804,856
13	14,460,174	13,088,795	12,112,908
14	11,691,914	10,630,310	13,104,168
15	6,568,579	5,409,729	6,563,503
16	8,279,391	8,638,205	9,853,205
17	1,959,632	1,950,345	5,095,167
18	10,873,466	9,827,231	13,055,958
19	148,675	577,578	1,100,866
20	61,883,344	47,237,432	60,434,229
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	171,828,510	125,909,820	156,149,723
21	27,683,402	22,783,414	27,207,784
22	22,557,237	16,874,310	21,910,544
23	363,752	1,641,889	1,217,298
24	28,337,785	22,481,033	29,541,265
25	428,924	388,803	447,711
26	4,974,028	3,752,250	4,458,803
27	2,565,066	2,352,147	2,708 238
28	3,175,486	2,953,217	4,246,583
29	193,855	167,143	308,353
30	5,126,254	6,143,870	6,908,149
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	95,405,789	79,538,076	98,954,678
31	113,552	92,466	273,385
32	2,944,645	2,455,926	3,541,912
33	....	28,002	246,959
34	368,293	549,189	567,876
35	....	56,553	2,183
36	831,643	708,966	775,300
37	....	....	37,752
38	72,344	96,094	4,633
39	....	....	....
40	1,256,312	2,617,650	2,511,384
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	5,586,789	6,604,846	7,961,384
Above 40	1,027,621	1,337,956	3,212,045
Wastes, etc.	23,992	78,132	101,361
Grand Total ..	348,099,104	269,586,583	327,542,750

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	10,876	14,045	121,277
2	....	35,178	138,678
3	....	69,853	....
4	223,385	369,763	959,112
5	2,718	9,620	....
6	797	26,801	22,312
7	240,308	183,200	286,104
8	43,499	20,201	674
9	676,244	570,317	615,130
10	784,889	593,352	250,549
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	1,982,716	1,892,330	2,393,838
11	498,962	225,861	214,569
12	969,191	618,278	525,658
13	644,307	1,278,666	2,017,645
14	323,879	386,982	468,668
15	797,249	721,615	177,957
16	566,378	269,176	702,272
17	1,397,292	383,520	403,184
18	3,338,693	1,849,651	1,487,906
19	2,696,705	3,661,723	1,997,863
20	22,550,449	21,991,725	29,268,131
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	33,783,105	31,387,197	37,263,853
21	7,358,795	5,363,013	9,044,623
22	12,257,908	6,292,784	5,470,537
23	748,997	1,011,275	2,302,133
24	7,638,397	2,825,543	2,623,607
25	212,427	113,278	267,366
26	2,830,486	3,502,243	3,799,919
27	1,242,454	862,681	1,002,755
28	1,861,455	2,067,344	3,039,949
29	1,517,408	1,727,800	1,449,424
30	12,581,615	12,671,029	16,802,689
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	48,249,942	36,436,990	45,803,002
31	553,166	191,211	215,005
32	2,860,035	2,950,511	2,165,249
33	217	2,606	348,552
34	221,536	233,717	263,281
35	9,193	16,631	5,040
36	132,080	56,424	49,962
37	1,323	....	57
38	563,430	10,307	125,929
39	....	4,908	63,461
40	1,130,836	1,413,882	1,713,149
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	5,471,816	4,880,197	4,949,685
Above 40.	595,296	1,004,832	1,595,849
Wastes, etc.	....	709	416
Grand Total ..	90,082,875	75,602,255	92,006,641

MADRAS.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	29,753	....	....
2	297,405	365,277	373,131
3	....	....	....
4	159,540	182,551	170,115
5	....	....	3,182
6	1,562,423	681,798	603,419
7	304,021	674,701	911,128
8	585,980	521,291	436,134
9	215,185	146,388	92,023
10	1,378,551	671,947	610,086
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	4,532,858	3,243,953	3,199,218
11	597,197	1,782,033	1,360,116
12	2,286,860	1,399,629	1,199,983
13	683,188	548,907	723,527
14	1,742,470	1,335,305	709,900
15	956,948	2 146,689	3,031,116
16	230,062	651,416	274,196
17	2,471,629	1 711,088	856,133
18	872,073	863,256	1,203,892
19	4,529,888	3,873,808	4,105,009
20	9,274,796	7,297,004	8,838,603
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	23,645,111	21,609,135	22,302,475
21	6,359,664	5,885,347	7,725,816
22	2,233,637	1,934,105	2,954,478
23	861,700	826,395	1,149,916
24	6,913,265	5,940,505	6,461,952
25	992	61,683	13,727
26	2,979,084	2,292,661	2,828,343
27	....	....	86,921
28	1,754,462	1,651,518	2,353,207
29	....	....	....
30	2,056,966	2,812,171	2,125,114
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	23,159,770	21,404,385	25,699,474
31	....	....	....
32	2,044,268	3,681,900	1,969,207
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	46,953
35	....	....	....
36	678	1,150	26,816
37	....	....	....
38	....	23	....
39	....	25,050	43,609
40	42,368	747,076	761,402
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	2,087,314	4,455,199	2,847,987
Above 40.	352	226,282	170,081
Wastes, etc.	....	....	1,825
Grand Total ..	53,425,405	50,938,954	54,221,060

No. 3—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun*—continued.

BENGAL.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	....	....
2	339,082	264,567	301,168
3	20,135	27,347	17,498
4	....	....	228
5	....	....	....
6	35,781	50,158	28,115
7	4,082	174,152	407,957
8	146,746	122,076	85,641
9	379,628	397,283	473,036
10	902,312	338,210	483,234
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	1,827,766	1,373,793	1,796,877
11	3,271,630	3,191,245	3,312,837
12	1,932,336	1,238,689	1,128,060
13	2,105,314	1,796,975	1,517,281
14	1,286,043	830,495	1,024,062
15	3,348,458	3,174,026	2,622,181
16	2,769,640	2,405,075	2,225,252
17	3,631,571	2,479,909	2,448,809
18	166,671	87,304	88,794
19	1,559,618	1,167,757	1,354,141
20	527,002	1,445,691	1,486,532
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	20,598,283	17,817,166	17,207,949
21	1,675,261	1,525,746	856,032
22	1,839,272	2,957,573	2,110,882
23	942,178	139,700	29,675
24	298,757	904,177	2,216,458
25	....	559	10,457
26	454,457	221,886	510,821
27	506,008	69,447	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	78,205	224,849	566,621
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	5,794,138	6,043,937	6,300,946
31	....	11,986	....
32	43,581	63,924	212,942
33	....	9,156	....
34	583,385	612,857	100,380
35	....	....	....
36	7,258	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	82,475	133,322	37,540
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	716,699	831,245	350,862
Above 40.	705	38,480	15,676
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	28,937,591	26,104,621	25,672,310

UNITED PROVINCES.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	458	....	....
2	56,925	....	....
3	752	7,480	....
4	932,582	920,825	546,881
5	609,132	1,356,206	1,648,246
6	5,238	75,993	494,567
7	1,264,927	1,493,444	1,741,067
8	2,867	54	110,543
9	181,654	388,525	116,943
10	852,969	738,444	793,612
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	3,907,504	4,980,971	5,451,859
11	5,814,072	10,855,640	9,884,874
12	2,661,378	2,052,374	3,275,813
13	1,747,747	2,763,912	2,925,082
14	3,725,000	6,165,597	6,719,791
15	854,580	1,303,134	1,068,738
16	7,672,181	4,842,119	4,880,302
17	6,373,389	6,825,776	6,789,534
18	2,166,672	2,436,980	3,505,963
19	2,422,070	3,848,268	3,070,601
20	596,075	905,942	863,218
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	34,033,164	41,999,742	42,983,916
21	251,657	948,683	1,526,479
22	744,413	1,586,550	2,389,278
23	167,577	625,473	763,360
24	1,547,223	700,777	1,820,879
25	....	....	59,952
26	259,465	471,499	555,088
27	800	....	....
28	36,744	46,401	46,423
29	711	....	....
30	87,936	161,048	234,737
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	3,096,526	4,540,431	7,396,196
31	....	....	....
32	....	28,369	17,083
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	791
35	....	....	....
36	60,011	37,548	31,209
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	137,974	164,316	220,575
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	197,985	230,233	269,658
Above 40.	182,813	97,691	163,312
Wastes, etc.	51,911	143,916	58,558
Grand Total ..	41,469,903	51,992,984	56,323,499

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	47	....	....
7	....	....	3,262
8	152,103	203,243	234,687
9	15,100	25,026	247,880
10	243,457	423,761	237,936
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	410,707	652,030	723,765
11	2,153	34,964	57,489
12	281,123	313,600	270,627
13	37,399	199,444	315,071
14	577,363	636,677	487,549
15	27,477	97,669	6,159
16	432,511	408,460	345,681
17	....	8,949	3,990
18	....	287	....
19	....	....	....
20	301,011	352,719	596,220
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	1,659,037	2,052,769	2,082,786
21	....	19,279	43,964
22	91 483	25,264	8,754
23	....	....	2,275
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	4,960	1,011	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	185,432	221,533	390,937
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	281,875	267,087	445,930
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	9,588	7,760
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	....	9,588	7,760
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total.	2,351,619	2,981,474	3,260,241

PUNJAB.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	....	1,935	....
7	....	20,572	....
8	....	....	....
9	6,787	26,268	33,693
10	304,572	....	34,087
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	311,359	48,775	67,780
11	955,283	350,385	662,388
12	169,661	38,744	14,402
13	688,277	386,280	286,692
14	268,747	193,955	190,775
15	155,762	142,000	61,867
16	109,938	....	32,621
17	27,127	47,154	6,894
18	8,393	....	....
19	....	....	....
20	20,990	37,141	280,009
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	2,404,178	1,195,659	1,535,648
21	....	....	....
22	....	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	2,107	....	75,170
25	....	....	32,322
26	....	19,802	35,434
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	332	....	14,433
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	2,439	19,802	157,359
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	....	....	....
Above 40.	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total.	2,717,976	1,264,236	1,760,787

No. 3.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun*—continued.

DELHI.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	226,591
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	1,569
5	....	....	....
6	....	4,988	....
7	38,967	....	5,431
8	59,534	45,639	49,066
9	....	61,563	59,695
10	137,378	170,307	100,997
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	235,879	282,497	443,349
11	943,816	1,711,725	2,041,245
12	20,807	5,601	22,746
13	81,296	744,429	1,420,492
14	2,286,460	1,286,351	91,897
15	44,944	942,123	854,283
16	189,937	149,192	1,004,038
17	....	15,264	134,032
18	....	....	3,753
19	....	....	6,266
20	1,078	38,136	271,888
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	3,568,338	4,892,821	5,850,640
21	....	4,884	2,978
22	....	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	848	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	....	7,935	151,471
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	....	13,667	154,449
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	....	....	....
Above 40.	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,804,217	5,189,985	6,448,438

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	41,130	154,305	290,579
2	391,194	304,388	413,572
3	....	6,128	16,398
4	152,189	341,794	267,929
5	72	403	887
6	193,405	279,260	218,834
7	2,003,380	2,155,343	2,328,053
8	36,632	274,653	145,440
9	1,939,047	1,959,047	2,358,887
10	575,404	874,227	837,235
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	5,332,453	6,349,548	6,877,814
11	1,633,079	2,167,772	2,206,927
12	4,608,807	3,554,618	4,768,892
13	1,993,489	2,187,379	2,139,057
14	2,070,778	1,794,721	2,157,459
15	650,966	960,503	779,797
16	2,376,136	2,673,840	3,001,340
17	1,236,029	1,107,729	1,457,034
18	966,828	520,283	255,602
19	404,485	787,919	973,761
20	4,404,158	4,853,332	6,391,416
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	20,344,855	20,608,096	24,123,285
21	503,655	202,359	756,403
22	739,416	526,610	614,389
23	10,482	....	6,592
24	3,256,593	2,709,583	2,769,651
25	61,898	48,774	415,229
26	471,077	846,161	1,157,885
27	....	....	....
28	149,425	188,546	140,415
29	....	....	....
30	279,869	198,559	280,383
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	5,472,415	4,720,592	6,140,947
31	13,645	....	....
32	162,421	192,278	278,062
33	....	....	9,303
34	414,292	254,055	471,975
35	....	....	....
36	....	9,354	227
37	....	....	....
38	155	1,059	144
39	....	....	....
40	17,472	30,008	31,836
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	607,985	486,754	791,547
Above 40.	119,780	93,381	108,366
Wastes, etc.	....	....	74,328
Grand Total ..	31,877,488	32,258,371	38,116,287

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

BURMA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	....	....	....
7	....	....	....
8	....	....	....
9	....	....	....
10	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	....	....	....
11	....	433,297	622,733
12	....	....	....
13	....	145,078	141,481
14	....	....	....
15	....	252,734	268,620
16	....	....	....
17	....	11,266	34,178
18	....	....	....
19	....	....	....
20	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	....	842,375	1,067,012
21	....	900	....
22	....	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	....	900	....
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total	....	843,275	1,067,012

Note.—The Cotton Mills in Burma started work in May, 1923.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2,529,698	3,502,820	5,807,028
2	4,214,724	4,298,917	6,027,009
3	2,697,171	2,681,927	2,504,126
4	4,923,924	5,620,793	6,524,588
5	881,895	1,609,947	1,883,125
6	11,310,082	7,687,794	9,373,620
7	15,789,348	15,698,172	16,429,412
8	7,834,744	7,797,197	9,585,614
9	13,193,082	11,723,668	11,244,367
10	34,228,579	19,501,287	18,126,124
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	97,603,247	80,122,522	87,505,013
11	44,699,341	33,534,083	37,653,188
12	40,405,195	27,692,361	31,517,552
13	23,891,912	25,173,951	25,665,268
14	25,243,204	24,601,714	26,334,139
15	14,607,821	16,056,417	15,916,354
16	25,131,005	23,404,298	25,906,522
17	17,705,848	15,030,101	17,557,950
18	19,613,293	16,821,533	20,857,437
19	12,159,471	14,365,203	12,842,287
20	125,357,941	102,381,861	129,145,081
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	348,815,031	299,061,522	343,395,778
21	46,751,098	39,056,622	49,145,147
22	42,962,655	32,532,664	38,712,139
23	3,158,544	4,280,287	5,528,249
24	53,925,991	40,173,193	48,679,008
25	1,494,805	788,068	1,319,855
26	12,327,515	11,528,808	15,019,879
27	4,325,715	3,384,801	3,888,374
28	7,359,577	7,188,338	9,996,002
29	1,727,398	1,927,506	1,809,179
30	23,291,260	27,359,147	31,249,617
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	197,324,558	168,219,434	205,347,449
31	729,116	305,135	606,852
32	8,294,196	9,977,562	8,829,113
33	8,782	46,222	604,814
34	1,640,859	1,740,817	1,487,542
35	29,364	73,184	7,223
36	1,044,476	864,822	884,367
37	1,323	....	38,251
38	816,541	158,007	163,010
39	....	32,611	107,336
40	3,271,516	5,944,314	6,045,997
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	15,836,173	19,142,674	18,774,505
Above 40	2,194,883	3,255,170	5,808,696
Wastes, etc.	162,131	323,601	330,252
Grand Total	661,936,023	570,124,923	661,161,693

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

INDIAN STATES. (*a*)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	....	830	201,806
2	7,031	6,082	....
3	351,458	256,917	276,746
4	619,119	305,681	264,050
5	152,678	136,355	28,068
6	395,057	404,071	280,074
7	1,026,253	1,023,514	1,266,092
8	201,043	145,676	280,517
9	765,211	609,853	1,024,963
10	1,857,145	1,831,782	1,668,324
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	5,374,995	4,720,761	5,290,640
11	818,140	1,161,389	1,018,209
12	2,274,353	1,685,882	2,045,710
13	581,388	450,783	502,939
14	4,236,449	3,742,862	5,281,941
15	1,881,660	3,715,954	4,792,606
16	3,191,967	3,677,853	3,941,746
17	1,184,797	685,111	1,186,885
18	3,238,745	3,466,864	3,360,974
19	1,395,349	1,070,951	1,642,069
20	7,999,237	8,347,559	9,845,741
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	26,802,085	28,005,208	33,618,820
21	1,832,872	2,289,600	4,067,964
22	2,780,036	2,753,856	2,897,989
23	749,821	1,169,107	1,677,644
24	1,409,974	1,499,146	2,393,854
25	19,956	58,149	249,920
26	987,363	1,480,874	1,845,772
27	879,802	1,064,267	1,007,100
28	1,322,706	1,077,782	1,542,746
29	468,771	534,796	583,747
30	1,182,953	1,830,369	2,197,878
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	11,634,254	13,757,946	18,464,614
31	....	25,183	141,591
32	12,255	96,778	101,432
33	....	20	....
34	4,296	140,812	201,861
35	....	....	....
36	3,675	11,565	8,162
37	....	....	....
38	73	....	....
39	....	11,543	10,192
40	73,952	238,323	129,965
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	94,251	524,224	593,203
Above 40	408	5,618	13,531
Wastes, etc.	51,583	189,952	247,493
Grand Total	43,957,576	47,203,709	58,228,301

(*a*) See notes at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2,529,698	3,503,650	6,008,834
2	4,221,755	4,304,999	6,027,009
3	3,048,629	2,938,844	2,780,872
4	5,543,043	5,926,474	6,788,638
5	1,034,573	1,746,302	1,911,193
6	11,705,139	8,091,865	9,653,694
7	16,815,601	16,721,686	17,695,504
8	8,035,787	7,942,873	9,866,131
9	13,958,293	12,333,521	12,269,330
10	36,085,724	21,333,069	19,794,448
Total, Nos. 1 to 10 ..	102,978,242	84,843,283	92,795,653
11	45,517,481	34,695,472	38,671,397
12	42,679,548	29,378,243	33,563,262
13	24,473,300	25,624,734	26,168,207
14	29,479,653	28,344,576	31,616,080
15	16,489,481	19,772,371	20,708,960
16	28,322,972	27,082,151	29,848,268
17	18,890,645	15,715,212	18,744,835
18	22,852,038	20,288,397	24,218,411
19	13,554,820	15,436,154	14,484,356
20	133,357,178	110,729,420	138,990,822
Total, Nos. 11 to 20 ..	375,617,116	327,066,730	377,014,598
21	48,583,970	41,346,222	53,213,111
22	45,742,691	35,286,520	41,610,128
23	3,908,365	5,449,394	7,205,893
24	55,335,965	41,672,339	51,072,862
25	1,514,761	846,217	1,569,775
26	13,314,878	13,009,682	16,865,651
27	5,205,517	4,449,068	4,895,474
28	8,682,283	8,266,120	11,538,748
29	2,196,169	2,462,302	2,392,926
30	24,474,213	29,189,516	33,447,495
Total, Nos. 21 to 30 ..	208,958,812	181,977,380	223,812,063
31	729,116	330,318	748,443
32	8,306,451	10,074,340	8,930,545
33	8,782	46,242	604,814
34	1,645,155	1,881,629	1,689,403
35	29,364	73,184	7,223
36	1,048,151	876,387	892,529
37	1,323	....	38,251
38	816,614	158,007	163,010
39	....	44,154	117,528
40	3,345,468	6,182,637	6,175,962
Total, Nos. 31 to 40 ..	15,930,424	19,666,898	19,367,708
Above 40 ..	2,195,291	3,260,788	5,822,227
Wastes, etc. ..	213,714	513,553	577,745
Grand Total ..	705,893,599	617,328,632	719,389,994

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	15,992,625	15,521,772	15,943,126
	yards	49,942,704	44,976,248	45,854,981
Dhutis	pounds	74,356,038	66,430,964	72,037,312
	yards	356,343,656	317,030,808	350,809,695
Drills and jeans	pounds	7,918,525	8,393,125	12,484,822
	yards	33,772,487	35,801,376	54,413,402
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	655,091	440,557	593,556
	yards	4,633,985	2,559,446	3,474,873
Printers	pounds	5,714,285	4,671,723	4,120,605
	yards	24,666,672	20,063,202	17,764,322
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	93,911,998	86,979,032	100,106,957
	yards	422,391,366	389,027,995	453,320,844
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	12,095,489	10,574,756	12,089,664
	yards	61,150,934	51,395,132	58,469,478
Tent cloth	pounds	965,678	942,918	2,137,598
	yards	2,468,239	2,589,664	5,563,472
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	15,321,264
	yards	....	....	44,104,645
Other sorts	pounds	22,070,621	23,121,684	6,372,894
	yards	72,306,366	76,506,239	29,595,967
TOTAL	pounds	233,680,350	217,076,531	241,207,798
	yards	1,027,676,409	939,950,110	1,063,371,679
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	81,206,661	87,795,069	102,566,184
	yards	390,492,371	424,589,420	501,528,942
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	2,267,948	1,672,834	1,919,048
	dozens	539,692	394,018	469,131
Hosiery	pounds	189,238	180,117	185,272
	dozens	120,570	106,694	110,753
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,323,581	1,037,901	1,659,174
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	113,289	152,923	135,061
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	318,781,067	307,915,375	347,672,537
	yards	1,418,168,780	1,364,539,530	1,564,900,621
	dozens	660,262	500,712	579,884

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	8,314,545	9,049,600	9,846,500
	yards	25,239,447	24,318,253	25,734,288
Dhutis	pounds	20,434,495	19,445,677	21,115,663
	yards	102,025,169	97,624,467	110,996,543
Drills and jeans	pounds	7,362,499	7,771,330	11,311,884
	yards	31,522,794	33,293,809	49,906,678
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	331,508	273,166	447,042
	yards	2,185,687	1,559,771	2,442,682
Printers	pounds	305,681	65,168	33,033
	yards	1,673,693	280,456	164,919
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	63,537,339	61,959,117	71,844,535
	yards	289,340,232	278,940,228	326,482,134
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	9,743,082	8,358,453	9,692,334
	yards	48,426,838	39,457,238	45,033,825
Tent cloth	pounds	803,860	560,748	930,634
	yards	1,923,911	1,487,982	2,261,293
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	10,808,805
	yards	....	....	30,573,950
Other sorts	pounds	14,860,417	15,189,164	2,794,659
	yards	44,980,321	45,896,753	11,548,972
TOTAL	pounds	125,693,426	122,672,423	138,825,089
	yards	547,318,092	522,858,957	605,145,284
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	66,771,093	68,722,694	78,161,540
	yards	322,966,426	333,024,098	380,883,020
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	2,171,404	1,585,266	1,851,483
	dozens	487,332	349,414	429,010
Hosiery	pounds	110,486	96,436	90,534
	dozens	96,271	81,316	83,396
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,299,289	990,056	1,347,738
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	99,274	139,418	115,201
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	196,144,972	194,206,293	220,391,585
	yards	870,284,518	855,883,055	986,028,304
	dozens	583,603	430,730	512,406

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods.—				
Chadars	pounds	6,067,289	5,167,740	4,752,163
	yards	20,167,864	17,350,368	16,272,284
Dhutis	pounds	42,144,673	35,681,304	39,536,072
	yards	203,247,266	169,913,924	189,624,778
Drills and jeans	pounds	327,468	305,955	267,962
	yards	1,473,759	1,350,489	1,113,993
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	233,619	94,643	122,447
	yards	1,889,763	598,478	894,041
Printers	pounds	3,756,038	2,857,030	2,811,764
	yards	15,335,582	11,775,345	11,647,192
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	23,812,510	18,674,396	22,772,429
	yards	109,659,757	88,520,317	108,329,530
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,084,792	2,016,041	2,159,784
	yards	11,126,680	10,896,224	12,048,985
Tent cloth	pounds	29,921	268,977	1,104,936
	yards	257,929	838,700	3,042,048
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	3,200,746
	yards	....	....	10,046,672
Other sorts	pounds	4,543,105	4,921,097	2,346,240
	yards	18,230,484	20,235,477	12,303,889
TOTAL	pounds	82,999,415	69,987,183	79,074,543
	yards	381,389,084	321,479,322	365,323,412
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	6,495,590	9,341,479	14,238,865
	yards	36,475,227	53,956,487	81,059,633
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	10,177	9,222	9,596
	dozens	10,265	6,507	12,123
Hosiery	pounds	78,755	83,681	94,736
	dozens	24,298	25,379	27,356
Miscellaneous	pounds	23,625	47,656	262,017
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	10,692	8,832	7,903
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	89,618,254	79,478,053	93,687,660
	yards	417,864,311	375,435,809	446,383,045
	dozens	34,563	31,886	39,479

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	129,881	118,364	157,763
	yards	229,934	250,622	342,269
Dhutis	pounds	1,408,941	1,678,405	1,699,436
	yards	5,218,543	7,059,413	8,025,663
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,165,655	868,043	1,091,845
	yards	4,321,209	2,981,081	3,916,529
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	4,814	5,437
	yards	....	27,358	32,148
Printers	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	725,595	1,090,314	1,558,804
	yards	2,609,529	3,786,129	5,316,008
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,460,458	1,574,000	632,687
	yards	4,821,726	4,598,344	2,228,501
Tent cloth	pounds	111,919	57,891	3,090
	yards	164,997	76,935	5,069
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	1,227,515
	yards	....	....	4,147,657
Other sorts	pounds	1,875,381	1,332,841	313,412
	yards	5,434,351	4,189,010	1,244,367
TOTAL	pounds	6,877,830	6,724,672	6,689,989
	yards	22,800,289	22,968,892	25,258,211
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	8,317,028	9,347,500	9,375,316
	yards	26,723,954	32,178,225	31,492,700
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	547,368	378,310	434,616
	dozens	107,835	77,962	90,482
Hosiery	pounds	1,949	53,509	61,282
	dozens	566	25,848	25,857
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	67,163	950,633
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	15,744,175	16,571,154	17,511,836
	yards	49,524,243	55,147,117	56,750,911
	dozens	108,401	103,810	116,339

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	931	327	123
	yards	2,659	3,102	1,308
Dhutis	pounds	2,440,773	2,498,565	2,415,152
	yards	11,760,621	12,908,645	13,421,605
Drills and jeans	pounds	....	31	43
	yards	....	49	112
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Printers	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,192,335	1,703,458	2,383,978
	yards	5,392,094	7,503,626	10,157,846
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Tent cloth	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	132,747
	yards	....	....	888,140
Other sorts	pounds	52,059	209,341	28,136
	yards	756,476	1,219,189	229,486
TOTAL	pounds	3,686,098	4,411,722	4,960,179
	yards	17,911,850	21,634,611	24,698,497
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	86	3,271	....
	yards	192	9,726	....
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Hosiery	pounds	54,982	112,357	176,337
	dozens	16,135	35,912	49,474
Miscellaneous	pounds	128,635	211,435	252,914
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	3,869,801	4,738,785	5,389,430
	yards	17,912,042	21,644,337	24,698,497
	dozens	16,135	35,912	49,474

UNITED PROVINCES.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,872,181	1,265,314	1,721,247
	yards	5,970,670	3,641,426	5,075,703
Dhutis	pounds	3,359,228	3,610,452	3,958,868
	yards	13,832,517	14,892,844	16,338,380
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,138,113	679,948	607,372
	yards	3,372,272	2,026,345	1,920,452
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	74,284	171,222
	yards	....	295,053	684,485
Printers	pounds	820,608	582,572	678,645
	yards	3,591,258	2,754,438	2,423,259
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	668,348	1,110,309	2,252,913
	yards	2,809,229	4,574,476	8,526,071
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,452,717	1,403,675	2,399,008
	yards	4,534,220	4,304,078	8,503,206
Tent cloth	pounds	711,380	512,305	657,434
	yards	1,656,649	1,176,490	1,328,663
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	1,540,564
	yards	....	....	5,237,797
Other sorts	pounds	1,573,347	2,047,450	122,512
	yards	5,762,443	7,359,748	571,444
TOTAL	pounds	11,595,922	11,286,309	14,109,785
	yards	41,529,258	41,024,898	50,609,460
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	788,427	1,230,719	1,311,375
	yards	3,224,785	4,677,227	5,007,122
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	350,701	336,609	232,694
	dozens	50,465	28,266	29,172
Hosiery	pounds	25,439	15,697	23,944
	dozens	12,374	9,137	11,460
Miscellaneous	pounds	48,282	389,315	208,776
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	51,137	54,248	36,862
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	12,860,208	†14,026,011	15,923,436
	yards	44,754,043	45,702,125	55,616,582
	dozens	62,839	37,403	40,632

†Includes lbs. 713,114 for which details by classes are not available.

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	63,696	28,739	49,618
	yards	119,486	45,780	83,072
Dhutis	pounds	828,439	938,179	1,101,651
	yards	3,903,646	4,447,164	4,984,109
Drills and jeans	pounds	....	....	2,874
	yards	....	....	6,139
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Printers	pounds	99,226	62,047	113,358
	yards	327,660	268,523	379,158
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	236,485	102,220	24,228
	yards	839,713	361,653	115,769
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	21,391	923	8,157
	yards	75,427	4,512	37,909
Tent cloth	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	915,407
	yards	....	....	3,007,992
Other sorts	pounds	645,451	891,709	63,172
	yards	1,976,865	2,619,584	91,168
TOTAL	pounds	1,894,691	2,023,817	2,278,465
	yards	7,242,797	7,747,216	8,705,316
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	7,226	6,326	8,910
	yards	59,175	51,157	65,368
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	629	1,231	580
	dozens	59	168	159
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	1,902,546	2,031,374	2,287,955
	yards	7,301,972	7,798,373	8,770,684
	dozens	59	168	159

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	3	4,784	61,546
	yards	6	12,565	168,603
Dhutis	pounds	2,597	12,705	21,807
	yards	14,090	50,855	78,444
Drills and jeans	pounds	389	1,596	13,486
	yards	1,050	4,412	38,943
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	990	....	....
	yards	3,600	....	....
Printers	pounds	....	175	....
	yards	....	888	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	15,342	22	4,627
	yards	72,708	200	22,800
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	14,357	1	....
	yards	48,194	10	....
Tent cloth	pounds	783	48	....
	yards	2,270	120	....
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	386,124
	yards	....	....	1,390,388
Other sorts	pounds	73,157	543,587	3,301
	yards	248,580	1,570,068	6,325
TOTAL	pounds	107,618	562,918	490,891
	yards	390,498	1,639,118	1,705,503
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	540	1,374	21,160
	yards	2,317	7,260	111,456
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	108,158	564,292	512,051
	yards	392,815	1,646,378	1,816,959
	dozens	....	....	....

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	266,047	633,114	728,300
	yards	648,744	1,497,239	1,789,961
Dhutis	pounds	249,817	763,212	1,215,731
	yards	1,010,329	2,600,099	4,859,885
Drills and jeans	pounds	18,944	1,962	18,326
	yards	60,291	5,522	52,693
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	25	...	...
	yards	170	...	...
Printers	pounds	....	...	...
	yards	...	...	...
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	52,230	14,596	91,474
	yards	150,653	91,580	295,411
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	471,186	15,820	21,800
	yards	1,305,586	58,103	73,276
Tent cloth	pounds	501,661	691,265	737,094
	yards	1,137,741	1,448,572	1,623,392
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	...	....	1,838,312
	yards	....	....	4,941,488
Other sorts	pounds	392,322	1,304,871	2,056
	yards	1,046,847	3,502,899	16,024
TOTAL	pounds	1,952,232	3,424,840	4,653,093
	yards	5,360,361	9,204,014	13,652,130
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	773,475	188,302	221,068
	yards	2,616,647	1,092,717	868,737
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	525	512	1,850
	dozens	1,024	104	927
Hosiery	pounds	...	....	....
	dozens	...	...	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	2,726,232	3,613,654	4,876,011
	yards	7,977,008	10,296,731	14,510,867
	dozens	1,024	104	927

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,120,663	1,125,268	1,104,576
	yards	2,883,368	2,826,895	2,747,295
Dhutis	pounds	4,805,220	4,704,019	6,830,378
	yards	19,809,438	19,045,217	29,342,804
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,747,016	1,404,741	1,558,971
	yards	5,471,022	4,317,326	4,911,731
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	113,849	254,434	6,300
	yards	346,735	756,535	24,864
Printers	pounds	507,687	491,424	444,717
	yards	2,523,517	2,287,971	2,093,318
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,763,773	1,604,232	1,968,375
	yards	6,923,217	6,329,375	7,895,487
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	869,576	668,901	710,206
	yards	4,079,262	2,922,973	2,916,306
Tent cloth	pounds	547,305	490,170	413,478
	yards	1,080,752	985,223	806,290
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	824,480
	yards	....	....	2,718,891
Other sorts	pounds	959,860	944,758	447,266
	yards	3,802,681	3,116,300	1,832,558
TOTAL	pounds	12,434,949	11,687,947	14,308,747
	yards	46,919,992	42,587,815	55,289,544
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,410,490	3,463,002	4,396,175
	yards	13,917,311	14,428,897	17,340,542
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	247,450	170,932	312,417
	dozens	512,780	13,149	19,117
Hosiery	pounds	...	...	...
	dozens	...	....	...
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	225,235	431,124
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	194,998	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	16,287,887	15,547,116	19,448,463
	yards	60,837,303	57,016,712	72,630,086
	dozens	512,780	13,149	19,117

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	19,446,027	18,697,682	19,766,299
	yards	59,797,571	53,253,877	56,063,192
Dhutis	pounds	87,451,053	80,636,501	89,280,335
	yards	411,892,840	378,035,045	427,860,585
Drills and jeans	pounds	11,988,642	11,349,446	15,777,739
	yards	46,998,331	45,136,111	65,260,001
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	769,955	774,089	776,515
	yards	4,984,490	3,632,392	4,216,370
Printers	pounds	7,141,806	5,807,941	5,357,325
	yards	31,109,107	25,375,022	22,660,057
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	98,566,106	92,604,183	108,391,356
	yards	441,188,509	411,675,034	485,650,236
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	16,385,177	14,238,076	15,861,522
	yards	76,015,349	63,283,152	72,228,676
Tent cloth	pounds	2,838,726	2,694,597	3,948,694
	yards	6,510,648	6,277,004	9,326,886
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	22,186,413
	yards	....	....	66,436,998
Other sorts	pounds	27,642,198	30,396,241	7,352,749
	yards	91,334,609	100,083,037	33,587,339
Total	pounds	272,229,690	257,198,756	288,698,947
	yards	1,169,831,454	1,086,756,674	1,243,290,340
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	94,503,933	102,035,563	117,900,188
	yards	137,036,752	477,034,629	556,404,867
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,414,621	2,560,428	2,901,205
	dozens	1,211,855	513,667	608,988
Hosiery	pounds	271,608	361,680	446,835
	dozens	149,645	177,501	197,544
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,695,496	1,934,049	3,502,621
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	164,726	207,171	171,923
Grand Total	pounds	372,280,074	*365,007,761	413,621,719
	yards	1,606,868,206	1,563,791,303	1,799,695,207
	dozens	1,361,500	691,258	806,532

*Includes lbs. 66,652 for which details by classes are not available.

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 7.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

INDIAN STATES. (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,224,628	1,539,141	1,879,542
	yards	3,404,370	4,749,051	5,550,735
Dhutis	pounds	4,457,290	5,021,994	7,226,746
	yards	19,252,226	21,179,347	30,543,503
Drills and jeans	pounds	2,459,799	2,581,841	2,742,960
	yards	9,308,011	9,837,427	11,931,046
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	127,101	2,452	*367,994
	yards	569,458	10,190	*1,178,868
Printers	pounds	1,936,257	2,046,586	2,402,333
	yards	7,963,907	9,455,942	10,116,829
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	7,040,623	7,710,555	9,667,391
	yards	29,360,602	32,172,918	39,874,191
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,468,321	1,369,974	1,601,000
	yards	4,986,174	4,791,487	5,513,082
Tent cloth	pounds	28,027	99,988	207,532
	yards	77,497	296,265	566,903
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar(b)	pounds	....	....	7,248,053
	yards	....	....	20,715,564
Other sorts	pounds	9,393,804	9,478,691	3,222,755
	yards	27,035,995	28,404,872	13,087,379
Total	pounds	28,135,850	29,851,222	36,566,306
	yards	101,958,240	110,897,499	139,078,100
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,130,912	6,294,780	7,679,914
	yards	16,457,741	26,885,553	31,673,545
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	8,346	14,924	52,681
	dozens	785	640	2,451
Hosiery	pounds	192,763	186,151	226,015
	dozens	56,120	66,948	79,182
Miscellaneous	pounds	505,794	306,062	446,682
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	58	100,083
Grand Total	pounds	32,973,665	36,653,197	45,071,681
	yards	118,415,981	137,783,052	170,751,645
	dozens	56,905	67,588	81,633

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.
(b) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.
* Subject to correction.

No. 8.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	20,670,655	20,236,823	21,645,841
	yards	63,201,941	58,002,928	61,613,927
Dhutis	pounds	91,908,343	85,658,495	96,507,081
	yards	431,145,066	399,214,392	458,404,088
Drills and jeans	pounds	14,448,441	13,931,287	18,520,699
	yards	56,306,342	54,973,538	77,191,047
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	897,056	776,541	1,144,509
	yards	5,553,948	3,648,582	5,395,238
Printers	pounds	9,078,063	7,854,527	7,759,658
	yards	39,073,014	34,830,964	32,776,886
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	105,606,729	100,314,738	118,058,747
	yards	470,549,111	443,847,952	525,524,427
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	17,853,498	15,608,050	17,462,522
	yards	81,001,523	68,074,639	77,741,758
Tent cloth	pounds	2,866,753	2,794,585	4,156,226
	yards	6,588,145	6,573,269	9,893,789
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar (*a*)	pounds	....	....	29,434,466
	yards	....	....	87,152,562
Other sorts	pounds	37,036,002	39,874,932	10,575,504
	yards	118,370,604	128,487,909	46,674,718
Total	pounds	300,365,540	287,049,978	325,265,253
	yards	1,271,789,694	1,197,654,173	1,382,368,440
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	98,634,845	108,330,343	125,580,102
	yards	453,494,493	503,920,182	588,078,412
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,422,967	2,575,352	2,953,886
	dozens	1,212,640	514,307	611,439
Hosiery	pounds	464,371	547,831	672,850
	dozens	205,765	244,539	276,726
Miscellaneous	pounds	2,201,290	2,237,111	3,949,303
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	164,726	207,229	272,006
Grand Total	pounds	105,253,739	*401,660,958	458,693,400
	yards	1,725,284,187	1,701,574,355	1,970,446,852
	dozens	1,418,405	758,846	888,165

* Includes lbs. 66,652 for which details by classes are not available.
(*a*) Separately specified with effect from April, 1924.

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of the VALUE of GOODS WOVEN in the COTTON MILLS in INDIA.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	48,63,00,516	42,50,81,350	47,19,51,050
Madras	2,40,08,985	2,51,72,904	2,62,86,538
Bengal	60,28,391	67,76,904	75,29,681
United Provinces	1,81,34,802	1,66,31,358	2,01,58,960
Ajmer-Merwara	25,97,942	24,79,913	27,42,766
Punjab	1,66,410	4,56,609	5,32,932
Delhi	38,72,441	41,99,020	58,43,145
Central Provinces and Berar	2,44,04,439	2,00,45,754	2,62,82,362
Total	56,55,13,926	50,08,43,812	56,13,27,434
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Hyderabad, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry	2,81,25,618	2,87,41,173	3,34,61,676
Grand Total	59,36,39,544	52,95,84,985	59,47,89,110

No. 10.—*STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act, II of* 1896.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	1,59,18,696	1,29,37,458	1,87,80,279
Madras	8,46,783	8,99,127	9,04,416
Bengal	2,27,530	2,22,633	2,63,012
United Provinces	6,37,507	5,91,885	6,87,814
Ajmer-Merwara	91,685	87,138	93,875
Punjab	8,865	17,428	19,268
Delhi	1,41,212	1,43,455	1,93,676
Central Provinces and Berar	8,61,929	7,52,779	9,01,145
Total, Gross Duty	1,87,34,207	1,56,51,103	2,18,43,485
Total, Net Duty	1,74,22,997	1,38,50,839	2,12,26,859
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan and Gwalior (*a*.)			
Gross Duty	11,53,980	11,67,300	16,20,095
Net Duty	11,53,980	11,67,300	16,20,095
Grand Total, Gross Duty	1,98,88,187	1,68,19,203	2,34,63,580
Grand Total, Net Duty	1,85,76,977	1,50,18,139	2,28,46,954

Note.—The monthly figures and the figures for 1924-25 are as reported by the Local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department.

(*a*) Figures for Gwalior reported from June, 1924.

Report for the Year 1924.

Section VI.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Rules for Arbitration on Piece-goods. Standard Contract Form.

Provident Fund Rules.

RULES & REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting held on 23rd February, 1925.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. Name.

2. The Office of the Association will be situate in Bombay.

3. The objects of the Association are :— Objects of the Association.

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.

(*b*) To secure good relations between members of the Association.

(*c*) To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.

(*d*) To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members.

(*e*) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members.

(*f*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing legislative and other measures affecting the trade commerce or manufactures of its members.

(*g*) To make representations to Local Central and Imperial authorities on any matter connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members.

(*h*) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of transactions in piece-goods and yarn between parties willing or agreeing to submit to arbitration in accordance with the arbitration rules of the Association.

(*i*) To advance and promote commercial and technical education connected with the trade and commerce of its members.

(*j*) To undertake special enquiries and initiate or support any action for securing the redress of legitimate grievances connected with the trade or commerce of its members.

(*k*) To take any action which may be conducive to the extension of the trade and commerce of its members or incidental to the attainment of this object.

(*l*) To subscribe, to become a member of and co-operate with any other Association whether incorporated or not whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this Association and to procure from or communicate to any such Association such information as may be likely to forward the objects of this Association.

(*m*) To establish or aid in the establishment of funds to benefit employees of the Association or the dependents of such persons and to subscribe donate or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent purposes at the discretion of the Association.

(*n*) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Association directly or indirectly.

Persons eligible for membership.

4. Any individual, firm or Company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association.

Definition of the term "member."

5. The expression "Member" in these rules shall ordinarily mean the person, firm or Company, as the case may be, by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned; but shall where the context so requires or permits also mean and include the person or persons for the time being entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association.

Voting power of members.

6. At any General Meeting of members of the Association every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50/- paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 35 hereof.

7. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

8. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his firm, and the firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the firm.

9. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

10. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

11. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

12. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the document, return it to the person who sent it.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called " Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members " (hereinafter in these rules referred to as " the said Register "), and the names of all members of the Association shall be entered in the said Register together with the name of each person entitled or empowered, in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such members, so soon as the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association unless and until his name shall have been entered in the said Register as a person entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of precedence in the said Register, shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Mode of electing members.

18. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called " The Committee ").

19. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

20. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

22. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

23. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such ballot.

24. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the

day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

25. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

26. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays or Gazetted Holidays.

27. The ballot-box shall, at 4 p.m. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

28. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless the number of votes recorded is greater than one-fourth of the total number of the votes which would have been recorded if all members had voted. One adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

29. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

30. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

31. A candidate, who shall have been proposed for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

32. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, together with a bill for the entrance fee payable by such member on election and the amount of the annual subscription payable in accordance with these rules shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

Membership subscription.

33. Every member who shall after the date on which these rules shall come into force be elected a member of the Association shall pay on election an entrance fee of Rs. 100.

34. Every member who shall after the date on which these rules shall come into force be elected a member of the Association after the 1st January but before the 1st October in any year shall in addition to the entrance fee pay such proportion of the annual subscription for that year as shall be attributable to the period between the date of election and the 31st December of that year. Every member similarly elected after the 30th September in any year shall pay in addition to the entrance fee one-quarter of the annual subscription for that year.

35. Each member of the Association shall pay the annual subscription to the Association which may from time to time be determined by the Committee. Provided that the resolution of the Committee determining such annual subscription shall be passed by a majority of

not less than two-thirds of the members of the Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose of determining such subscription.

36. Annual subscriptions shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year in respect of the period from the 1st January to the 31st December in that year, and a member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership if his subscription is more than two calendar months in arrear.

37. A member who shall fail to pay his subscription for a period of three calendar months after it has become payable shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Association and his name shall forthwith be removed from the said Register. Provided that the Committee may for good cause shown for such non-payment of the subscription as to which the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding upon the member in default, and upon payment of the subscription in arrear revoke the cancellation of membership and order the name of such member to be reinstated in the said Register. Subscriptions in arrear shall be treated as a debt due to and recoverable by the Association.

Form of adherence to be signed by members.

38. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the rules of the Association in the form from time to time approved by the Committee and until such form shall have been signed a member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership.

Mode of resigning from membership.

39. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving not less than three calendar months' previous notice in writing (expiring at any time) to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership and upon the expiration of any such notice such member shall cease to be a member of the Association and his name shall forthwith be removed from the said Register.

The Committee its constitution and mode of election.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called " The Committee " to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January, elect the Committee from amongst the list of persons whose names appear in the said Register as persons entitled to act and vote for members.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen ordinary members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the eighteen ordinary members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the day so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association not less than seven days' notice in writing of the day appointed for the said elections and of the names of all authorised representatives of members who are eligible for election as members of the Committee.

45. The members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the said election, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon the day appointed for the said elections the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p.m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen ordinary members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the said elections, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the ordinary members of the Committee.

49. On the day appointed for the said elections voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the eighteen ordinary members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the ordinary members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as ordinary members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the ordinary members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day which shall have been appointed under these rules for such elections.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for the said elections the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by the scrutineer, who shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of the members of the Committee shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. Those persons in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for the respective appointments of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and ordinary members of the Committee shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman, Deputy Chairman and ordinary members of the Committee respectively.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 6 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time, and if two representatives of any one such member shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

56. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen ordinary members of the Committee.

57. If any person who shall have been elected according to these rules either as Chairman of the Committee or as Deputy Chairman of the Committee shall decline to

accept the appointment there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for the appointment of a Chairman or Deputy Chairman as the case may be.

58. If any person who shall have been elected in accordance with these rules as an ordinary member of the Committee shall decline to accept the appointment the person who shall have received the next largest number of votes shall be considered to have been elected, and if there shall be no such person then the vacancy shall be filled by the retiring Committee.

59. If in any ballot for a Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee there shall be an equality of votes for the appointment, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for the appointment of a Chairman or Deputy Chairman as the case may be. If in any ballot for the election of the eighteen ordinary members of the Committee there shall be an equality of votes for the eighteenth appointment, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

60. The new Committee shall take office upon the conclusion of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association held after their election, and shall continue to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, when they shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election.

61. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

62. When any vacancy other than a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall occur in the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to appoint any duly qualified person to fill such vacancy who shall hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association when he shall retire but shall be eligible for re-election. Similarly if any member of the Committee shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the General Meetings of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to appoint any duly qualified person to act as a member of the Committee during the absence of such member.

63. If any vacancy other than a temporary vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these rules by the members of the Association of any duly qualified person. A temporary vacancy may be filled by the members of the Committee from their own number.

64. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting. The procedure to be adopted by the Committee in conducting business.

65. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

66. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

67. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month.

68. The Committee shall have power to require from any member an explanation as to any act done or conduct pursued by such member which in the opinion of the Committee shall be in contravention of the rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association. If any such explanation shall be refused or having been given shall be deemed unsatisfactory, the Committee shall cause a Special General Meeting of the Association to be convened to consider the acts and conduct of such member, and the Association shall have power if a Powers of the Committee.

quorum be present at such Special General Meeting to resolve by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at the meeting to declare that such member is expelled from the Association.

69. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association and shall not be entitled to claim any refund on account of subscription which may have already been paid.

70. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

71. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

72. At the first meeting of the Committee held after the holding of the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association in each year, the Committee shall appoint three or more of their number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions other than arbitrations, arising under the rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee shall be filled by the Committee by the appointment thereto of another member of the Committee.

73. The Committee may from time to time appoint a Sub-Committee to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, or may consult any outside authority if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

74. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 72 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

Duties of Secretary & Assistant Secretary.

75. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the business and affairs of the Association except in cases where he has received the special permission of the Committee. He shall have charge of all correspondence and shall keep an account of the funds of the Association and of funds connected with or in any way controlled by the Association. He shall have the care of the rooms, furniture, library, pictures and of all documents belonging to the Association. He shall give notice as desired by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of all meetings of the Association, of the Committee, of the Departmental Committees and Sub-Committees of the Association and of all Associations working in connection with the Association. He shall duly notify members of their election, collect all dues from members of the Association or from any Committee or any Association working in connection with the Association. He shall prepare the Annual Report of the Association and the reports of all Committees and of all Associations connected with the Association under the guidance of the Chairman and the Committee and generally shall perform all such duties as are incidental to his office and generally act under the orders of the Chairman or in his absence of the Deputy Chairman and the Committee. In all matters appertaining to the detailed duties of his office as above enumerated he shall follow the policy and instructions laid down by the Chairman or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman.

76. An Assistant Secretary of the Association may be appointed, and if so appointed, his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. The Assistant Secretary shall during any temporary absence of the Secretary owing to sickness or any other cause or during the absence of the Secretary on leave perform all or any of the duties of the Secretary as may be asigned to him.

77. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a Minute Book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time. **Minutes Book of the Committee.**

78. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint. **General Meetings of Members.**

79. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

80. If any four members of the Association shall by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

81. Seven clear days' notice of every Annual General Meeting shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay and seven clear days' notice shall also be given to members of every Special General Meeting, except Urgent General Meetings specially convened by the Chairman or the Committee.

82. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum according to these rules shall be present at such meeting.

83. At any General Meeting a quorum shall be constituted if the number of votes of the members represented at the meeting shall exceed 25 per cent. of the total number of votes of all the members for the time being of the Association.

84. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting a quorum according to these rules shall not, within thirty minutes of the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such day not being less than 10 days thereafter as the Committee may determine and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was convened.

85. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 84 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven clear days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in at least one English and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

86. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the Chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

87. The voting at any General Meeting shall be in the first instance, by show of hands, but this shall not preclude any member present from demanding a poll. If a poll is demanded the number of votes to which each member shall be entitled shall be calculated in accordance with Rule 6. The result of a poll shall supersede a vote taken by show of

hands. In the case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

88. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a Minute Book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

89. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

Special General Meeting for concerted general action.

90. All proposals or recommendations for concerted general action respecting the mills which the Committee of the Association may consider to be concerned in respect to a strike, lockout, short-time working or organised lessening of production, payment of bonus, increases or reductions in wages, or any other matter whatsoever, shall only be adopted if passedby a majority of not less than 85 per cent. of the votes cast at a Special General Meeting duly called for the purpose of considering such proposals or recommendations.

Expulsion of members for contravening resolutionsadopted at the General Meeting.

91. Any member of the Association who shall contravene the terms of any proposal which has been approved and adopted by the members of the Association under Rule 90 hereof shall be liable to be summarily expelled from the Association by a resolution of the Committee declaring that such member is expelled; provided that such resolution shall be passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Committee present at a Special Meeting called for the purpose of considering such contravention.

92. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association, and shall not be entitled to claim from the Association any refund on account of subscription which may have already been paid.

93. A firm or Joint Stock Company or other Corporation which shall be expelled under the last preceding rule shall be eligible for re-election after the expiry of six months from the date of expulsion provided not less than three members in addition to the proposer and seconder concur in the proposal for re-election.

Funds and properties of the Association.

94. The control of the funds of the Association shall be vested in the Committee, who in addition to the powers expressly conferred on them by these rules may exercise all such powers, and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Association and are not hereby or by law expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Association in General Meeting.

95. If at any time during the year the funds at the disposal of the Committee are insufficient or are likely to be insufficient to defray the estimated expenditure for the remaining portion of the year, then the Committee shall, in such case, call a General Meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

96. The Committee shall cause proper books of account to be kept of the transactions of the Association and of the assets, credits and liabilities thereof, which books of account shall be kept at the office of the Association or at such place or places, and in the charge of such person or persons as the Committee may from time to time direct.

97. At least seven days previous to each Annual General Meeting of members of the Association the Committee shall send to each member of the Association a duly audited income and expenditure account, and a balance-sheet, containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Association and made up to the 31st December of the year immediately preceding the meeting, and such account and balance-sheet shall be laid before the members at the Annual General Meeting of the Association in each year.

98. The Committee for the time being shall have power to invest and deal with any of the moneys of the Association not immediately required for the purposes thereof in such securities and in such manner as they may think fit and from time to time to vary or realise such investments.

99. The Committee shall have the power to determine the manner in which bills, loans, receipts, acceptances, endorsements, cheques, releases, contracts and documents shall be signed or executed by and on behalf of the Association.

100. There shall be two Trustees of the Association and the first Trustees shall be Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji. Subsequent Trustees shall be appointed by resolution of the Committee. Any person for the time being entitled to act and vote for a member shall be eligible as a Trustee. Any Trustee who shall cease to be entitled to act and vote for a member shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Trustee. Any Trustee may be removed by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such removal.

101. All the funds and properties of the Association shall be vested in the Trustees who shall have the custody of all securities and documents of title relating thereto and shall deal with and dispose of the same and the income thereof in accordance with the written directions from time to time given to them by the Committee for the time being.

Responsibility of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary & members of the Committee.

102. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, nor any ordinary member of the Committee nor the Secretary nor any Trustee shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or ordinary member of the Committee or as Secretary or Trustee, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or an ordinary member of the Committee or Secretary or Trustee of the Association, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or ordinary member of Committee or Secretary or Trustee of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

The date when the rules come into force & the mode of altering the rules.

103. These rules shall come into force on the First day of March 1925 on which date the present rules shall stand cancelled. No alterations in these rules shall be made save and except by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast at a General Meeting of the members of the Association duly convened and held for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall have been fully set forth in the notice convening the meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 26th February 1924.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings :—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Essentials of a registrable trade mark.

2. For the purposes of these rules a registrable Trade Mark must consist of a distinctive mark, device or design not being a name, signature or word or words (invented or otherwise) either alone or in combination with one or more of the following :—

(*a*) The name of a Company, individual or firm represented in a special or particular manner.

(*b*) An invented word or invented words.

(*c*) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or surname.

Provided—

(1) that any trade mark registered in the Permanent Register of the Association prior to the 31st March 1924 shall be registrable as a trade mark under this Rule ;

(2) that no trade mark shall be accepted for registration which contains or consists of any scandalous design, or any matter the use of which would by reason of its being calculated to deceive or otherwise be disentitled to protection in a Court of Justice, or would be contrary to law or morality ;

(3) that no trade mark shall be accepted for registration which contains or consists of a representation of the Royal Arms (or Arms so closely resembling the Royal Arms as to be calculated to deceive), or of a photograph or photographs of any member or members of the Royal Family.

Classification of goods.

3. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

4. The Association shall keep two registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

5. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

6. Every such application shall specify the name by which the trade mark to which the application relates is intended to be known and the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark is intended to be applied and shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark for the use of the Association and also by such further number of copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of members.

7. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the name by which any such trade mark is intended to be known, and the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark is intended to be applied. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

8. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in the 'Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

9. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association, send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 21 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

10. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 11 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

11. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

13. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

14. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

15. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

16. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

17. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register ;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register, on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

18. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

19. Every application under Rules 16 and 17 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

20. If any member, being the owner of a trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register shall so alter the trade mark as in the opinion of a majority of the Trade Marks Sub-Committee to render it materially different, either in name or design, from the registered trade mark, and shall use the mark so altered on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which registration of the original mark was obtained, the member concerned may be required to apply in the manner prescribed for registration of the altered trade mark as a new trade mark and in default of compliance with any such requisition within one month after receipt thereof by the member concerned, the altered trade mark shall be deemed an unregistered trade mark.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the Form of Adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

22. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 14, such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 37 to 43 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

23. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice, as is permitted by these rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following rules :—

24. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

25. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 24 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

26. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

27. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

28. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed, the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

29. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

31. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;
or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail, from any cause whatever, to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;
or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

32. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

33. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

34. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these rules, shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

35. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :— Fees on arbitrations.

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

36. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

37. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, make Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to registera trademark as to whichnotice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

38. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 37 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 37 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 37 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

39. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, have made any such application as in Rule 37 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 37 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 37 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 38 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

40. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 37 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 37 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 37 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 38 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these rules, as if no such notification had been given.

41. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 37 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 38 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

42. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 38 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court :—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark, be entered therein.

43. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

44. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

45. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

46. These rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1924 on which date they shall supersede all other rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

RULES FOR ARBITRATIONS ON PIECE-GOODS.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Bombay Millowners' Association, hereinafter called the Association, that it is desirable that disputes and differences between members and merchants should be more speedily and economically settled, and whereas it is considered desirable that judgments should be framed by competent practical authorities on Indian piece-goods, the following Arbitration Rules have been framed as a means to these ends :—

Panel of Arbitrators.

Rule 1.—There shall be appointed triennially by the Committee of the Association a panel of Arbitrators consisting of thirty members. Fifteen Arbitrators shall be selected from amongst the representatives of members of the Association, and the remaining fifteen Arbitrators shall be selected by the Committee of the Association from amongst the dealers in Indian-made piece-goods.

Panel of Umpires.

Rule 2.—From amongst the panel of Arbitrators elected in accordance with Rule 1, the Committee of the Association shall elect triennially six persons, who shall be eligible to act as Umpires in any disputes submitted to the Association for arbitration.

Secretary.

The Secretary or Acting Secretary for the time being of the Association shall be, and is hereby appointed to act as Secretary in all arbitrations conducted by the Association in accordance with these rules.

He shall also keep a record in the form, from time to time prescribed by the Committee of the Association, of all arbitrations conducted by the Association, receive all fees in connection therewith and keep the necessary books of account, and shall diligently perform all other duties prescribed by, or necessary under these rules.

Appointment of Arbitrators.

Rule 3.—In all cases in which any dispute has arisen in relation to a piece-goods contract which provides for a decision thereon by the Association, or in relation to any piece-goods contract in respect of which the parties thereto have subsequently agreed in writing to submit to such a decision, each party to the dispute shall appoint an Arbitrator to act on his behalf. The Arbitrators so appointed shall in all cases be chosen from the panel of Arbitrators elected in accordance with Rule 1.

Rule 4.—The appointment of Arbitrators in accordance with Rule 3 shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary upon Form I prescribed by the Association, and shall be signed by both parties to the dispute or persons duly authorised to sign on their behalf.

Appointment of Arbitrator by one party.

Rule 5.—Where a dispute has arisen or differences exist with reference to a contract which provides for arbitration in accordance with these rules, then, notwithstanding anything in Rules 3 and 4, either party to the dispute may, by notification to the Secretary on Form II, appoint an Arbitrator to act on his behalf, such Arbitrator to be chosen from the panel of Arbitrators elected in accordance with Rule 1.

Notification to other party.

Rule 6.—Upon receipt of a notification of the appointment of an Arbitrator by one party in accordance with Rule 5, the Secretary shall give written notice to the other party to the dispute of the appointment of an Arbitrator by the first party and shall call on the second party to appoint an Arbitrator.

Reference to sole Arbitrator, if second Arbitrator is not appointed after 15 days.

Rule 7.—Upon receipt of a written notice in accordance with Rule 6, the notified party shall within fifteen days appoint an Arbitrator, selected from the panel of Arbitrators, to act on his behalf. The appointment of an Arbitrator under this rule shall be made upon Form III and sent to the Secretary of the Association.

If, after due notice as aforesaid, the party fails to appoint an Arbitrator to act on his behalf, the dispute shall stand referred to the Arbitrator appointed by the other party under Rule 5 as sole Arbitrator, and any award which he may make shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Rule 8.—Before proceeding to adjudicate in any dispute in which two Arbitrators have been appointed in accordance with the preceding rules, the Arbitrators shall select an Umpire and communicate the name of the Umpire so selected to the Secretary of the Association. The Umpire so chosen shall be selected from the panel of Umpires appointed in accordance with Rule 2 and his name shall not be communicated to the Secretary unless he has consented to act.

Rule 9.—If the Arbitrators are unable to agree as to their Umpire, they shall notify the Association of their disagreement and shall request the Committee of the Association to appoint an Umpire from the panel of Umpires. Upon receipt of a notification that an Umpire has been appointed and has consented to act, the Arbitrators shall thereupon proceed with the hearing of the reference.

Rule 10.—If for any reason the Arbitrators fail to agree they shall within one month of entering upon the reference or within such extended time as is permitted by Rule 17 or Rule 18, refer the dispute, for adjudication by the Umpire.

Rule 11.—No Umpire shall be appointed to adjudicate in any dispute to which he or his employers are a party.

Arbitrators to be disinterested.

Rule 12.—In selecting Arbitrators the parties to the dispute shall ensure that no person is selected or shall adjudicate in any dispute in which he or his employers are interested, and that not more than one person from the same firm shall be appointed as an Arbitrator.

Death of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

Rule 13.—If an Arbitrator or Umpire dies or for any reason becomes incapable of acting, a new Arbitrator or Umpire shall forthwith be appointed.

Submission.

Rule 14.—The Arbitrators shall appoint a time and place for hearing of the reference and within seven days of the notice in that behalf the parties to the dispute shall prepare and submit written statements of their respective cases.

Submission by one party.

Rule 15.—If after a notice in accordance with Rule 14 a party to a dispute fails to submit a statement, the Arbitrators may without further notice proceed with the adjudication of the dispute at the time and on the date fixed for the hearing on the basis of the statement submitted by the other party.

Submission available for inspection by other party.

Rule 16.—If separate statements are put forward by each party, the Arbitrators may at their discretion cause a copy of each statement, with or without accompanying enclosures or extracts therefrom, to be submitted to the opposing party for information and remark if desired.

Rule 17.—The Arbitrators may, at their discretion, extend the time for the submission of a written statement but shall not be bound to receive or consider any written statement of either party, tendered after the expiration of the original or the extended time as the case may be.

Power to call for extra or verbal evidence.

Rule 18.—The Arbitrators or the Umpire shall have general authority to require from either or both of the parties to the dispute such further verbal or written statements, explanations, and other information, evidence and materials as they or he may consider necessary for the adjudication of the dispute and may, in such instances, by endorsement on the reference paper, extend the time for making an award by a period not exceeding one English calendar month.

Hearing in absence of one party.

Rule 19.—The Arbitrators or the Umpire may proceed with the reference in the absence of any party who shall after due notice refuse or neglect to attend without having satisfied the Arbitrators or the Umpire, as the case may be, that good and sufficient reason exists for such neglect or refusal.

Sample for Inspection.

Rule 20.—At the time appointed for the reference the parties shall have ready at the rooms of the Association or elsewhere as directed the sale samples duly attested, and if required sample packages or complete bales. Samples, packages or bales so sent will be at the sender's risk and must be accompanied by a peon in charge and by a cooper to open the packages.

Advice of Counsel.

Rule 21.—The Arbitrators or the Umpire, as the case may be, may, with the consent of both parties, before making a final award, and at the expense of the parties to the dispute, consult and adopt the advice of

solicitors or counsel on any question of law, evidence, practice or procedure arising in the course of the reference. In such instances the time for making an award may be extended by a period not exceeding one English calendar month.

Award to be made in certain time.

Rule 22.—When a dispute stands referred to two Arbitrators they shall make their award in writing in Form V, within one month of first entering upon the reference, or within the extended period allowed by them under Rule 17 or Rule 18.

Award of sole Arbitrator.

Rule 23.—When a dispute stands referred to a sole Arbitrator he shall make his award in writing on Form VI, within one month of first entering upon the reference, or within the extended period allowed by him under Rule 17 and Rule 18.

Umpire's award.

Rule 24.—When a dispute stands referred to an Umpire he shall make his award in writing on Form VII within fourteen days of entering upon the reference or within the extended time allowed under Rule 17 or Rule 18.

Award to bear appropriate stamps.

Rule 25.—The award in Forms V, VI or VII bearing stamps to the value laid down under the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act for the time being in force, shall be lodged with the Secretary and shall state clearly the liability of each party in respect of the fees, charges and expenses in connection with the arbitration.

Copies of award to disputants.

Rule 26.—When completed a signed copy of the award shall be sent by the Secretary to each of the parties to the dispute, for compliance with the terms thereof.

Extent of award.

Rule 27.—The Arbitrators or the Umpire may by their or his award determine what they or he shall think fit to be done by either of the parties concerned, respecting the matters referred.

Award binding on all parties.

Rule 28.—The parties shall in all things abide by and obey the award which shall be binding on the parties and on their respective representatives notwithstanding death or legal disability occurring to any party before or after the making of the award, and so that death or legal disability shall not operate as revocation of the submission.

Setting aside award.

Rule 29.—No objection shall be taken or be entertained to any application to file an award except and unless such objection is made upon the grounds laid down in Section 14 of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

Further award.

Rule 30.—Whenever an award directs that a certain act or thing shall be done by one party to the reference and such party fails to comply with the award, the party in whose favour the award was made may make an application for a further award determining the amount of damages or compensation payable by reason of such failure, and the Committee of the Association on receipt of such application shall proceed to appoint

Arbitrators or an Umpire who may or may not be the same persons or person who made the first award. The arbitration on the said application shall then proceed in accordance with these rules and the award thereon may be filed separately or together with the original award.

Immunity of Arbitrators.

Rule 31.—Neither party to a dispute which has been submitted to arbitration as provided in these rules shall bring or prosecute any suit or proceedings whatsoever against the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, or the Secretary for the time being of the Association, for or in respect of any suit or proceedings save for the enforcement of the award against the other party.

Application of Indian arbitration laws.

Rule 32.—The provisions of the Indian laws relating to arbitration in so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, shall apply in the conduct of all arbitrations conducted by the Association.

Fees.

Rule 33.—In respect of any arbitration conducted in accordance with these rules fees shall be paid in accordance with the following Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Rs. 15 for each Arbitrator.
Rs. 30 for any Umpire appointed in accordance with these rules.
Rs. 10 as fees due to the Association for clerical duties in connection with the arbitration and filing of the award.

Recovery of fees.

Rule 34.—A bill showing the amount due in respect of fees, stamp duties, etc., due to the Arbitrators, the Umpire, and the Association, by each party to the dispute shall accompany any copy of the award sent in accordance with Rule 26, and shall be paid within seven days of the receipt thereof.

Rule 35.—In addition to the fees mentioned in Rule 33 the parties to the dispute shall pay as and when demanded by the Secretary, and as set out in the award, all other fees or charges incurred during the arbitration in accordance with Rule 20.

Notices.

Rule 36.—All notices required by these rules to be given shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given if left at the last known place of abode or business of the party to whom the notice is addressed, or if sent by post prepaid addressed to him by name at such place of abode or business, and not returned through the post as undelivered before the completion of the award in Forms V, VI or VII, and shall if sent by post be considered to have been given at the time at which the letter would in the ordinary course be delivered.

CONTRACT.

No._____ *Bombay*, _____ 192 .

We, the undersigned (hereinafter called "the Buyers"), hereby agree to purchase from _____ (hereinafter called "the Company"), the undermentioned goods upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say :—

Quality No.	Description.	Dimensions.			No. of Bales.	Pieces in each Bale.	Total pieces.	Total lbs.	Rate nett at Mills.			Per	Quality as.	Finish as.	Fold.	Border.	Headings.	Designs.	Assortment of designs in each Bale.	Ticket or Stamps.
		In.	yds.	lbs.					Rs.	a.	p.									

1. The quality of the goods shall accord with the recognised standard quality cloth manufactured by the Company.

1-*a*. The quality of the goods shall accord with the sample submitted to and approved by the Buyers.

2. The Company does not guarantee, except where a particular assortment is specially stipulated, any fixed assortment in the deliveries of goods of various dimensions and patterns, and in such cases the Buyers shall take delivery of and pay as herein agreed for all bales (not exceeding the contract quantity) from time to time ready for delivery regardless of assortment.

3. The Buyers agree to accept at the price herein fixed an assortment of bales to the extent of 10 per cent. more or less than the contract quantity, but as regards such limit the Buyers shall not be obliged to take up more than 5 bales more or less of each sort, including any loose pieces of each sort.

4. In the case of goods sold at a fixed rate per pound the Buyers shall not raise any objection or claim compensation for short weight so long as the average weight per bale in each lot delivered does not vary from the invoice weight by more than 2 per cent. The Company does not guarantee the weight of any goods sold by the piece.

5. The Buyers shall not be entitled to any allowance or compensation for any deficiency in the width of Dyed, Bleached and/or Calendered goods when such deficiency does not exceed one inch.

6. In the case of a sale of ready goods, payment therefor shall be made and delivery thereof taken by the Buyers within eight days of sale.

7. In the case of a sale of goods for future delivery, the Buyers shall on the last day of each English Calendar month take delivery and pay for in cash against delivery of as many bales as shall have been made ready during that month and either at the Mill premises or at the godowns of the Company as the Company may direct.

8. The Company shall not be under any obligation to notify the Buyers of the number of bales ready for delivery at the end of each English Calendar month, but it shall be the duty of the Buyers to ascertain the number of bales ready for delivery from time to time and to pay for and take delivery of the bales accordingly; if the Company shall notify the Buyers of the number of bales ready for delivery at any time, such notification shall be deemed to have been given as a matter of favour only and without any obligation or undertaking on the part of the Company to give notice in future.

9. In the event of the Buyers requesting the Company to despatch the goods either by rail, road or sea, and the Company acceding to such request, the goods shall be at the risk in all respects of the Buyers, from the time they leave the Mill premises or godowns of the Company, as the case may be, including the risk of delay in delivery due to the non-booking of the goods by the Railway or Shipping Company for which the Company takes no responsibility.

10. Where goods are to be delivered in lots or by instalments, this contract shall be deemed and construed as a separate contract in respect of each lot or instalment, and the rights and liabilities of the Company and the Buyers respectively shall be the same as though a separate contract had been made in respect of each lot or instalment.

11. All goods of which delivery shall not be taken by the Buyers in accordance with the terms of this contract, shall, as from the date on which delivery thereof ought to have been taken, be deemed to have been appropriated to this contract and the Buyers shall be deemed to have assented to such appropriation without any further consent on their part than is evidenced by their being parties to and signing this contract. From the date of such appropriation the said goods shall be held by the Company for the account of the Buyers and

at their sole risk as regards loss, damage, deterioration or otherwise and the price of the goods *plus* all charges shall carry interest in favour of the Company from due date at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and the Company shall be entitled at its sole discretion and without any previous notice to the Buyers to sell the said goods on account and at the risk of the Buyers either by public auction and/or private sale and either together or in lots and at such time or times and on such terms and conditions as the Company may think fit. If the net sale proceeds of the goods shall be less than the amount due to the Company for the price of the goods *plus* interest and all charges, the Buyers shall pay the deficiency to the Company on demand.

12. The Company shall have a general lien on all goods of the Buyers for the time being in the possession of the Company (including goods already paid for but of which delivery may not have been taken by the Buyers) for the total amount due to the Company for the time being under this contract and also for any amount due to the Company under any other contract with the Buyers either alone or jointly with another or others.

13. In respect of all goods of which delivery shall not be taken by the Buyers on the due date the Buyers agree to pay to the Company on demand annas 8 per bale per month or any part of a month for godown rent and annas 4 per bale per month or any part of a month for insurance calculated from the due date for taking delivery thereof to the date on which actual delivery shall be taken by the Buyers.

14. If any goods while in the possession of the Company shall be destroyed and/or damaged from any cause whatsoever after the due date for delivery thereof to the Buyers, any sum recovered from the insurance of such goods against such destruction and/or damage may be applied by the Company in satisfaction in whole or in part, as the case may be, of the price of the said goods *plus* interest and all charges, and if the sum so recovered shall be less than the price of the said goods *plus* interest at 9 per cent. and all charges the Buyers shall pay the deficiency to the Company on demand, and on the other hand if the sum so recovered shall be greater than the price of the said goods *plus* interest at 9 per cent. and all charges, the Sellers shall pay the excess so recovered to the Buyers on demand.

15. If the Company shall be unable to deliver the whole or any part of any goods sold for future delivery by the time specified for delivery thereof by reason of the mills working short time, or its being expedient to stop the mills temporarily or by reason of fire, war, stoppage or hindrance in the supply of raw materials or fuel, explosion, accident, strike, riot, lock-out or other disorganisation of labour or transport, breakdown of machinery, or any other inevitable or unforeseen event of any kind whatsoever directly or indirectly interfering with the working or the full working of the mills, the Buyers shall take delivery of such bales as the Company may be in a position to deliver (if any) and the time for completing the contract shall, as regards the bales not ready by the specified time, be extended for such time as the Company may reasonably require to make up for the delay caused by stoppage, hindrance to or interference with the working of the mills or any other of the events or circumstances before mentioned, PROVIDED ALWAYS that should the inability to deliver be continuous during a period of three consecutive English Calendar months then the Buyers shall be entitled by notice in writing of their intention to do so, to cancel the contract in respect of any bales then remaining to be manufactured.

16. If for any other reasons than those mentioned in the last preceding clause any portion of the contract goods is not ready for delivery by the specified time, it shall be lawful for the Buyers at their option either to cancel the contract in so far as it relates to the balance of the goods not then ready for delivery, or to extend the time of delivery for such period as the Company may reasonably require, not exceeding one month, PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the Buyers shall elect to cancel the contract it shall be incumbent upon them to give to the Company within seven days after the due date for delivery of the goods not then ready notice in writing of their intention to cancel, and in default of such notice within the time aforesaid the Buyers shall be precluded from cancelling the contract and the time for delivery shall be deemed to have been extended for such period as the Company may reasonably require, not exceeding one month, to make ready for delivery the balance of the goods then undelivered.

17. In any of the cases provided for in the last two preceding clauses the Buyers shall not be entitled to make any claim for damages, allowance, compensation or otherwise in respect of such non-delivery or late delivery and shall pay for the goods delivered a price which shall bear the same proportion to the total price of all the goods as the goods delivered bears to all the goods agreed to be delivered, and in the event of the time for delivery being, or being deemed to have been extended, all the provisions of this contract shall apply equally to the extended time as to the time originally specified, including therein the remedies reserved to the Company for failure on the part of the Buyers to pay for and take delivery of the goods when ready within the extended period and including the liability of the Buyers for interest.

18. The Buyers shall not be entitled to make any claim for an allowance or otherwise in regard to the condition of the goods when once the goods have left the mill premises or the godowns, as the case may be, of the Company.

19. The Buyers shall not be entitled to make any claim for an allowance or otherwise on the ground that the goods delivered are not in accordance with the contract unless notice in writing of their intention to make such claim shall have been given to the Company within one calendar month after the date of actual delivery of the goods to the Buyers or to a carrier or other agent on behalf of the Buyers. In default of any such notice the goods delivered shall be deemed to be in all respects in accordance with the contract.

20. In the event of any goods the subject of this contract or any portion thereof being destroyed or so damaged by fire, water or other cause beyond the control of the Company as to render them unmerchantable while stored at the mills or godowns of the Company pending due date for delivery, the contract in respect of such goods shall be deemed to have been cancelled by mutual consent and the Buyers shall have no claim whatsoever against the Company in respect of such goods, but if the price of such goods shall have been then paid the Buyers shall be entitled to a refund thereof.

21. All disputes and questions whatsoever which shall arise between the parties hereto out of or in connection with this agreement or as to the construction or application thereof or the respective rights and obligations of the parties hereunder or as to any clause or thing herein contained, or any account or valuation to be made hereunder or as to any other matter in any way relating to these presents, shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the time being in force regulating arbitrations with respect to piece-goods.

22. Notwithstanding any such reference to arbitration as aforesaid the Buyers shall take delivery of the goods the subject of the reference and pay for the same as herein agreed, and unless the arbitration award is to the effect that the goods under dispute are "no tender" the Buyers shall be bound to accept the said goods on payment by the Company of the allowance (if any) awarded to the Buyers. If, however, the arbitration award is to the effect that the goods are "no tender" the Buyers shall be entitled to invoice back the said goods with any penalty the arbitrators may award.

23. Nothing appearing in the contract in any vernacular language, save only the name or signature of the Buyer or his Agent, shall be binding upon the Company.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND RULES.

Name: *Rule* 1.—The Fund shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association Provident Fund.

Definitions. *Rule* 2.—In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

" Association " means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

" Committee " means the Committee for the time being of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

" Trustees " means the Trustees of the Fund for the time being as hereinafter provided.

" Salary " or " Pay " means only the fixed monthly salary received by each employee from the Association and does not include any acting, officiating or personal allowance, bonus, commission or other remuneration or profit whatever uncertain in amount or derived by any employee by any means, outside his fixed ascertained salary.

" Fund " means the Provident Fund constituted hereunder.

" Member " means any person in the service of the Association who is also a subscriber to the Fund.

" Service " means continuous service ; and the test whether service is continuous is the payment to an employee of a salary continuously during the period of service; and dates from the beginning of each employee's service, whether such service begins before, on, or after 1st May, 1924 : Provided that an employee who is granted leave on loss of pay shall not thereby be considered as having broken the continuity of his service. In the case of an employee who may have left the service of the Association for any reason and has been subsequently re-engaged, his service will be reckoned from the date of his re-engagement.

" Employee " means a salaried officer or servant of the Association.

Object of the Fund. *Rule* 3.—The object of the Fund shall be to provide every employee, who is a member, with a sum of money, the amount of which will be ascertainable according to these rules, on termination of his service with the Association.

Management of Fund. *Rule* 4.—The Fund shall be managed by the Committee of the Association for the time being whose decision shall be final and binding upon all members.

Trustees of Fund. *Rule* 5.—The Committee shall appoint annually two of their number to be Trustees of the Fund, in whom the Fund shall be vested.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in any year the Committee shall appoint another of their number to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year.

Compulsory contribution. *Rule* 6.—Contribution to the Fund shall be compulsory on all permanent employees of the Association who are in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem, but employees whose service with the Association commenced previous to 15th April, 1924, shall have the option of joining, such option to be declared by the 15th May, 1924.

Rules binding on all members. *Rule* 7.—These Rules shall operate to bind every member who shall become a member by exercising his option under Rule 6 in the same way as if he had become a member by entering the service of the Association after the said 15th April, 1924.

Rule 8.—Every employee who shall be or become a member shall be subject to these rules, and shall sign an agreement in the Form A annexed to these rules. Agreement to be signed.

Rule 9.—Every member shall contribute 8⅓ per cent. of his salary to the Fund, which shall be deducted from his pay on the last day of each month. Scale of member's contributions.

Rule 10.—The Association will, on the 30th June and the 31st December, in each year contribute and pay to the Fund a sum which shall be equal to the aggregate contributions of all the members during the half-year preceding each of such days respectively. Association's contributions.

Rule 11.—The contribution of any employee absent on leave or furlough shall, during the period of such absence, be assessed on the salary allowed to him during such absence, but any employee shall be at liberty, subject to the consent of the Committee, to contribute on the full amount of his salary if he should so desire, provided notice in writing of such desire shall have been given by him to the Committee prior to the due date for payment of salary next after such employee shall have obtained leave or furlough. Contributions of members during leave.

Rule 12.—The Committee from time to time shall pay into the Imperial Bank of India or such other bank as the Committee may select, to the credit of an account to be opened in the names of the Trustees, all moneys received by them. All moneys to the credit of such account shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules and such account shall be operated on only by cheques bearing the signatures of the two Trustees in addition to the signature of the Secretary of the Association. Cheques to be signed by Trustees and Secretary.

Rule 13.—The moneys of the Fund not immediately required for the purposes of the Fund shall from time to time, but not later than 12 months after being credited to the Fund, be invested by the Trustees, in their own names, in any security in which trust property may be lawfully invested under the Indian Trusts' Act, 1882. The Trustees shall have power to vary or transpose such investments into or for others, as may at any time be deemed expedient ; or such money may be placed in deposit with any bank or banks as the Trustees may think expedient. Available funds to be invested.

Rule 14.—The Trustees shall from time to time, upon the written requisition of the Committee, pay to them such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes of these rules and shall if necessary raise the moneys required for the same by a sale of the securities held by the Trustees or of a sufficient part thereof or by a loan on the security of the same. Power to make sale of securities.

Rule 15.—A separate account shall be kept in Form B with respect to each member showing the amount of the subscriber's personal contributions, with interest thereon as it becomes due, and also his share of the contributions of the Association, lapses and forfeitures, with interest thereon. Separate account for each member in Form.

Rule 16.—The account of each member will be made up on the 31st December in each year, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount standing to the credit of each member during such year, and the Association will contribute the difference, if any, between the amount of interest realised by the investment and 5 per cent. as aforesaid. Interest allowed.

Rule 17.—A statement of account of each member shall be made up in Form C to 31st December of each year, and each member shall be required to certify in writing upon such account that the amount therein shown as standing to his credit is correct. Annual statement to each member.

Rule 18.—No member shall be entitled to claim payment of any money out of the Fund except as is by these rules expressly provided.

Rule 19.—The full amount standing to a subscriber's credit, including his own and the Association's contributions, together with interest accrued, shall be payable— Total amount payable.

(1) on the death of the subscriber to his nominee or heir under Rule 27 ;

(2) to the subscriber on his retirement from the service of the Association, provided that he has—

(*a*) completed fifteen years' service ; or,

(*b*) established to the satisfaction of the Committee that his retirement is necessitated by incapacity for further service.

Committee's power to waive forfeitures.

Rule 20.—A subscriber who leaves the service of the Association without fulfilling the conditions of Rule 19 shall be entitled only to payment of his own accumulated subscriptions, together with the interest which has accrued thereon, provided that the Committee shall have absolute discretion to waive forfeiture of the subscriber's interest in the Association's contributions and the income derived therefrom if this concession is, in their opinion, justified.

Dismissal for grave misconduct.

Rule 21.—In the event of a subscriber being dismissed from the Association for grave misconduct or dishonesty, of which fact the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding upon the subscriber, the whole of his interest in the Fund may be forfeited for the benefit of the Fund.

Division of forfeitures.

Rule 22.—Except as provided in Rule 21, and subject to the provisions of Rule 20, any lapse or forfeiture which may accrue during the year shall be divided amongst the members in proportion to the amount of the subscriptions they have contributed during the year and such sums shall be placed to their credit and shall be paid to them if and when they shall respectively become entitled to their shares of the contributions of the Association.

Member's right to the amount of his own subscription.

Rule 23.—A subscriber's contributions to the Fund and the amount credited to his account as income earned thereon, shall be his property funded for his benefit and, save as provided by Rule 21, shall not be forfeitable in any circumstances except as may be provided by law.

Member's right to Association's contribution.

Rule 24.—A subscriber's interest in the contribution made by the Association to the Fund does not commence until he retires from the service of the Association, and qualifies for admission to the benefit of the Association's contribution under these rules.

Advances from the Fund.

Rule 25.—Advances from the amount standing to their credit on account of their own subscriptions may, at the discretion of the Committee, be granted to subscribers in deserving cases of sickness or other urgent cause, for themselves or for their families ; such advance to be subsequently repaid by instalments to be fixed by the Committee in each case with interest, at such rate and payable at such times and whether simple or compound, as the Committee may direct.

Closing of member's account.

Rule 26.—A subscriber's account shall be closed—

(1) when he dies, on the day after the date of his death ;

(2) when he quits the service of the Association, from the day on which he quits it.

When a subscriber's account is closed, such amount, if any, as may be decided by the Committee, shall be added in respect to the portion of the year since the 31st December preceding.

No further contribution and interest shall be credited in respect of any period subsequent to that date.

Procedure on withdrawal.

Rule 27.—(*i*) Each subscriber shall, on joining the Fund, furnish a declaration in the Form D annexed showing how he wishes the amount to his credit in the Fund to be disposed of on his death. Such declaration is revocable at any time during the subscriber's lifetime,

but a fresh declaration shall be operative only on being received by the Committee. On a subscriber's marriage or re-marriage any declaration previously made will forthwith become null and void. If the nominee is a minor, the subscriber must, at the time of nomination, also appoint a person of full age to whom the amount standing to the subscriber's credit is to be paid on behalf of the minor nominee in the event of the subscriber dying before the minor nominee attains his majority.

If a subscriber fails to make and maintain the required nomination, the amount which would have been credited to his account on account of the Association's contributions and income thereon shall lapse to the Fund, but the Committee, at their absolute discretion, may order such payment in this respect to the deceased's widow or family as they may deem fit.

On the death of a subscriber the full amount standing to his credit shall be paid within three months of the date of death without deduction, either to his nominee as provided or (if his nominee is a minor at the time such amount is payable) to the person for the time being appointed to receive such amount on behalf of the minor nominee irrespective of the period for which the subscriber has served. In the event of no valid nomination being in existence, the amount standing to the deceased subscriber's credit and shown in the Form prescribed in Rule 15 shall be paid to his legal heirs.

(*ii*) If the withdrawing subscriber be living he shall apply to the Committee for payment of the amount to his credit. The Committee shall thereupon decide the further amounts, if any, which are to be credited to the subscriber's account under these rules and shall cause payment to be made to the subscriber.

(*iii*) When payment of a subscriber's account to himself or to his nominee (or in cases where no valid nomination was in existence to his legal heirs) has been accepted, no further claim shall lie against the Fund nor shall the Committee's decision as to the amounts credited to the subscriber's account be questioned.

Expenses of the Fund.

Rule 28.—Any loss to the Fund from any cause whatever and all other costs, charges and expenses to which the Committee or the Association shall be put in connection with the Fund for any reason whatsoever shall be borne by and be a charge upon the Fund.

Annual making up of accounts.

Rule 29.—The accounts of the Fund shall be made up yearly on the 31st December.

Member not entitled to assign or transfer his interest in the Fund.

Rule 30.—A subscriber's interest in the Fund in respect either of principal or interest shall be strictly personal, and no member shall be entitled to transfer or assign, whether by way of security or otherwise howsoever, his interest or any part thereof in the Fund and no such transfer or assignment shall be valid, and the Trustees or Committee shall not recognise or be bound by notice to them or any of them of any such transfer or assignment, and all moneys standing in the books of the Fund to the credit of any member so transferring or assigning his interest as aforesaid shall forthwith be forfeited as from the date of such transfer or assignment to the use of the Fund and be dealt with accordingly ; and, further, if any prohibitory order or attachment or process of a Civil Court be served upon the Trustees or the Committee or any of them or any person on their behalf by which any moneys standing to the credit of any member in the books of the Fund shall be attached or be ordered to be paid into a Civil Court or be ordered to be withheld from such member, such moneys shall forthwith be forfeited to the use of the Fund and be dealt with accordingly : Provided that the Committee shall be at liberty in their uncontrolled discretion at any time thereafter to give such moneys or any part thereof for the benefit of such member or his wife, children or relations and the Trustees shall deal with such moneys accordingly on the written requisition of the Committee.

Procedure in case member's interest has been assigned.

Rule 31.—If any member shall transfer or assign his interest in the Fund as aforesaid, or if such interest shall be attached or otherwise dealt with or affected as indicated by Rule 30, the Association may forthwith cease all contributions to the Fund in respect of such member and all moneys standing to the credit of such member represented by or referable to contributions by the Association and the interest thereon shall forthwith be transferred

by the Trustees from the credit of such member to the credit of a suspense account, and if for a period of one year from the date of such transfer the Trustees shall not have received from the Committee written instructions to re-transfer the said moneys and interest, or so much thereof as shall not have formed the subject of any such instructions of the Committee as aforesaid, shall, upon the expiration of the said period of one year, be deemed to be moneys which have lapsed or become forfeited and shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule 22.

Indemnification of Trustees.

Rule 32.—The Association shall hold every Trustee indemnified against all proceedings, costs, and expenses occasioned by any claim in connection with the Fund not arising from his negligence or fraud.

Power to close Fund.

Rule 33.—The Committee shall have the power to close the Fund at any time if considered advisable or necessary, in which event the moneys in the Fund will be distributed among the members in accordance with their accounts.

Certificate as to amount of balance.

Rule 34.—In all cases wherein a certificate shall be required of the amount of the balance standing in the books of the Fund to the credit of a deceased member for the purpose of obtaining, free of stamp duty, a grant of probate or letters of administration or any other purpose, such certificate shall be in the Form E.

Power to make new rules.

Rule 35.—The Committee shall have the power, after one month's notice to members, to make any alterations, amendments or additions which they may consider necessary in or to these rules.

Date of enforcement of rules

Rule 36.—These rules shall come into force on 1st May, 1924.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM A.

Form of Agreement prescribed in accordance with Rule 8.

I hereby declare that I have read the foregoing rules of the Bombay Millowners' Association Provident Fund and that I agree to be bound by them.

Dated *day of* 19 *at*

Name in full .....

Date of birth .....

Date of joining appointment .....

Nature of appointment .....

Salary per mensem ..... Rupees.

Signature : ..... Address :— .....

Witness (name) : ..... { Address :— ..... / Occupation :— .....

Witness (name) : ..... { Address :— ..... / Occupation :— .....

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM B.

Form of account prescribed by Rule 15.

Name of Member :— _____

Joined the service of the Association on _____

Joined the Provident Fund on _____

Name of Nominee :— _____

Date of Payment.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Membership subscription for the month of	Member's subscription.			Interest on member's subscription.			Association's contribution.			Interest on Association's contribution.			Amount of forfeitures credited to member.			Total amount at credit of member.			REMARKS.
Brought forward ...			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM C.

Statement showing the sums standing to the credit of Mr. ..... employed as ....., issued solely for his information.

FOLIO NUMBER OF ACCOUNT .....

PARTICULARS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Member's subscription and interest standing to his credit on 31st December, 192 , as per last Memo.						
Member's subscription and interest credited during the year 192						
Association's contribution with forfeitures and interest standing to the credit of member on 31st December, 192 , as per last Memo.						
Association's contribution with forfeitures and interest less expenses credited during the year 192						
Total amount at credit on 31st December, 192 ..						

NOTE.—This Memo cannot be hypothecated nor used in any way as being a security to a third party.

The name of the nominee, as at present registered, is :—

.....

.....

BOMBAY, 31*st December*, 192 . *Secretary.*

Certified that the amount shown above as standing to my credit on 31st December, 192 is correct.

*Bombay, the.....day of.....*192... *Signature.* .....

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM D.

Form of Declaration prescribed in accordance with Rule 27.

No.....

Folio No.....

I,....., employed as.....in the service of the Bombay Millowners' Association, hereby declare that in the event of my demise before retirement the sum of money standing to my credit in the Bombay Millowners' Association Provident Fund shall be distributed in the manner shown against their names in the tabular statement below.

The amount due to any nominee named hereunder, who is a minor, at the time of my death, should be paid to the person whose name appears in the corresponding line in column 5 :—

1	2	3	4	5
Name & address of nominee or nominees.	Relationship with the subscriber.	Whether a major or minor. If a minor, date of birth should be stated.	Amount or share of deposit.	Name and address of person to whom payment is to be made on behalf of any minor.

Here state whether married or unmarried :—

Witness.....

Witness.....

Signature.....

Dated.....*day of*.....19....

N.B.—If a member wishes to revoke the above nominations he must endorse it to that effect and make a fresh nomination.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM E.

Certificate prescribed in accordance with Rule 35.

No.....

It is hereby certified that the balance standing in the books of the Provident Fund of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the credit of..... of.....numbered as above on the ..... day of.....was Rupees..... Dated this ..... day of.....19.... Entered..... Examined.....

Trustees :—

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Association is entitled to elect two members on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute so long as it continues to contribute not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Institute.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible to act as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representatives shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representatives shall *ex-officio* be members of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of any of the Association's Representatives under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of any of the Association's Representatives from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of any of the Association's Representatives applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Explanatory Note.

Prior to November 1920, the date of the first elections to the new Councils constituted under the Reforms Scheme, the Association's Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council had been elected in accordance with the provisions of the Association's Rules for the election of such members. Under the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, however, the Association becomes a Commerce and Industry Constituency and is entitled to elect one member to the Legislative Assembly and one member to the Bombay Legislative Council. Election to these bodies will henceforth be held in accordance with special Rules and Regulations drawn up by the Government of India and the Local Government in that respect. The Rules and Regulations in question have been published in the *Gazettes*, but the following summary of their provisions, so far as they relate to elections in this Constituency, has been prepared for the convenience of members.

Notes as to the procedure to be followed in connection with the election of Members of the Association for the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

N.B.—It must be distinctly understood that the following Notes are drawn up merely for the convenience of members and are in no way to be considered as over-riding the Rules and Regulations framed under Section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Rules. Part II and Part III.

1. Members only of the Bombay Millowners' Association as defined in Rule 4 of the Association's Rules and Regulations will be eligible to vote at elections for, and be eligible for nomination as candidates for election to the above Councils.

The term member includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of any person, firm, company, or other corporation registered as such member, provided such person is not disqualified under the provisions of Part II of the Electoral Rules, and has been duly nominated, in accordance with Clause 3 of these Notes by the said member.

Regulations. Part I.

2. The Secretary for the time being of the Association will be the Returning Officer for the Constituency.

Regulations. Part II.

3. The Secretary will immediately before each election call upon each member to nominate a person, who is duly qualified under Rules 6, 7 or 8 of the Association's Rules and Regulations and who is not otherwise disqualified, for registration on an electoral roll and except as is hereinafter provided, only such person as is so nominated and registered will be eligible to vote on behalf of such member at the ensuing election, and be eligible for nomination as a candidate for election at the ensuing election.

Regulations. Part II, Clause 1 (3) and Clauses 4 & 5.

4. The Secretary will on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government publish the Electoral Roll provided for in Clause 3 of these Notes at the Head-Quarters of the Association, and at the time of publishing the roll will in like manner publish a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule I attached to these Notes.

Regulations. Part II, Clause 6.

5. On receipt of the orders made by the Revising Authority in regard to any claims or objections that may be raised, the Secretary will make such cancellations in, and will prepare a list of such additions to, the Electoral Roll as may be required in accordance with such orders and will re-publish such amended Electoral Roll and list of additions at the Head-Quarters of the Association on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government.

6. The Electoral Roll will come into force from the date of re-publication provided for in Clause 5. Rules. Part III, Clause 9 (4).

7. The Electoral Roll as amended and supplemented by the list of additions will be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in this Constituency. Regulations. Part II, Clause (7).

8. A fresh Electoral Roll will be prepared for each election in the prescribed manner. Regulations. Part VIII, Clause (j).

9. Any person whose name appears on the Electoral Roll of the Association may be nominated as a candidate for election in the manner hereinafter provided. Rules. Part IV, Clause II.

10. Nominations will be by means of a nomination paper in Form I appended to the Electoral Regulations and which will be supplied by the Secretary to any member asking for the same. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (1).

11. Every nomination paper will be subscribed by two members as proposer and seconder and will be signed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (2).

12. Where a member subscribes a larger number of nomination papers, those first received up to the number allowed will be deemed to be valid and the remainder invalid. Where in any such case the Secretary is not available to determine which nomination papers were received first, all such papers will be deemed to be invalid. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (3).

13. Each candidate will be nominated by a separate nomination paper. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (4).

14. Save as provided in Clause 15, every nomination paper will be presented to the Secretary at the Head-Quarters of the Association by the proposer or seconder on or before a date and at a time, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (1).

15. A candidate may be nominated by a nomination sent by post so as to reach the Secretary before the time appointed as aforesaid in Clause 14. The proposer and seconder will append to such nomination paper a certificate from a Gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer that they have signed the paper in his presence and that they are members of the Association. Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (2).

16. A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Secretary not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes ; or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny. The Secretary will forthwith publish any such withdrawal in such newspapers as he may select and, where the name of the candidate has been inserted in any voting paper, will cause the same to be cancelled. Regulations. Part III, Clause 3 (1) & (2).

17. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature will not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be re-nominated as a candidate for the same election. Rules. Part IV, Clause II (3).

18. In the event of the death of a candidate between the date fixed for the presentation of nomination papers and the date fixed for recording votes, all proceedings with reference to such election will be commenced afresh with the exception of proceedings in connection with the drawing up of the Electoral Roll as provided for in Clauses 3 to 6. Fresh dates for the stage of such election will be prescribed by the Local Government. Regulations. Part III, Clause 3 (3).

19. On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate or his election agent, and his proposer and seconder may attend at the Head-Quarters of the Association and the Secretary will allow them to examine all nomination papers which have been received by him. Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (1).

Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (2).

20. The Secretary will examine the nomination papers and will decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and may reject, either of his own motion, or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground or on the ground that it was not received at or before the time appointed for the nomination of candidates ; or that the candidate has not complied with the provisions of Clause 22 ; the decision of the Secretary, with the reasons therefor, will be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 5 (1).

21. The Secretary will forthwith publish in such newspapers as he may select the names of the candidates who have been validly nominated, and the order in which the names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper.

Rules. Part IV, Clauses 11 and 15.

22. On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate will make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under the Electoral Rules to be his election agent and no candidate will be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (1).

23. The appointment of an election agent, whether the election agent appointed be the candidate himself or not, may only be revoked by a writing signed by the candidate and lodged with the Secretary and will operate from the date on which it is so lodged.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (2).

24. In the event of such a revocation or of the death of any election agent, whether such event occurs before, during or after the election, then the candidate will appoint forthwith another election agent and declare his name in writing to the Secretary.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (1).

25. Within one month or such longer period as the Governor may allow after the date of the declaration of the election, every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, will cause to be lodged with the Secretary a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (2).

26. Every such return will contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct and management of the election and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (3).

27. The return will be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which will be in the form contained in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules, and will be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (4).

28. The Local Government will cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as it may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Secretary.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (1).

29. If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll will be taken.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (2).

30. If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be duly elected.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (3).

31. If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be elected and the Governor will, by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies and if any such are received, will call upon the Association to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (4), and Regulations, Parts V & VI.

32. Votes will be given by ballot and no votes shall be received by proxy. The voting paper will be in Form II-A appended to the Electoral Regulations, and the procedure laid down in Parts V and VI of the Electoral Regulations for the recording of votes will be followed.

33. Each member shall be entitled to one vote only. Regulations. Part V, Clause 1 (*c*) and (*d*).

34. Votes will be counted by or under the supervision of the Secretary, and any candidate or candidates, or in the absence of a candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing will have the right to be present at the time of counting. Regulations. Part VI, Clause 1 (1).

35. When the counting has been completed, the Secretary will forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given, to be elected. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (7).

36. Where any equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote will be deemed to have been given will be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Secretary of the Association and in such manner as he may determine. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (8).

37. The Secretary will without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, who will publish the name of the candidate elected in the *Bombay Government Gazette.* Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (9).

SCHEDULE.

Regulations. Part II, Clauses 4 & 5.

Notice under Regulation 4, *Part II of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations and of the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral Regulations.*

1. The Electoral Roll of the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency is hereby published in accordance with Regulation 3, Part II.

2. Any person entered on the roll who objects to any entry in the roll or any person claiming to be entered in the roll should lodge his claim or objection in the following manner :—

(*a*) Such claim or objection shall be made in writing and shall specify the Constituency in question, the grounds on which the right of any person to be entered in the roll is asserted or denied, the evidence which the claimant or objector intends to lead, the address of the claimant or objector, his number, if any, in the Electoral Roll and the area in the roll for which he is entered and in the case of an objection, the number in the Electoral Roll of the person to whose entry objection is taken and the area in the roll for which he is entered.

(*b*) Four copies of the claim or objection shall be delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Judge authorised to receive the claim or objection under the Regulations on or before the third day from the publication of the roll, excluding the day of such publication.

(*c*) A claim or objection which is not lodged in the manner herein prescribed or by a person not entitled to lodge the same, shall be rejected.

3. Claims and objections relating to this roll should be sent to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

LIST SHOWING THE VARIOUS STATISTICAL RETURNS PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION, THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	Members.		Non-Members.		Postage.	
	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Per copy.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Current Quotations of Local-made Piece-goods and Yarns—Issued weekly ..	Free to Members.	....	6 0 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of English and Foreign manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of Indian-manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Movement of Piece-goods and Yarns by Rail showing principal stations individually and other stations in groups or sections, with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	24 0 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Monthly Trade Return showing detailed Imports of Grey Cloths, Fancy Goods, Yarns and Coals—Issued monthly		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Rules and Regulations of the Association ..	....	0 8 0	....	1 0 0	....	0-2-0 Inland. 0-4-0 Mail.
Annual Report of the Association	2 copies free and for additional copies each Rs. 5-0-0.		....	10 0 0	....	1-8-0 Inland. 3-0-0 Mail.
Mill Statement showing Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 31st August each year—Issued yearly.	2 paper and 1 cloth copies free and for additional copies each— Paper .. 2 8 0 Cloth .. 3 0 0		Paper .. 3 0 0 Cloth .. 4 0 0		Paper .. 0 4 0 Cloth .. 0 8 0	

Bombay Millowners' Association.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1924.

Bombay Millowners' Associat

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
31st AUGUST 1924.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay since 1865.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Lbs.
1865 ..	10	2,40,984	3,378	9,5
1866 ..	10	2,74,371	3,254	6,7
1867 ..	10	2,78,637	3,576	7,9
1868 ..	10	2,82,444	3,643	7,7
1869 ..	10	2,85,824	3,719	7,8
1870 ..	10	2,90,920	3,690	8,1
1871 ..	10	8,05,590	4,206	9,8
1872 ..	11	3,14,380	4,362	8,9
1873 ..	14	3,94,302	4,660	10,7
1874 ..	13	4,02,151	5,713	11,3
1875 ..	22	7,82,614	7,781	13,3
1876 ..	29	8,16,630	8,041	
1877 ..	31	8,95,294	8,432	20,3
1878 ..	30	9,55,344	10,260	20,8
1879 ..	32	9,81,089	10,836	23,8
1880 ..	32	9,87,676	10,856	20,4
1881 ..	32	9,91,522	10,992	21,3
1882 ..	36	10,56,094	11,274	21,9
1883 ..	38	11,26,096	11,867	24,7
1884 ..	43	12,31,726	11,988	26,0
1885 ..	48	13,47,390	12,611	41,8
1886 ..	50	13,48,773	12,048	44,1
1887 ..	58	14,46,644	13,018	46,2
1888 ..	61	14,57,015	12,782	47,7
1889 ..	69	15,91,328	13,590	52,4
1890 ..	70	16,86,660	13,785	59,1
1891 ..	67	19,09,123	14,347	61,0
1892 ..	68	19,04,716	14,966	65,6
1893 ..	69	20,41,208	16,604	67,8
1894 ..	69	20,27,574	18,285	69,5
1895 ..	69	21,23,882	20,217	78,7
1896 ..	71	21,86,323	21,333	78,4
1897 ..	75	21,87,413	21,2[illegible]	69,3
1898 ..	82	22,28,982	21,270	70,7
1899 ..	82	24,10,861	22,209	77,1
1900 ..	82	23,36,891	22,215	72,9
1901 ..	87	28,21,082	22,414	82,1
1902 ..	90	28,23,509	22,845	86,1
1903 ..	89	25,53,982	23,125	80,9
1904 ..	79	25,54,230	24,136	89,9
1905 ..	81	28,60,464	28,673	92,9
1906 ..	84	26,14,323	28,778	1,00,7
1907 ..	85	26,13,483	31,992	98,1
1908 ..	86	27,34,683	35,967	1,01,5
1909 ..	89	28,60,343	39,264	1,05,7
1910 ..	89	28,24,646	41,932	1,04,5
1911 ..	87	28,90,589	42,467	1,04,5
1912 ..	90	28,85,452	43,388	1,09,6
1913 ..	90	29,28,966	43,556	1,10,0
1914* ..	88	30,09,172	44,845	1,09,9
1915* ..	86	29,94,367	41,846	1,11,9
1916* ..	86	29,84,528	43,568	1,18,3
1917* ..	87	29,33,715	47,921	1,25,2
1918* ..	87	29,87,649	50,102	1,24,1
1919* ..	88	29,34,470	46,778	1,26,5
1920* ..	83	29,64,526	60,634	1,40,2
1921* ..	85	30,28,480	62,763	1,47,7
1922* ..	82	31,17,284	68,521	1,49,2
1923* ..	81	33,49,682	68,916	1,48,7
1924* ..	82	34,27,651	71,133	1,48,4

* Year ending 31st August.

Progress of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay other than those in the Island of Bombay since 1865.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Lbs.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865	3	33,540	261	900	Not ascertained.	
1866	3	33,540	261	1,000	Do.	
1867	3	33,540	261	1,000	Do.	
1868	3	33,540	261	1,000	Do.	
1869	3	33,540	261	1,000	Do.	
1870	4	42,840	341	1,400	Do.	
1871	4	42,840	341	1,400	Do.	
1872	4	42,840	341	1,400	Do.	
1873	4	42,840	341	1,400	Do.	
1874	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1875	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1876	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1877	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1878	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1879	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1880	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1881	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1882	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1883	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1884	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1885	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1886	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1887	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1888	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1889	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1890	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1891	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1892	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1893	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1894	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1895	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1896	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1897	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1898	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1899	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1900	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1901	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1902	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1903	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1904	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1905	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1906	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1907	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1908	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1909	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1910	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1911	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1912	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1913	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1914*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1915*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1916*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1917*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1918*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1919*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1920*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1921*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1922*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1923*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863
1924*	4	43,564	366	1,503	20,471	7,863

* Year ending 31st August.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESS.	SITUATION OF MILLS.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work during the year.	Number of Looms.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in Lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
BOMBAY ISLAND.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	Messrs. Mumbhai Vijbhukhandas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	1,896	26,616	28,512	29,252	1,047	1,360,000	1,200	
2. Apollo Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Lala Road	50,000	50	50	25,00,000	1,960	47,488	49,448	35,136	1,236	1,560,000	1,500	
3. Asiatic Textile Mills, Limited	Messrs. H. P. Commissariat & Co., Agents, Mathuradas Mansion, 14, Dantmoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri Mill Road, Lower Parel	Ord. 20,000 1st Pref. 40,000 2nd Do. 1,52,000	100 10 10	400 10 10	31,92,920	22,532	16,920	39,452	24,918	4,185	1,054,000	4,000	
4. Baria Mills, Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Bamdas Mill)	Messrs. Alibhai Rahimtoola & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Mongini Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel.	62,250	100	100	62,25,000	19,036 27,924	.. 22,990	19,036 50,914	14,617 43,923	2,718 2,778	843,000 931,000	2,000 2,000	
5. Birla Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Indo-China Mill) ..	Do. do. do.	Swan Road, Parel												
6. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited ..	Messrs. Horamji Sons & Co., Agents, Motilal Mansion, Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kaji Chowkie Road, Chinchpogly	Ord. 2,377 Pref. 1,05,227	300 10	300 10	22,40,370	1,152	32,496	33,648	30,044	3,971	1,402,000	3,000	
7. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills)	Messrs. Sleeman Wadia & Sons, Agents, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sassoon Road, Dadar	25,000	250	250	62,74,500	..	1,99,848	1,99,848	1,09,057	18,700	8,849,000	7,000	
8. Do. do. (Textile Mills)														
9. Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Lowe Ross Mills).	Messrs. C. H. Jaglivan & Co. Agents, Mitchell Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel. Sassoon Road, Lower Parel.	20,000	100	100	19,98,780	4,448	69,048 19,084	69,048 23,532	67,470 20,530	9,000 3,780	3,178,000 1,177,000	8,000 1,500	
10. Bradbury Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Greenway Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Jacob Circle	Ord. 1,000 Pref. 6,000	250 250	250 250	24,85,000	11,312	24,372	35,684	32,455	8,330	1,742,000	3,000	
11. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mill)	Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co., Agents, Office													

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS AND OFFICE ADDRESS.
BOMBAY ISLAND—(contd.).	
24. Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons House, 24, Bom
25. Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Do.
26. Swan Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. James Fl Chatfield Road,
27. Tata Mills, Ltd., No. 1.	Messrs. Tata Sons House, 24, Bom
28. Do. No. 2 (formerly Bombay United Mills, Ltd.)	Do.
29. Union Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardi Sa turjee, Treasu Street, Fort, Bo
30. Victoria Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Mangaldas Treasurers and Road, Fort, Bo
31. Wadjee Limmamjee Mill	Messrs. Wadjee Dinshaw Road, Messrs. Dinshaw Bombay.
32. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine Sa Sassoon Docks, Bombay.

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

1.	Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Mesers. Monarbhai Vijbhukhandas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo		7,000	100	100	7,00,000	1,300	28,010	28,110	28,292		1,947	1,910
2.	Apollo Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Lal Baug Road		40,000	50	50	25,00,000	1,800	17,488	19,854	20,136		2,700	2,600
3.	Asser Vasjee Mill, Limited	Mesers. H. P. Commissariat & Co., Agents, Mohbi Mansions, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel		Ord. 20,000 1st Pref. 96,000 2nd Do. 1,10,000	100 10 10	100 10 10	31,97,820	22,200	10,970	33,210	24,010		3,150	1,650
4.	Birla Mills, Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Panalas Mill)	Mesers. Allana Rahimtoola & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Mooghi Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel		61,250	100	100	60,68,868	19,800 27,951*	22,000	10,000 49,951	13,917 18,922	900	2,750	812
5.	Birla Mills, Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Indo-China Mill)	Do. do. do.	Sewri Road, Parel											2,775	905
6.	Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Mesers. Hormusji Sons & Co., Agents, Motilal Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nesbit Road, Mazagon	Ord.	2,377	500	500	22,40,779	1,182	32,430	33,612	30,944	720		
7.	Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills)	Mesers. Nowrosji Wadia & Sons, Agents, Bombay Buildings, Horse Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nasgaon Road, Dadar	Pref.	1,05,227	10	10			1,00,848	1,00,848	1,06,093	9,110	3,407	1,852
8.	Do. do. (Textile Mills)				25,098	250	250	92,74,500		68,048	68,048	92,870	1,846	15,750	5,540
9.	Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Lord Ross Mills).	Mesers. C. H. Jagtiyah & Co. Agents, Allahabad Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel Ferguson Road, Lower Parel		20,000	100	100	19,98,750	4,449	19,984	24,432	29,831	300	9,000	3,750
10.	Bradbury Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri Road, Parel Sewri Road, Jacob Circle	Ord.	4,000	250	250	24,88,000	11,812	24,372	35,884	31,881	900	3,795	1,179
11.	Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mill).			Pref.	6,000	250	250							6,330	1,742
12.	Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Zenith Mill).	Mesers. C. N. Wadia & Co., Agents, Office Graham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel		20,000	100	100	18,80,000	26,400	31,220 27,382	31,220 53,782	47,897 49,654	2,940 440	9,194	3,445
13.	Cohaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Mesers. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents and Managers, Royal Insurance Buildings, 47/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria Boulder, Colaba		30,000	100	100	28,00,000		43,416	33,016	28,960	600	5,874	1,817
14.	Jehangir Wadia Mill									11,370	11,370	10,855		3,000	1,835
15.	Courla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Mesers. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 23, Readymoney Mansion, Cherchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Courla (Thana District)		13,000	100	100	13,00,000	2,402	26,508	29,628	26,655	710	2,041	881
16.	Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, Currimbhoy House, Outram Rd. Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel		18,000	100	100	18,00,000	3,600	35,008	44,060	32,192	1,080	4,500	1,048
17.	Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Purshotam Vithaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	New Parbhadevi Road, Parel		400	500	500	2,00,000	6,480	33,768	40,248	30,943	900	5,327	1,725
18.	Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd. (including Mahomedbhoy Mills).	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dr. Ide Road, Lower Parel		8,800	250	250	22,00,000	17,344	69,400	86,844	70,301	1,980	4,004	1,341
19.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Carroll Road, Parel	Old	1,800	500	500	9,00,000		27,290	27,290	20,104		10,439	3,856
20.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2		Do. do.	New	6,000	250	250	15,00,000	17,000	24,344	41,344	30,385	900	6,430	1,018
21.	Dawn Mills Company, Limited		Segaum Road, Parel		3,200	250	250	8,00,000	10,848	28,968	39,816	30,651	900	6,148	1,920
22.	Diamond Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Prospect Mills, Ltd.)	Mesers. Sassoon J. David & Co., Ltd. Agents, 1/G, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dr. Ide Road, Parel	Ord.	34,000	100	100	31,00,000		34,552	34,552	30,030	720	8,238	1,406
		Mesers. Ardeshesh Dorabsha & Co., 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.		Pref.	17,000									4,700	1,400
23.	Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd. Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Do. do.		8,000	250	250	20,00,000	18,179	39,704	57,883	51,941	1,440	5,796	2,346
24.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd. (Alexandra Mill)									37,125	37,125	36,290	720	7,997	
25.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (E. D. Sassoon Mill).		Ghorupdeo Road, Chinchpoogly		Authorized 1,00,00,000				10,758	79,928	90,686	87,160	2,160		
26.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (Jacob Sassoon Mill).	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Rd., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Do.		Issued and Subscribed 60,00,000	10	10	6,00,00,000	13,339	83,224	96,563	93,090	2,317	4,378	2,138
27.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (Rachel Sassoon Mill).		Supari Baug Road, Parel										2,010	10,343	2,638
28.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd. (E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dyeworks).		Chinchpoogly Road							*1,344	1,344	1,218		12,942	4,243
29.	Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Cadell Road, Dadar Ferguson Road, Parel		8,900	200	200	17,00,000	28,250	16,152	45,402	42,997	900		1,683
30.	Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel		30,000	100	100	60,00,000	14,068	35,036	49,004	44,429	900	6,479	2,611
31.	Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited	Mesers. H. D. Petit Sons & Co., Agents, 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Reay Road, Mazagon		3,000	500	500	15,00,000		46,452	46,452	37,619	1,350	8,250	2,430
32.	Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dr. Ide Road, Lower Parel		7,200	250	250	18,00,000		52,256	52,256	40,376	1,260	9,000	2,304
33.	Finlay Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Government Gate Road, Parel		8,000	250	250	20,00,000		46,072	46,072	43,430	1,350	8,550	2,130
34.	Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Dunbar Manockjee Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Reay Road, Mazagaon		1,400	1,000	1,000	12,50,000		42,844	42,844	42,226			
35.	Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dr. Ide Road, Parel	Allotted	1,250 10,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,068	28,090	29,158	24,290	720	1,555	1,197 Mill recently started.
36.	Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Bombay.	Old Dadar Road, Dadar.		17,640	100	100	27,82,430		39,281	39,281	39,279	1,080	1,700	
37.	Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Hamam Road, Byculla Jacob's Circle.	Whole Quarter	1,184 64	1,000 250	1,000 250	12,00,000	2,264	38,272	41,036	33,346	1,920		
38.	Hongkong Mills, Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Hoosainbhoy Pirani Wadia & Co., Agents, 25, Wandby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, Parel		1,00,000	100	100	90,36,480	4,484	25,800	30,284	28,304			
39.	Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd	Mesers. Damodar Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Hamam Road, Jacob's Circle		1,200	1,000	1,000	9,00,000		39,000	39,000	33,432			
40.	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Walpe Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	Calbadevi Road, Parel		2,400	500	500	12,00,000	2,230	26,656	28,992	26,732	900		
41.	Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Ramsingh Ardeshir & Son, Agents, Mehbai Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel	Ord. Pref.	4,000 1,084 10,000	250 100	250 100	19,42,100	1,908	29,932	31,300	29,072	900	6,300	1,680
42.	Jerajbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri Road, Parel	Ord. Pref.	1,084 4,049 800	100 100 100	100 100 100	11,00,000	13,200	28,416	41,616	31,217	900	1,892	
43.	Jubilee Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Proprietors, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewree Road	Part Ord. Pref.	800 10,000 2,000	250 100 100	250 100 100	13,00,000	3,120	30,132	33,252	30,972	450	1,000	
44.	Kasturchand Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dadar		9,900	500	500	17,24,736		16,800	16,800	15,114	900	2,125	
45.	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works).	Mesers. Khatau Makanji & Co., Agents, Laxmi Buildings, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay.	Hamam Road, Byculla		10,000	100	100	9,98,000		57,284	57,284	44,877	1,800	2,362	3,000 additional spindles in course of erection.
46.	Kilachand Mills Ltd. (formerly Coronation Mill).	Mesers. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd., Agents, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Hamam Road, Malabarhill		1,50,000	25	25	41,23,000	12,022	31,854	43,876	43,876		1,425	
47.	Kohinoor Mills, Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents, Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpada Cross Road, Dadar.		4,000	500	500	20,00,000	20,188	49,000	69,200	59,807	1,350	2,670	
48.	Madhavji Sondhia Mills Ltd. (formerly Sun Mills Limited).	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri Rly. Road, Lower Parel	Pref. Ord. Ord.	20,000 18,000 13,000	100	100	38,00,000	4,318	30,972	44,420	31,877	900	1,904	
49.	Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Goculdas Madhavjee Sons & Co., Agents, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Porta Road, Tardeo	Ord. Pref.	13,000 2,700	100 250	100 250	20,23,750	1,930	33,510	37,440	31,932	900	2,118	
50.	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo, Lal-baug		3,600	1,000	1,000	36,00,000		68,000	68,000	56,000	2,520	4,496	
51.	Dinshaw Petit Mills		Mahalaxmi							48,104	48,104	47,000	2,520	2,401	
52.	Bomanjee Petit Mills		Delisle Road, Parel		4,800	500	500	24,00,000	3,384	42,368	42,368	33,864	1,260	2,005	
53.	Mathradas Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.								49,232	53,500	45,922	900		
54.	Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel		10,000	100	100	10,00,000	10,848	30,384	41,232	30,431	900	1,823	104 additional looms in course of erection.
55.	Moon Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. F. A. Hormasji & Co., Agents, 76, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Dalhousie.	Sewree New Road		1,000	250	250	2,50,000	12,882	19,328	23,100	23,100		754	
56.	Murarji Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Morarjee Gocouldas Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sodawa House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	Sewri Road, Parel		1,150	1,000	1,000	11,50,000		30,348	30,348	27,348	1,080	1,900	
57.	New China Mills (formerly China Mill)	Mr. Framjibhai Nanabhai, Managing Director.	Tardeo		1,325	1,000	1,000	13,25,000	31,932	13,032	44,964			Mills closed down for	

BOMBAY ISLAND—(concld.)

74.	Standard Mills Co., Ltd	Mesers. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo		7,000	100	100	7,00,000	1,300	28,010	28,110	28,292		1,947	1,910
75.	Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Do.	Lal Baug Road		40,000	50	50	25,00,000	1,800	17,488	19,854	20,136		2,700	2,600
76.	Swan Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Agents, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel	Ord. 1st Pref. 2nd Do.	20,000 96,000 1,10,000	100 10 10	100 10 10	31,97,820	22,200	10,970	33,210	24,010		3,150	1,650
77.	Tata Mills, Ltd., No. 1	Mesers. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel						19,800		10,000	13,917			
78.	Do. No. 2 (formerly Bombay United Mills, Ltd.)	Do.	Sewri Road, Parel		61,250	100	100	60,68,868	27,951*	22,000	49,951	18,922	900	2,750	812
79.	Union Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, 1/G, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nesbit Road, Mazagon											2,775	905
80.	Victoria Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Proprietors, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nasgaon Road, Dadar	Ord.	2,377	500	500	22,40,779	1,182	32,430	33,612	30,944	720		
81.	† Wolfee Dharamsey Mill	Mesers. Wolfee Dharamsey & Co., Agents, Dabhoi Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel Ferguson Road, Lower Parel	Pref.	1,05,227	10	10			1,00,848	1,00,848	1,06,093	9,110	3,407	1,852
82.	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Thackersey Mooljee & Co., Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri Road, Parel Sewri Road, Jacob Circle		25,098	250	250	92,74,500		68,048	68,048	92,870	1,846	15,750	5,540
					20,000	100	100	19,98,750	4,449	19,984	24,432	29,831	300	9,000	3,750
				Ord.	4,000	250	250	24,88,000	11,812	24,372	35,884	31,881	900	3,795	1,179
				Pref.	6,000	250	250							6,330	1,742
					20,000	100	100	18,80,000	26,400	31,220 27,382	31,220 53,782	47,897 49,654	2,940 440	9,194	3,445
					30,000	100	100	28,00,000		43,416	33,016	28,960	600	5,874	1,817
										11,370	11,370	10,855		3,000	1,835
					13,000	100	100	13,00,000	2,402	26,508	29,628	26,655	710	2,041	881
														4,300	1,048
					18,000	100	100	*18,00,000	3,600	35,008	44,060	32,192	1,080	4,500	1,048
														6,327	1,725
					400	500	500	2,00,000	6,480	33,768	40,248	30,943	900		
					8,800	250	250	22,00,000	17,344	69,400	86,844	70,301	1,980	4,004	1,341
														19,439	3,856
				Old	1,800	500	500	9,00,000		27,290	27,290	20,104			
				New	6,000	250	250	15,00,000	17,000	24,344	41,344	30,385	900	6,430	1,018
					3,200	250	250	8,00,000	10,848	28,968	39,816	30,651	900	6,148	1,920
				Ord.	34,000	100	100	31,00,000		34,552	34,552	30,030	720	8,238	1,406
				Pref.	17,000									4,700	1,400
					8,000	250	250	20,00,000	18,179	39,704	57,883	51,941	1,440	5,796	2,346
										37,125	37,125	36,290	720	7,997	
									10,758	79,928	90,686	87,160	2,160		
					Authorized 1,00,00,000									4,378	2,138
					Issued and Subscribed 60,00,000	10	10	6,00,00,000	13,339	83,224	96,563	93,090	2,317	10,343	2,638
													2,010	12,942	4,243
										*1,344	1,344	1,218			1,683
					8,900	200	200	17,00,000	28,250	16,152	45,402	42,997	900		
					30,000	100	100	60,00,000	14,068	35,036	49,004	44,429	900	6,479	2,611
					3,000	500	500	15,00,000		46,452	46,452	37,619	1,350	8,250	2,430
					7,200	250	250	18,00,000		52,256	52,256	40,376	1,260	9,000	2,304
					8,000	250	250	20,00,000		46,072	46,072	43,430	1,350	8,550	2,130
					1,400										
					12,500	1,000	1,000	12,50,000		42,844	42,226				
				Allotted	1,250									1,555	1,197 Mill recently started.
					10,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,068	28,090	29,158	24,290	720		
					17,640	100	100	27,82,430		39,281	39,281	39,279	1,080	1,700	
				Whole	1,184	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	2,264	38,272	41,036	33,346	1,920		
				Quarter	64	250	250								
					1,00,000	100	100	90,36,480	4,484	25,800	30,284	28,304			
					1,200	1,000	1,000	9,00,000		39,000	39,000	33,432			
					2,400	500	500	12,00,000	2,230	26,656	28,992	26,732	900		
				Ord.	4,000										
				Pref.	1,084 10,000	250	250	19,42,100	1,908	29,932	31,300	29,072	900	6,300	1,680
					1,084	100	100								
					4,049	100	100								
					800	100	100	11,00,000	13,200	28,416	41,616	31,217	900	1,892	
				Part	800	250	250								
				Ord.	10,000	100	100	13,00,000	3,120	30,132	33,252	30,972	450	1,000	
				Pref.	2,000	100	100								
					9,900	500	500	17,24,736		16,800	16,800	15,114	900	2,125	
					10,000	100	100	9,98,000		57,284	57,284	44,877	1,800	2,362	3,000 additional spindles in course of erection.
					1,50,000	25	25	41,23,000	12,022	31,854	43,876	43,876		1,425	
					4,000	500	500	20,00,000	20,188	49,000	69,200	59,807	1,350	2,670	
				Pref.	20,000										
				Ord.	18,000	100	100	38,00,000	4,318	30,972	44,420	31,877	900	1,904	
				Ord.	13,000										
				Pref.	2,700	100	100	20,23,750	1,930	33,510	37,440	31,932	900	2,118	
					3,600	250	250								
						1,000	1,000	36,00,000		68,000	68,000	56,000	2,520	4,496	
										48,104	48,104	47,000	2,520	2,401	
					4,800	500	500	24,00,000	3,384	42,368	42,368	33,864	1,260	2,005	
										49,232	53,500	45,922	900		
					10,000	100	100	10,00,000	10,848	30,384	41,232	30,431	900	1,823	104 additional looms in course of erection.
					1,000	250	250	2,50,000	12,882	19,328	23,100	23,100		754	
					1,150	1,000	1,000	11,50,000		30,348	30,348	27,348	1,080	1,900	
					1,325	1,000	1,000	13,25,000	31,932	13,032	44,964			Mills closed down for	

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1.	† Dadabhai Nowroji Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Pandit Doshi & Pole.	Parel										
2.	† Harjivan Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.												
3.	Jayashankar Mills, Baroi, Ltd.	Mesers. Zadbuke & Co., Treasurers.	Baroi										
4.	† Kedi Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Narandas Rustomji & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and Treasurers, Office on Mill premises.	Parel										
5.	† Kohinoor Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Khatau Makanji & Co., Agents.	Lalbaug										
6.	Lokamanya Mills, Baroi, Ltd.	Mesers. Salabhai & Co., Agents, Hatanagar.	Baroi										
7.	Maharashtra Mills, Baroi, Ltd.	Mesers. Narayan Bunkar & Co., Agents, Office.	Baroi										
8.	New Gorung, Proning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Mottilal & Co., Agents, Office.	Baroi										
9.	New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,	Mesers. Mottilal & Co., Agents, Office.	Baroi										
10.	Oriental Mills, Ltd.	Mesers. Ramdas Sukhadwala & Co., on Mill premises.	Parel										
11.	The Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mill Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Vaas Mumbai Mill).	Mesers. Rustomji & Co., Agents, Office.	Parel										
12.	† Sidharpur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Udhaidas Dhanjee, Director, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sidharpur										
13.	Sigtimgar Spinning Mill	Messrs. Jagjivan & Co., Sanapur, Ahmedabad.	Sanapur										
14.	Solapur Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	Solapur										
15.	Sewji Mills, Baroi, Ltd.	Mesers. Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tekra Road, Ahmedabad.	Baroi										
16.	Unnath Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Patel & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad										
17.	United Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mesers. Thete & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad										

RAJAPUTANA.

1.	Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. H. S. Kilachand & Co., Managing Agents.	Beawar										

BERAR.

1.	Vaidarbha Mills, Berar, Ltd.	Messrs. V. H. Deshpande & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.	Basim										

CENTRAL INDIA.

1.	Nandalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd.	Nandalal Bhandari & Sons, Managing Agents.	Indore										
2.	† Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sultaniamal & Co., Agents, Akbari Fort, Bombay.	Indore										

HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

1.	Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Carmichael & Co., Corrimbhoy Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurangabad										

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

1.	† Dalkumpur Mills	Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Lalji & Co., 71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Dalkumpur										
2.	† Calcutta Textiles	Messrs. Sen Brothers & Co., 71, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta										
3.	† East Bengal Cotton Mills Co.	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Agents, 7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Narayanganj										
4.	† Eastern Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	The United Planters' Association of Southern India, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin										
5.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. H. M. Bajoria & Co., 8, Royd Street, Calcutta.	Narayanganj										
6.	Rusi India Weaving, Spinning and Home Industries	Messrs. N. K. Sen & Co., 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Calcutta										
7.	Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	Messrs. Ishwardas Jajodia & Co., Agents, 49, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	Calcutta										
8.	Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.	Messrs. Jalan & Co., Agents, 4, Mangloe Lane, Calcutta.	Calcutta										
9.	†The Shivpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jeogi Brothers, Agents, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Shivpur										

PUNJAB.

1.	† Hariana Cotton Mills	The Hariana Agency, Ltd., Agents, 19, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Hariana										

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1.	The Ganges Weaving and Knitting Mills Co., Ltd.

40.	Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Agents, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Circle.																		
41.	Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Walpe Shamji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	Lalbaug Parel	Ord.	4,000	100	100	12,00,000	2,500	20,000	28,000	53,333									
		Messrs. Hormusjee Ardeshir & Son, Agents, Mistri Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.	Ord. Int.	1,000	250	250	49,42,500	1,808	38,032	41,300	28,750	1	650								
				Pref.	20,000	100	100														
				Int.	4,000	100	100														
42.	Jaroli Bullion Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Jeevanbhoy Lalljee & Co., Agents, Sheikh Road, Grant Road, Bombay.	Girgaon	WC.	1,000	100	100	11,00,000	13,200	20,316	33,516	31,250			1,382							
43.	Jubilee Mills, Ltd.			Quarter	200	250	250														
		Messrs. Mangaldas Mehta & Co., Proprietors, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	New Sewree Road	Ord.	10,000	100	100	13,00,000	3,125	26,125	39,295	30,972	442	992	1,030							
				Pref.	3,000	100	100														
44.	Kadamchand Mills Co., Ltd. { Kadamchand Mill / Imperial Mill }	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dadar		9,000	100	100	17,74,150	16,938	15,429	48,114	40,000	913	990	2,122							
45.	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd (including Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Works).	Messrs. Khatau Makanji & Co., Agents, Laxmi Buildings, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Mahalaxmi.		10,000	100	100	9,93,000	...	46,620	46,620	46,833	671	1,240	2,911							
			Haines Road, Byculla						...	87,291	87,764	44,677	1,300	877	2,367	3,000	additional spindles in course of erection.					
46.	Kalachand Mills Ltd. (formerly Coronation Mill).	Messrs. Kalachand Dewchand & Co., Ltd., Agents, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Haines Road, Mahalaxmi		1,65,000	25	25	41,23,000	12,022	31,824	43,846	43,906	..	278	1,424							
47.	Kohinoor Mills, Co., Ltd.		Saigaon Cross Road, Lalbaug.		4,000	500	500	20,00,000	20,198	49,096	69,294	66,347	1,394	267	2,676							
48.	Madhavji Sindhu Mills Ltd. (formerly Sun Mills Limited),	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel.	Pref.	20,000	100	100	80,00,000	4,348	38,972	44,320	35,875	900	1,000	1,900							
				Ord.	18,000	100	100														
				Ord.	15,000	100	100														
				Pref.	2,700	250	250	20,22,750	1,930	35,518	37,448	33,902	900	778	2,118							
49.	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	Messrs. Agents Buddan, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree					68,000		68,000	68,000	66,366	2,320	93	4,499							
50.	Dinshaw Petit Mills	Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 61, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo		3,869	1,000	1,000	38,69,000	...	49,104	48,104	45,000	1,500	1,000	2,951							
51.	Bomanjee Petit Mills		Parel, Lal-bagh						...	42,366	42,366	41,000	1,500	1,000	2,951							
52.	Mathuradas Mills, Ltd.		Dadabhai						...	42,366	42,366	33,866	1,500	1,000	2,951							
53.		Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Parel ..		4,800	500	500	24,00,000	3,384	40,212	43,596	33,822	..	207	2,093							
54.	Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.		10,000	100	100	10,00,000	10,848	40,384	41,232	36,471	900	90	1,862	100	additional looms in course of erection.					
55.	Moon Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. F. A. Hormusjee & Co., Agents, 76, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree New Road ..		1,000	250	250	2,50,000	12,882	19,828	23,888	23,102	..	10	734							
56.	Motarji Gocaldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Merarjee Gocaldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Sultana House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	Naigaum Cross Road, Parel.		1,130	1,000	1,000	11,30,000	...	30,348	30,348	27,346	1,007	1,000	1,960							
57.	New China Mills (formerly China Mill)	Mr. Pranshikhai Mafatlal, Managing Director, 288, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewree		1,325	1,000	1,000	13,25,000	33,032	13,032	49,064	..	..	..	..	Mills closed from 1st August 1923.					
58.	New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Albert Road, Chinchpoogly		8,000	100	100	8,00,000	...	43,128	43,128	40,344	..	1,355	1,947							
59.	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 42/48, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.	Parel Road, Chinchpoogly	Ord.	7,500	200	200	24,00,000	14,826	34,856	49,476	46,146	1,000	..	2,147							
				Pref.	4,000	200	200														
60.	†New Islam Mills	M. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Lemon, 288, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Naigaum Cross Road, Parel						2,616	17,004	19,620	18,438	..	..	988							
61.	New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Vissanjee Manjee & Co., Agents, Sata Building 29, Bank St., Fort, Bombay.	Curripbe Road, Chinchpoogly.		1,830	500	500	9,00,000	936	40,068	40,004	39,307	1,104	1,354								
62.	Pearl Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Parel ..		7,988	250	250	19,97,000	...	48,356	48,356	43,936	1,038	1,000	1,947							
63.	Phoenix Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Ramnarain Harnandrai & Son, Agents, 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dattaram Road, Lower Parel.		8,000	100	100	8,00,000	19,836	33,664	52,500	50,170	..	..	2,133							
64.	Planet Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Son, Agents, 44a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Do. do.		15,000	100	100	15,00,000	2,456	29,100	31,556	31,250	928	1,000	2,000							
65.	Premier Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, 12-14, Outram Road, Bombay.	Do. do.		20,000	100	100	19,97,500	...	13,500	14,500	9,957	472	1,000	1,954							
66.	Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Rajaviji Magaraj & Co., Agents, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Do. do.		9,000	125	125	12,00,000	1,149	24,748	27,866	22,365	548	954								
67.	†Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills	Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Owner, 39, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo		..	..	..	..	..	19,008	19,008	..	..	290	Mill closed from February, 1923.							
68.	Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Sorab Mills)	Messrs. Hormusji & Co., Agents, Mistri Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.	Worden Mill Gully, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar		12,068	100	100	12,00,000	...	11,986	11,986	11,242	..	1,042								
69.	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, 7, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Mazagon Estate, Mazagon		22,300	100	100	22,30,000	2,224	33,464	35,688	23,240	..	1,858	9,840	additional spindles in course of erection.						
70.	Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ltd., Agents, Camelia Building, Fort, Bombay.	Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Parel.		9,000	250	250	22,50,000	936	18,776	19,712	14,344	..	2,436								
71.	Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills, Ltd. (Commonwealth Mill)	Messrs. Madhavdas Gocaldas & Co., Agents, Camelia Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly		74,300	100	100	74,30,000	1,872	94,688	96,56	80,000	..	3,926								
72.	Do. do. (Empress Mill)																					
73.	Do. do. (New Empress Mill)							Total Carried forward		19,08,88,150	4,56,684	28,13,287	30,39,301	28,15,893	9,000	750	1,32,547					

† Statement not received. Figures taken from last year's statement.

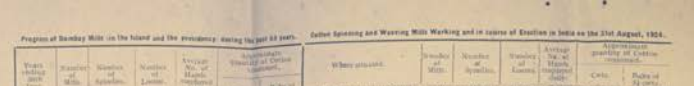
‡ Proprietary Concern.

1.	† Empress Mills																				
2.	† East Bengal Cotton Mills Co.																				
3.	† Eastern Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.																				
4.	Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.																				
5.																					
6.	East India Weaving, Spinning and Bleach Industries																				
7.	Hafizabad Cotton Mills																				
8.	Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.																				
9.	†The Sharpar Cotton Mills, Ltd.																				
	PUNJAB.																				
1.	† Harlana Cotton Mills																				
	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.																				
1.	The Ganges Weaving and Knitting Mills Co., Ltd.																				
2.	Muuna Lall Spinning Mills																				
3.	*‡Narayan Cotton Mills (formerly Currun Cotton Mills)																				
4.	†The Patel Mills																				
	MADRAS PRESIDENCY.																				
1.	Buswada Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.																				
2.	Somnundi Mills, Ltd.																				
3.	† Madura Somrashtra Sri Ram Mills Co., Ltd. ..																				
4.	Pandyan Mills Co., Ltd.																				
5.	Radha Krishna Mills, Ltd.																				
6.	† The Rock Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co.																				
7.	Sree Kolasasamy Weaving Co., Ltd.																				
8.	Sri Meenakshi Mills, Ltd.																				
9.	Sri Shanmukanatham Weaving Works, Ltd. ..																				
10.	Surya Textile Mills & Industrial Co.																				
	MYSORE.																				
1.	† Bangalore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.																				
2.	§ Minerva Mills, Ltd.																				

§ Proprietary Concern.

Bombay Owners' Association.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING AND IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA ON 31st AUGUST 1924.



Progress of Bombay Mills in the Island and the Presidency during the past 50 years.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1865	13	2,85,524	3,579	7,587	Not recorded.	
1866	13	3,09,911	3,453	7,703	Do.	
1867	13	3,11,397	2,778	8,930	Do.	
1868	13	3,18,184	3,844	8,715	Do.	
1869	13	3,21,414	3,920	8,857	Do.	
1870	14	3,43,460	4,441	9,868	Do.	
1871	14	3,88,436	4,641	9,953	Do.	
1872	14	3,87,936	4,655	10,216	Do.	
1873	18	4,80,186	4,972	12,217	2,62,214	74,924
1874	19	5,24,536	6,103	13,325	3,19,685	91,324
1875	30	8,80,098	8,338	18,696	Not recorded.	
1876	39	9,03,983	9,681		Do.	
1877	41	10,13,044	9,291	24,174	6,29,356	1,79,816
1878	42	11,04,846	11,544	31,670	8,12,168	2,32,048
1879	42	11,47,310	12,311	34,482	7,44,464	2,12,704
1880	42	11,34,184	12,306	35,060	9,61,978	2,37,708
1881	42	11,58,316	12,536	35,528	11,91,762	3,40,502
1882	49	12,37,836	13,046	37,361	10,02,214	2,86,348
1883	51	13,45,042	13,016	40,972	12,39,815	3,54,232
1884	60	15,24,408	14,288	44,366	14,15,344	4,04,384
1885	68	16,50,636	14,588	51,426	16,20,320	4,63,006
1886	70	16,99,797	14,615	54,178	16,91,204	4,83,144
1887	75	17,78,220	14,624	54,718	18,96,856	5,42,488
1888	82	18,20,308	15,504	59,100	20,89,731	5,97,066
1889	91	20,02,964	16,672	63,586	23,39,941	6,67,998
1890	94	23,50,728	17,718	73,209	26,21,981	7,51,994
1891	91	23,60,170	18,492	78,121	31,15,726	8,90,494
1892	99	23,80,178	19,112	79,951	29,73,215	8,49,490
1893	96	24,99,211	21,428	83,965	29,30,438	8,37,268
1894	99	25,63,728	24,288	88,315	30,34,660	8,67,046
1895	102	27,08,216	27,406	97,747	34,09,322	9,74,092
1896	109	27,74,128	28,873	1,02,180	30,62,218	10,29,548
1897	122	28,49,395	28,960	96,815	31,60,584	9,03,024
1898	133	29,63,944	29,448	99,274	36,13,305	10,32,372
1899	134	33,14,909	30,647	1,10,522	42,12,145	12,03,470
1900	136	34,47,371	30,913	1,09,401	33,96,715	9,70,490
1901	133	33,00,320	31,036	1,16,516	31,85,122	9,10,032
1902	134	34,77,681	32,996	1,22,798	44,10,833	12,60,238
1903	134	35,54,502	34,026	1,24,026	44,92,676	12,83,736
1904	133	35,65,055	34,285	1,28,330	47,93,145	13,83,490
1905	140	36,30,328	39,098	1,33,678	47,89,806	13,68,516
1906	154	37,29,376	41,312	1,44,110	51,45,962	14,70,256
1907	158	38,02,713	46,900	1,42,854	50,31,187	14,37,482
1908	171	41,10,828	55,101	1,54,215	50,59,970	14,45,992
1909	185	43,04,573	61,494	1,62,138	54,40,744	15,54,878
1910	187	43,60,224	63,471	1,59,801	47,99,772	13,43,936
1911	182	45,20,972	67,492	1,59,873	46,56,196	13,30,176
1912	182	45,38,710	68,121	1,68,496	51,92,149	14,80,614
1913	186	46,19,817	71,473	1,73,411	52,94,805	15,12,708
1914*	183	47,34,604	82,436	1,78,155	52,90,334	15,11,524
1915*	184	48,03,932	85,863	1,83,701	51,17,805	14,62,230
1916*	181	47,80,696	88,756	1,90,386	54,05,036	15,44,296
1917*	177	47,14,754	91,518	1,93,046	54,03,587	15,43,882
1918*	178	46,70,838	91,966	1,89,749	50,36,726	14,38,208
1919*	176	47,35,057	93,088	2,03,307	49,45,716	14,13,060
1920*	174	47,74,230	93,616	2,13,251	47,54,924	13,58,556
1921*	179	48,70,244	98,685	2,36,547	53,26,864	15,21,944
1922*	201	51,28,894	1,06,053	2,44,910	54,59,572	15,60,020
1923*	201	53,40,367	1,13,466	2,40,677	53,31,702	15,24,314
1924*	200	57,12,661	1,16,895	2,41,589	48,95,706	13,98,744

*Year ending 31st August.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of Erection in India on the 31st August, 1924.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed. Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (working)	82	34,27,621	71,133	1,48,414	28,75,131	8,21,466
Bombay Island (erecting)						
Bombay Pres. (working) (a)	107	22,31,252	43,037	90,128	17,11,565	4,89,018
Bombay Pres. (erecting) (a)	17	54,788	823	50		
Total	206	57,13,661	1,16,993	2,41,589	45,86,694	13,10,484
Rajputana (b)	4	55,228	716	1,932	49,013	4,010
Berar (c)	4	33,264	1,027	2,687	34,797	9,942
Central Provinces	8	2,76,240	5,842	18,306	3,30,422	94,292
Hyderabad (Nizam's Terr.) (d)	4	67,440	688	2,676	45,255	12,930
Central India (e)	11	2,24,223	6,366	11,872	2,25,344	64,384
Bengal Presidency (f)	24	3,81,398	3,274	12,128	2,64,212	75,492
Punjab (g)	9	1,00,440	2,025	4,315	84,567	24,162
United Pro. of Agra and Oudh (h)	28	6,29,493	9,967	26,978	4,98,772	1,41,592
Madras Presidency (i)	28	6,28,244	4,791	28,131	7,32,826	1,23,608
Travancore (j)	2	23,504	138	692	28,966	8,276
Mysore (k)	7	84,908	1,135	4,991	74,396	21,428
Pondicherry	3	69,344	1,952	5,753	58,828	16,808
Total	336	83,13,3	3,81,485	3,66,587	67,12,116	19,17,716

Of these 200 are working and 47 are erecting.
In course of erection: 30 (17, 10, 0, 0); 1, 50 (1, 0, 0, 0); 2, 60 (2, 0, 0, 0); 3, 70 (3, 0, 0, 0); 10, 80 (7, 3, 0, 0); 1, 90 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1, 100 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1, 110 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1, 120 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1, 130 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1, 140 (1, 0, 0, 0); 1,

| | | |

5,304	1,561		7. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	Street, Calcutta																					
2,667	1,030		8. Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.	Messrs. Dhattu & Co., Managing Agents, 49, Clive Road, Calcutta.	Palta, near Calcutta																				
4,000	2,422		9. †The Sherpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Bangur & Co., 89, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	Calcutta																				
2,823	1,208			Messrs. Neogi and Gupta, Mg. Agents, Mymensingh.	Mymensingh	300	100	80	30,000															
3,827	2,357	5,000 additional spindles in course of erection.	**PUNJAB.**						Total	2,20,440														
6,275	1,425		1. † Hariana Cotton Mills	The Bhiwani Trading Co., Managing Agents, 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Bhiwani, Hissar																				
7,207	2,670		**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.**																						
			1. The Ganges Weaving and Knitting Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Varma Brothers, Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Buxar	30,000	10	3	10,900																
6,785	1,909		2. Munna Lall Spinning Mills	Messrs. Munnalal & Co., Owners, Mina Lall St., Cawnpore.	Sachedi, Cawnpore					4,000															
4,278	2,118		3. *‡ Narayan Cotton Mills (formerly Curzon Cotton Mills)	Messrs. H. Bevan & Co., Proprietors, P.O. Box 29, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore																				
9,185	4,466		4. †The Patel Mills		Charkita Road, Saharanpur (U.P.)																				
4,403	2,491								Total	10,000	4,000													
4,240	2,051		**MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**																						
5,282	2,003		1. Bezwada Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.	Str. Gudur Lakshmanarao, B. A., Managing Agent and Director, Main Canal Road, Bezwada.	Tadipalle, near Kistna Canal Railway station, M.S.M. Ry.	14,844	20	15	1,78,369																
8,850	1,823	*108 additional looms in course of erection.	2. Kamutniti Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Narasaraju & Co., Ltd., Office on Mill premises.	Tinnevelly	2,700	1,000	500			50,000	30,000													
5,914	754		3. † Madura Sourashtra Sri Ram Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. V. S. R. Rangopal Iyer, Kalyanapuram, Madura.	Kalyanapuram, Madura Town.																				Part
9,246	4,066		4. Pandyan Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Madura Industrials, Ltd., 129 South Masi Street, Madura.	East Madura, S. India	50,000	100	20	1,88,850		20,000	20,000		250										
		Mill closed from 1st August 1923.	5. Radha Krishna Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. A.G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co., Managing Agents & Bankers, Ganapathy, Pollachi, Coimbatore.	Poolamedu, Coimbatore	20,000	100	..			10,000	10,000												
			6. † The Rock Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co.	Messrs. Ramani & Co., Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly																				
3,635	1,359		7. Sree Kaleeswarar Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. A. L. Dorairaj & Co., Managing Agents, 54, Mint Street, Madras.	Madura	3,000	100	..																	120
5,985	2,167		8. Sri Meenakshi Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. K. R. M. T. Thiagarja Chetty & Co., Agents, Thapparamkunnam Road, Madura.	Madura	Auth. 2,50,000 Iss'd. 1,25,000 Subs. 80,000	20	10	6,27,500		20,000	20,000												
			9. Sri Shanmukanathan Weaving Works, Ltd.	P. Shanmugam Pillay, Managing Director, Tenkasi, Tinnevelly District.	Tenkasi, Tinnevelly Dt.																				
2,782	982		10. Surya Textile Mills & Industrial Co.	Messrs. Akella & Co., Managing Agents, Cocanada.	Cocanada																				
3,638	1,854								Total	9,68,713		1,00,000	1,00,000		350								
5,695	1,947		**MYSORE.**																						
9,217	2,138		1. † Bangalore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.		Shri Krishna Building, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.																				
4,178	2,600		2. ‡ Minerva Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. N. Suna & Co., Managing Agents, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bangalore	24,670	100	40	12,97,388																*19
906	1,636																								
1,434	954																								
..	20	Mill closed from February, 1923.																							
3,370	1,042																								
1,720	1,068	*640 additional spindles in course of erection.																							
3,254	2,430																								
12,988	3,976																								
3,87,979	1,32,347								Total	12,97,388														

G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Bombay

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1924.

SECOND PART.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNERS OR OFFICE ADDRESS.	SITUATION OF MILL.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal value of each Share.	Amount paid up on each Share.	Total Amount paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate number of hands employed during the year in connection with the Mill.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Sun Insu. Ltd., Advcte. Dombay Mutual Fire, Bldg., Bombay & Ahmedabad.	Dadi Sag Road, Ahmedabad.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	...	36,813	36,813	33,858	900	800	1,300	1,022	
Ahmedabad Advance & Co., Ltd., Agents & Mill Managers.	Dadi Sag Road, Ahmedabad.	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	...	*17,000	17,000	16,967	...	...	1,100	850	* 500 Shuttling Spindles.
Ahmedabad Spinning & Co., Ltd., Agents, Sir Shavax Bhai, Ahmedabad & Co., Agents & Mill Managers.	Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	12,000	50	50	6,00,000	1,000	26,244	27,244	27,200	...	...	1,800	900	
Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Agents, Sir Shavax Bhai, Ahmedabad & Co., Agents & Mill Managers.	Saraspur Cross Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	28,136	28,136	*27,000	900	850	1,800	1,200	* Instantaneous.
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd., Agents, Sir Shavax Bhai, Ahmedabad & Co., Agents & Mill Managers.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	300	500	500	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	250	250	250	No Spindles.	
Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	10,350	100	100	10,35,000	...	40,800	40,800	40,344	1,044	1,035	2,100	1,100	
Ahmedabad Shahibaug Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Ahmedabad.	Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.	434	1,000	1,000	4,34,000	...	19,430	19,430	17,940	400	400	1,000	600	
Ahmedabad Shamaldas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Shamaldas Gandhi & Co., Ahmedabad.	Shahibaug Cross Road, Ahmedabad.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	3,136	37,096	40,232	39,000	927	750	2,100	1,400	
Ahmedabad Shri Ram Mills Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Parikh & Co., Ahmedabad.	Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.	6,400	125	125	8,00,000	...	...	...	...	600	600	1,000	No Spindles.	
Ahmedabad Swadeshi Mfg. Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Parikh & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	350	1,000	1,000	3,50,000	...	17,000	17,000	15,600	500	500	1,000	750	
Arvind Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Narottam Morarjee & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	[Issued 600 Subscribed 600 Paid up 600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	...	31,124	31,124	30,120	800	800	1,500	1,000	
Asarwa Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Ahmedabad.	Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	10,000	125	125	10,00,000	...	39,232	39,232	39,074	1,064	1,064	2,000	1,500	
Bechardas Amichand Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Bechardas Amichand & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	...	38,816	38,816	38,000	850	850	1,800	1,100	
Bechardas Amichand Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Bechardas Amichand & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	...	14,500	14,500	14,172	332	300	1,000	750	No Spindles.
Bechardas Amichand Mills, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Bechardas Amichand & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	...	27,000	28,000	27,000	600	600	1,700	1,000	
Bharat Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Spindles.
Calico Printing Association, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	Do. do.	325	1,000	1,000	3,25,000	...	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	1,000	750	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	300	300	600	No Spindles.	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	2,312	31,600	33,912	32,000	800	800	1,600	1,000	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	250	250	7,50,000	...	30,440	30,440	29,952	800	800	1,500	1,000	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	[Old 6,000 Issued 2,000 Subscribed 2,000 Paid up 2,000	250	250	11,00,000	...	41,208	41,208	40,320	1,176	1,176	2,500	1,800	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	...	21,870	21,870	21,840	612	612	1,000	800	No Spindles.
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	...	56,472	56,472	55,440	960	960	2,000	1,500	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	...	25,000	25,000	24,192	672	672	1,200	1,000	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,400	100	100	2,40,000	...	9,840	9,840	9,600	250	250	600	400	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	...	10,000	10,000	9,600	250	250	600	400	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	250	250	7,50,000	...	30,000	30,000	28,800	750	750	1,500	1,000	
Chandabhoy & Jacob, Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jacob, Bombay.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	...	10,000	10,000	9,600	250	250	600	400

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1924.

SECOND PART.

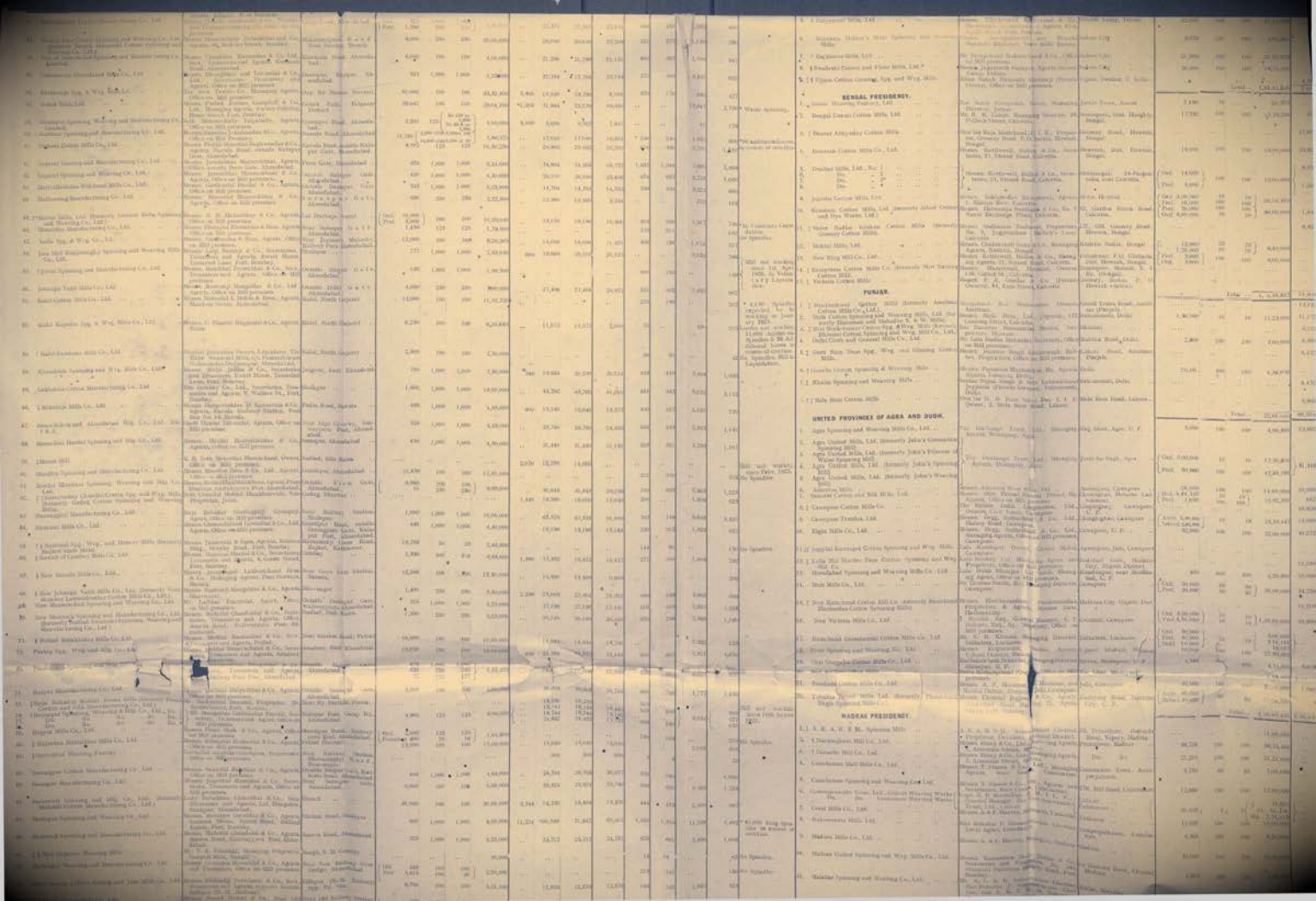
NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND OFFICE ADDRESS.	SITUATION OF MILL.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid up on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total Amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in bales of 392 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (Other than those in the Town of Bombay.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	16,000	100	100	16,00,000		90,811	90,811	73,836	500	446	3,867	1,828	
2. Ahmedabad Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad.	5,000	100	100	5,00,000		47,048	47,048	34,000			1,400	691	Nil : Dwelling Godowns.
3. Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sakhidoss Govindlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, 78, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.	Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	12,000	50	50	6,00,000	1,056	30,240	31,296	31,296				1,000	
4. Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000		29,132	29,132	27,000	500	412	1,100	1,000	
5. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Advocatlal and Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	300	300	300	2,90,000									
6. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Advocatlal and Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	10,300	100	100	10,30,000		40,304	40,304	38,000	1,200	1,000	3,110	1,000	
7. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	494	1,000	1,000	4,94,000		14,640	14,640	13,644	300	286	1,110	500	
8. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ujamsi and Nagardas & Co., New Cotton Exchange, Bombay.	Astodia Gate, Ahmedabad.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	8,120	37,500	45,620	43,000	400	376	3,100	1,000	
9. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Parekh Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	6,405	125	125	8,00,625								1,000	
10. Ahmedabad Kalupur Hand Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000		13,036	13,036	10,000				500	
11. Ahmedabad Lakshmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jamnadas Amratlal & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	(Issued 30,000 / Montreal 800)	1,000	1,000	3,00,000		37,324	37,324	30,180			1,000	678	
12. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	15,008	125	125	20,00,000		79,242	79,242	69,336	1,300	1,244	4,878	2,000	
13. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Gulbhai & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	1,000	1,000	20,00,000		24,816	24,816	24,000	500	448	1,100	1,000	
14. Ahmedabad New Shorrock Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,25,000		14,280	14,280	14,772	350	347	In liquidation.	1,000	
15. Ahmedabad New Premier Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,00,000		20,000	20,000	20,340	500	448	1,100	1,000	
16. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chandulal Motilal & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	924	1,000	1,000	9,24,000		24,000	24,000	24,000			1,000	1,000	
17. Ahmedabad Shri Dhanlaxmi Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,800	100	100	1,80,000								500	
18. Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Advocatlal and Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	14,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,312	34,000	35,312	34,000	944	844	4,000	1,472	
19. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000		23,000	23,000	14,628	400	370	1,470	700	In liquidation.
20. Ahmedabad Vishwa Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal D. Shodan & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Near Panchkui Talab, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	6,013	125	125	7,51,625	2,312	8,040	8,352	8,336			1,000	1,000	
21. Bombay Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Investment Syndicate) (Under Official Liquidator)	Messrs. Manguldas and Sakalchand & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Near Town Hall, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		36,640	36,640	35,000			1,000	1,000	
22. Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Old Mill)	Messrs. Manguldas and Sakalchand & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Astoria Road, Ahmedabad.	(Old 6,000 / Pref. 5,000)	100 / 100	100 / 100	11,00,000		41,000	41,000	40,332	1,136	1,117	4,200	1,800	
23. Bowla Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Sakalchand Jamnadas & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Astoria Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	1,000	1,000	30,00,000		21,824	21,824	18,800	450	In liquidation.	1,000	1,000	
24. Broda Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Lallubhai Dhanjibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Rly. Station, Ahmedabad.	24,000	100	100	24,00,000		28,872	28,872	19,656	500	464	4,014	900	
25. Dhrangdra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Broda Mills No. 2 Ltd.)	Messrs. Jamnadas Lavchandbhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Near Rly. Station, Dhrangdra.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000	500	464	1,100	1,000	
26. Hirji Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Hirji Kanji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on the Mill premises.	Near Town, District Nasik.	3,450	250	250	3,45,000		9,840	9,840	9,840	250	241	1,000	500	
27. Hukumchand Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dalpatram Ichharam & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Malegaon.	2,000	250	250	4,90,625		13,960	13,960	13,800			1,100	750	
28. Ibrahimi Mfg. and Dyeing Co., Ltd., No. 1 (formerly Hind Mfg. Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Advocatlal and Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Bhiwndi.	30,000	250	(Rs.100 Call / Rs.150 Call)	30,00,000	2,376	21,096	23,472	23,000			1,100	1,000	
29. Ibrahimi Mfg. and Dyeing Co., Ltd., No. 2 (formerly Bhiwndi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Advocatlal and Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Bhiwndi.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
30. Jehangir & Co.'s Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jehangir & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
31. Jupiter Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Parekh Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
32. Kalupur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
33. Kasturbhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
34. Kesharbhai Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kesharbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
35. Lakshmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	924	1,000	1,000	9,24,000		24,004	24,004	24,000			1,000	1,000	
36. Lallubhai Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lallubhai Dhanjibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000		23,000	23,000	23,000			1,100	1,000	
37. Manekchowk Mahamad Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	825	1,000	1,000	8,25,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
38. Mirzapur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	600	250	250	1,50,000		15,000	15,000	15,000			1,000	1,000	
39. Mirzapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
40. Mirzapur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Outside Sarangpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
41. Mohini Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
42. Muljibhai Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Muljibhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
43. Narsinh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
44. Navjivan Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
45. New Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
46. New Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
47. New Commercial Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
48. Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
49. Rajpur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
50. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
51. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
52. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
53. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
54. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
55. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
56. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
57. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
58. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
59. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
60. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
61. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
62. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
63. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
64. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
65. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
66. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
67. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
68. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
69. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
70. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
71. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
72. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
73. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
74. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
75. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
76. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
77. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
78. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
79. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
80. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
81. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
82. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
83. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
84. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
85. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
86. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
87. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
88. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
89. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
90. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
91. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
92. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
93. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
94. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
95. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
96. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
97. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
98. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
99. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
100. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
101. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
102. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
103. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
104. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
105. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
106. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
107. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
108. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
109. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
110. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
111. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
112. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,000	1,000	
113. Rajpur Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co., Agents, Office on the premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000		24,304	24,304	24,000			1,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1924.

SECOND PART.

SITUATION OF MILL.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal value of each Share.	Amount paid up on each Share.	Total Amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in bales of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS (IN CHARGE) AND OFFICE ADDRESS.	SITUATION OF MILL.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal value of each Share.	Amount paid up on each Share.	Total Amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in bales of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										**RAJPUTANA.**				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Ahmedabad.														1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaekwad Lovlin and K. F. Kanga, General Merchant, Agents, Digvijay House, Bombay.	Bunwar Mill, Abiroi Station, Rajputana.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	4,200	10,044	14,244	14,044	308	302	2,500	600	
Ahmedabad.														2. Krishna, Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Thackersey Moolji & Co., Scott Terrace, Tardeo, Bombay.	Nawalgarh, Rajputana.	1,900	500	500	7,00,000	10,692	14,044	24,736	18,948	560	273	3,000	700	
Ahmedabad.														3. Maharajah Kishangarh Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gordhandas Jhaveri & Co., Secretaries, Kishangarh Spinning Mills Co., Ltd. (Provisional) 91, Jumma Masjid Road, Bombay.	Kishangarh, Rajputana.	60,000	10	72	8,80,552	10,000	9,000	19,000	11,400			2,500	600	
Ahmedabad.														**BERAR.**						Total...	18,51,552	24,736	30,744	55,480	731	57	7,500	1,900	
Ahmedabad.														1. Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Rustomjee and Jeejeebhoy & Co., Agents, Lloyd Building, Sampson Road, Hollard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Badnera.	2,250	200	200	4,50,000		10,000	10,000	10,725	484	384	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														2. Saraswati Ramgopaul Mills Co., Ltd.,	Messrs. Ramgopaul Bachhraj & Co., Agents, Lloyd Building, Sampson Road, Hollard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Amraoti.	1,500	100	100	1,50,000		10,000	10,000	10,725	484	384	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														3. The Maharashtra and Berar Cotton and Oil Mills Ltd., (formerly Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ramgopaul Bachhraj & Co., Agents, Lloyd Building, Sampson Road, Hollard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Akola, Berar.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	1,000	21,448	22,448	20,447	108	42	2,500	1,100	
																				Total...	8,50,000	1,000	31,448	32,448	31,172	592	426	5,500	2,200	
Ahmedabad.														**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**														
Ahmedabad.														1. Hingir-Rampur Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Hingir-Rampur, C. P.	(Incl. 30,000 Pref. 8,000	50 100	50 100	12,00,000	880	20,140	21,020	21,180	670	660	3,000	1,000	
Ahmedabad.														2. Burhanpur Textile Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers, Secretaries, Burhanpur Textile Mills, Ltd. Dinshaw Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	Burhanpur, Central Provinces.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000		19,140	19,140	18,113	600	600	3,200	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														3. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Hingoni Mill).	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Agents, Ramdas Sugoor Buildings, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Hingoni, Nagpur, C. P.	(Incl. 40,875 Pref. 15,000	100 100	100 100	40,87,500	1,00,345	1,00,345	2,00,690	2,229	3,140	10,643	7,717	
Ahmedabad.														4. Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd.	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor Buildings, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	39,692	250	250	99,23,000		89,000	89,000	78,778	1,320	980	6,100	2,400	
Ahmedabad.														5. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Pulgaon Mill).	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Managing Agents, 14, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	(Incl. 1,000 New 1,907	500 100	500 100	9,90,250	1,992	17,196	19,188	19,896	520	480	3,225	1,000	
Ahmedabad.														6. Dhar Industrial Electrical Abrikanol Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Agents, 14, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kasturchand Nagar, Dist. Wardha, C. P.						20,340	20,340	20,736	520	480	3,225	1,000	
Ahmedabad.														7. The Nagpur Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gopikishan Mills Co., Ltd. Hemraj Gopikishan Mills Co., Ltd. Hemraj Gopikishan Hukumchand Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Agents, 14, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	6,000	100	100	6,00,000		14,448	14,448	14,340	360	317	1,500	1,100	
														HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY.						Total...	2,01,97,000	4,342	2,59,660	2,64,002	2,61,731	5,010	4,243	27,243	14,870	
Ahmedabad.														1. A Sircargadeh Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Agents, 14, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sircargadeh, Deccan.	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,42,000	6,580		6,580	14,700	204	170	1,150	650	
Ahmedabad.														2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor Buildings, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Hyderabad, Deccan.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000		17,320	17,320	17,000	275	140	500	450	
Ahmedabad.														3. Nizamiah Sooti Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. S. E. Chinoy & Sons, Secretaries, Chinoy Buildings, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Warora, Dist. Chanda, C. P.	1,150	800	800	9,20,000		20,864	20,864	22,676	390	340	3,850	1,340	
														CENTRAL INDIA.						Total...	26,12,000	6,580	44,184	50,764	52,376	869	650	6,500	2,440	
Ahmedabad.														1. Hind Mills Co., Ltd.,	Messrs. Sakarchand Jethabhoy & Co., Agents, 8, Ambalal Doshi Passage, Fort, Bombay.	Indore, Central India.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000		33,840	33,840	31,750	900	800	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														2. Shri Hukumchand Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Hukumchand Mills, Ltd., Managing Agents, Indore City.	Indore City.	30,130	100	100	29,18,000	600	30,322	30,922	34,200	1,152	1,152	3,000	1,400	
Ahmedabad.														3. Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Gordhandas Jhaveri & Co., Secretaries, Textile Mills, Ltd. Dinshaw Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	Indore, Malwa.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	2,040	* 30,240	32,280	31,725	1,200	1,200	3,000	1,200	* Additional work since 31st March 1924.
Ahmedabad.														4. Empress Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Ujjain, Central India.	7,00,000	10	10	80,18,000		18,000	18,000	21,750	600	600	3,150	1,100	* Additional Spindles to create a set of carding.
Ahmedabad.														**BENGAL PRESIDENCY.**						Total...	1,77,30,000	2,640	1,81,580	1,84,220	1,72,175	3,852	3,752	17,150	6,900	
Ahmedabad.														1. Ajanta Weaving Factory, Ltd.	Messrs. Sakarchand Jethabhoy & Co., Agents, 8, Ambalal Doshi Passage, Fort, Bombay.	Dhar State, Central India.	2,140	50		1,07,000									
Ahmedabad.														2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Gordhandas Jhaveri & Co., Secretaries, Textile Mills, Ltd. Dinshaw Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	Bhadreswar, Dist. Hooghly.	17,500	100	100	17,50,000	416	10,580	10,996	10,725	484	384	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														3. Bharat Lakshmi Cotton Mills	Messrs. Ramdas Sugoor & Co., Agents, 14, Ramdas Sugoor Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bhadreswar, Dist. Hooghly.						13,972	13,972	14,200	484	384	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														4. Howrah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gordhandas Jhaveri & Co., Secretaries, Textile Mills, Ltd. Dinshaw Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	Howrah, Bengal.	10,000	100	100	14,00,000	10,802	* 3,198	14,000	14,200	484	384	1,000	1,100	* Additional Spindles to create a set of carding.
Ahmedabad.														5. Howrah Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Do. " 2 Do. " 3 Do. " 4	Messrs. Rathkrishi, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 23, Nimmo Road, Calcutta.	Shamnagar, 24-Parganas, India, near Calcutta.	(Pref. 14,000 Pref. 8,000	100 100	100 100	14,00,000	8,820	5,849	14,669	14,200	484	384	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														6. Ingoodia Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Rathkrishi, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 23, Nimmo Road, Calcutta.	Shamnagar, 24-Parganas, India, near Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	1,008		1,008	1,136					
Ahmedabad.														7. Kamarhatty Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Kamarhatty, 24-Parganas.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 8,000	50 100	50 100	12,00,000		20,000	20,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														8. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Allied Cotton and Jute Works, Ltd.)	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 18,000 Pref. 10,000	100 100	100 100	28,10,400	1,000	23,000	24,000	23,000	272	272	1,000	1,100	
Ahmedabad.														9. Khardah Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Khardah, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,440	17,000	18,440	17,800	1,150	1,150	4,000	1,500	
Ahmedabad.														10. Kinnison Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Kinnison Jute and Cotton Mills, Ltd.)	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														11. Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														12. Kushtia Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Kushtia, Dist. Nadia, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														13. Lakshmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														14. Lyallpur Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Lyallpur, Punjab.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														15. Maheshwari Devi Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														16. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														17. Mahamaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														18. Mahavir Jute and Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														19. Meghna Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Bhairab Bazar, Dist. Nadia, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														20. Mohini Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														21. Motijheel Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Motijheel, Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														22. Naihati Jute Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Naihati, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														23. Naskarpara Jute Factory, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Naskarpara, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														24. Nawab Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Nawabganj, Dist. Dacca, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														25. Nuddea Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Kushtia, Dist. Nadia, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														26. Ouddyan Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														27. Rajkumar Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Rajkumar, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														28. Rameshwar Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														29. Ramkrishna Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														30. Reliance Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Reliance, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														31. Rishra Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Rishra, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														32. Samnuggur Jute Factory, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Samnuggur, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														33. Shri Ram Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Shri Ram, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														34. Shyamnuggur Jute Factory, Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Shyamnuggur, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														35. Sirajgunge Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Sirajgunge, Dist. Pabna, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														36. Standard Jute Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Titagarh, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														37. Tribeni Nadia Krishna Cotton Mills (formerly Ganges Cotton Mills)	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Secretaries, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Tribeni, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														38. Victoria Jute Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Secretaries, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Baranagar, Dist. 24-Parganas, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	
Ahmedabad.														39. Wellington Jute Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Secretaries, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Wellington, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	(Pref. 8,00,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	14,00,000	1,000	20,000	21,000	20,214	600	600	3,000	1,200	



BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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Presented

by

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

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on 01 February, 2020